

The Illustrated London Almanack

For 1885-1890

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FINANCES OF INDIA, 1884-5.

From the lucid statement made by the Under-Secretary just before Parliament was prorogued, the financial position of India seems to be not only sound, but improving. The closed accounts of 1883-4 exhibit a surplus of nearly half a million above the estimated surplus; and for 1884-5 there were good reasons for expecting the same. Taking the revenue for the current year at £70,584,000, with an expenditure of £70,241,000, there remains a surplus of £343,000. The actual taxation imposed on the people of India was £40,361,000, and, if the land rent of £21,888,000 be deducted, leaves a total amount of taxation of something over 18 millions, or an average of 14 annas 9 pies per head. Examining the separate heads of the revenue, there will be a reduction of £1,375,000 on the opium revenue. In regard to expenditure, a gradual reduction of the charge of the Debt was expected, the reduction in the last year being £306,000; there was, however, an increase on the telegraphic service, cost of law, justice, police, and education. The cost of the Army will occasion no great increase, the gross charge for 1883-4 being £18,121,000; the estimate for 1884-5 was £15,238,000. During the past year from £30,000 to £70,000 was spent in bounties of 120 rupees per man, to meet a slackness of recruiting for the Army, and an increase in the number of men who have taken their discharge, 7000 to 8000 of whom had been re-engaged. As to exchanges, these are always subject to great fluctuations, the decrease in 1882-3 being £476,000, followed by an increase of £779,000, and by a decrease again in the coming year of £522,000. The gross charge of the ordinary works for the three years under review was £20,004,000 (the net cost for the year 1884-5 being £5,171,000) and the gross receipts only £2,575,000, the rest to the Indian Government being £17,519,000 for the three years. A detailed examination of items shows a heavy expenditure; but this is in no way increasing, there being a reduction of rather over half a million during the current year. As to productive public works, the gross receipts for 1884-5 will, it is estimated, be £13,651,000, there being progressive increases of £146,000 and £601,000 in the receipts of the former and current years. The charges, including everything but loss by exchange, were estimated for 1884-5 at £1,088,000; this gives an advance in net receipts of £200,000 in two years, and being due to an increase in the earnings of East Indian and State railways. With regard to the question of railway extension in India, the policy that railway extension shall not subject the people of India to increased taxation will be adhered to; but with regard to the extension of railways generally, it is more than probable that the Indian Government may have to come to Parliament next Session for power to borrow in England. The total amount of the Indian debt is £246,948,000, against which there is the set off of public works, guaranteed railway loans to native States and municipalities, and other assets, of the value of £182,917,000, leaving uncovered liabilities to the amount of £64,031,000. According to the latest information, the revenue of 1883-4 will, it is expected, exceed the revised estimate by half a million—the results of the railways being considerably better, and the cost of the army some £100,000 less, than estimated. The year 1882-3 is of exceptional interest in the history of Indian finance. From the closed accounts of that year we see the results of the changes made by Sir Evelyn Baring in the customs duties and in the salt tax. Several duties were swept away, and the salt tax was reduced by about 25 per cent. The consequent loss to the revenue was put down in the estimates for the year at £2,500,000. It has proved in the event to be £2,313,000. The net loss of salt was put down at £1,400,000; it was really only £1,169,000, the lowered price having given a sharp stimulus to consumption. There was a progressive increase from the Post Office, and a small increase from the Telegraph Service. As the estimates for 1884-5 a full allowance is made for a prospective falling off in the opium revenue. In 1883-4 the opium crop was bad, and the stock was so far reduced that the sales for the following year had to be kept down. At the same time the expenses of cultivation were greater. The crop for 1884-5 promised better results. It was hoped it would be an extraordinary crop. A loss on both sides of the opium account was to be expected. The sales, it was thought, would bring in less while the outgoings would be larger than before, to the benefit, of course, of a more distant year which is not yet taken into account at all, and which will enjoy the benefit of the increased produce which the current year may yield. In each of the three years under review there have been extraordinary outgoings. The year 1882-3 is charged with the cost of the expedition to Egypt. In 1883-4 a year million was applied to paying arrears of non-effective charges. The next year's accounts are affected by fluctuations in opium revenue. The disputed question of loss by exchange by no means involves the unmixt loss it was credited with. In payments from India to England the rupee has been calculated as worth two shillings. It is really worth a good deal less, since it takes twelve and a half rupees to make an English sovereign. The difference between the calculated and the actual value being put down under the heading of loss by exchange means only that the rupee, as an article of merchandise, is of less value than it used to be. If the price of silver were to go up, the loss by exchange would be lessened or entirely disappear. But the change would probably be far from an unmixed benefit to India. Rent and taxes are paid in silver coinage, so that the lower the value of silver, the lower the taxation which the Indian native bears. His crops, too, are bought and paid for in silver, so that he gains considerably as a producer. If he travels by railway, he pays his fare in silver, and pays therefore less than he would have to pay if the value of silver were raised. On the whole case, the taxation of India is lighter all round than the figures seem to imply, and the expenditure of the Government a good deal less.

AGRICULTURE, 1884.

The agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1884, collected down to June. The acreage under cultivation for the five principal crops was as follows:—Wheat, 2,076,477; barley, 2,159,485; oats, 2,892,526; potatoes, 503,344; and hops, 69,258. Compared with the previous year, 1883, these figures show an increase in the area devoted to wheat of 2.4 per cent, and increases in potatoes and hops of 3.5 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively; while there are decreases in the area occupied by barley of 0.8 per cent, and by oats of 2.8 per cent.

The live stock in Great Britain at the same period numbered 6,241,127 cattle, 16,371,254 sheep, and 9,665,937 huns (total sheep and huns, 26,037,217), and 2,582,323 pigs. Compared with 1883, these figures show an increase of 4.7 per cent in cattle, of 2.6 per cent in sheep, of 6 per cent in lambs, and a decrease of 1.4 per cent in pigs.

9. Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of the Chapel of St. Anne's Asylum, Redhill.
10. Important conference of the Liberal party, at which Mr. Gladstone announced that, in consequence of the amendment to the Franchise Bill passed by the House of Lords, all measures before the Commons would be abandoned, and an autumn Session held to pass the Franchise Bill.
11. Lords: Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill withdrawn.
12. Commons: Statement by the Premier with regard to the autumn Session and the measures to be withdrawn.
13. Democratic Convention at Chicago nominate Mr. Cleveland, Governor of New York, for the Presidency.
14. Prince and Princess of Wales attended a Working Men's soiree at Bethnal-green Museum to promote the work of the Beaumont Trust Fund.
15. Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of a new bridge across the Thames at Putney.
16. Lords: Lord Wm. Russell gave notice of his intention to move a resolution to the effect that the House of Lords do proceed with the Franchise Bill on the understanding that the Government bring in a Redistribution Bill in November.
17. National Fete celebrated in Paris. A German flag torn down by the mob and burned in the Place de la Concorde.
18. Meetings held in various parts of the country urging the Government to force through the Franchise Bill.
19. Franchise Bill agitation continued. Meetings in condemnation of the action of the Lords.
20. Accident on Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire Railway near Pennington: twenty-three persons killed and many injured.
21. Lords: Lord Wm. Russell's motion to pass the Franchise Bill rejected by 182 to 112.
22. Greedy Relief Expedition, under the command of Captain Sedley, in the Thetis and Beut, arrived at St. John's, N. B., with seven survivors. Eight having been found alive, but one afterwards died.
23. Two policemen shot by burglars in Hoxton.
24. Wimbledon: St. George's Challenge Vase won by Private T. Osborne, 1st Warwick.
25. Great demonstration in favour of the Franchise Bill in Hyde Park.
26. Private Gallant, 8th Middlesex, won the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon with 110 points.
27. The new St. Paul's School at West Kensington opened.
28. Cricket: A representative English team beat the Australians by an innings and five runs.
29. Wimbledon: Moho Shield won by Ireland with 1583 points.
30. Reported that the French had attacked the Hovos on June 27.
31. Earthquake at Massowah.
32. Mrs. Weldon obtained £1000 damages from Dr. Sempie for signing certificate of insanity.
33. Conference on Colonial Confederation at Westminster Palace Hotel.
34. British Medical Association opened at Belfast.
35. Cholera reported at St. Petersburg.
36. Liberal Conference at St. James's Hall on the action of the House of Lords.
37. Libel action brought by Mr. Bolton, Green Solicitor for Tipperary, against Mr. O'Brien, M.P. for libels in United Ireland, resulted in a verdict for £3150.
38. Goodwood Cup: St. Simon, 1; Ossian, 2; Friday, 3.

AUGUST.

- 1 Commons: Motion by Mr. Gladstone that for the remainder of the Session the House go into Committee of Supply on Saturday without debate on notices carried by 123 to 23.
- 2 Jubilee of the Anti-Slavery Society celebrated at the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales.
- 3 Manchester Ship Canal Bill thrown out by a Select Committee of the House of Commons.
- 4 Captain Pollard, of her Majesty's ship Defence, ordered to be dismissed his ship for causing a collision with the Valiant in Bantry Bay.
- 5 Warwick Assizes: John Daly sentenced to penal servitude for life for being in possession of explosives for an unlawful purpose, and Patrick Ryan to twenty years.
- 6 Australians defeated the Players at the Oval by ten wickets.
- 7 Franchise agitation in Birmingham: speeches by Messrs. Bright, Chamberlain, &c.
- 8 Lords: Earl Granville announced the appointment of Lord Northbrook as High Commissioner to Egypt, accompanied by Sir Evelyn Baring.
- 9 Commons: A Vote of Credit for £300,000 for the relief of Khartoum carried by 174 to 14.
- 10 Commons: Vote for Queen's Colleges, Ireland, carried by 106 to 35.
- 11 Formation in London of a League to Promote a Reform of the House of Lords.
- 12 Letter from General Gordon to the Mudir of Dongola published.
- 13 Commons: Vote for the funeral expenses of the Duke of Albany carried by 89 to 23.
- 14 Remarkable heat in England. Thunderstorms in many parts of the country, accompanied by loss of life.
- 15 The Earl of Lauderdale died from being struck by lightning while grouse-shooting.
- 16 South Devon Election: Mr. John Tremayne returned unopposed.
- 17 Parliament prorogued by Commission.
- 18 The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Newcastle to open a Park, Natural History Museum, and Library, the former the gift of Sir William Armstrong to the town.
- 19 Ross and Cromarty Election: Mr. Lt. C. Munro Ferguson (L), 717; Mackenzie (C), 334; Macdonald (Land Law Reformer), 248.

THE THAMES AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Few persons are aware how enormously the demand for water has increased, as the metropolis keeps spreading over fresh ground. In 1860 (thirty-four years ago) the daily supply was 44,843,332 gallons, which had risen in six years' time to 81,000,000 gallons. By 1871 the figures had reached to 106,924,244, and in 1879 to 134,443,669. At the commencement of the present year the amount stood at 139,569,229 gallons, of which rather more than half was supplied from the river—namely, 70,869,659 gallons. If we look at the question in another way it shows very strikingly the continuous extension of London:—In 1820 there were 127,000 houses supplied; in 1827, 174,205; in 1850, 270,581; in 1856, 325,501; in 1871, 457,599; in 1874, 564,620; in 1884, 665,487; and of the latter, 321,606, or rather less than half, were supplied by the river companies. As the tendency of London is to increase westward, the burden of the extra water supply will fall upon the five river companies; and in the Thames basin above Hampton there is a large and increasing population of a million and a half, also depending upon the river more or less. The high farming of the day also assists in harrying the river, for the water is now so rapidly carried off the land that the very feeders of the main stream and its tributaries are lessened.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1885.

JUNE.



NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS BATHING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	JUN.		MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year			
			Rises.	South before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise					After Sunset.					London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.				
								0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	M	Nicomede	3 51	2 25	8 4	10 38	7 3							18										152
2	Th	Gordon Riots, 1780. Triptly Law Fittings begin	3 50	2 16	8 5	11 10	8 0							19										153
3	W	Prince George of Wales born, 1802	3 50	2 7	8 6	11 40	9 0							20										154
4	Th	Corpus Christi	3 49	1 57	8 7	Morn.	10 2							21										155
5	F	Boniface, Bishop	3 49	1 46	8 8	0 7	11 7							22										156
6	S	Count Cavour died, 1861	3 48	1 36	8 9	0 30	Aftern							23										157
7	S	1st SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	3 47	1 25	8 10	0 55	1 21							24										158
8	M	Alexandra Palace burnt, 1873	3 47	1 13	8 11	1 22	2 32							25										159
9	Th	Charles Dickens died, 1870	3 46	1 2	8 12	1 50	3 47							26										160
10	W	Oxford fired at the Queen, 1840	3 46	0 50	8 12	2 21	5 2							27										161
11	Th	St. Barnabas	3 45	0 38	8 13	2 49	6 16							28										162
12	F	Length of night, 7h. 31m.	3 45	0 25	8 14	3 45	7 27							29										163
13	S	Karl Rivers executed, 1483	3 45	0 13	8 15	4 41	8 31							1										164
14	S	2ND SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	3 45	Aftern	8 16	5 45	9 24							2										165
15	M	Thomas Campbell died, 1844	3 44	0 13	8 16	6 58	10 9							3										166
16	Th	John Wesley born, 1703	3 44	0 26	8 17	8 13	10 46							4										167
17	W	St. Alban	3 44	0 39	8 17	9 29	11 18							5										168
18	Th	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	3 44	0 52	8 18	10 45	11 47							6										169
19	F	Magna Charta signed, 1215	3 44	1 5	8 18	11 56	Morn.							7										170
20	S	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	3 44	1 18	8 19	Aftern	0 12							8										171
21	S	3RD SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	3 44	1 30	8 19	2 16	0 39							9										172
22	M	Matthew Henry died, 1714	3 45	1 43	8 19	3 22	1 4							10										173
23	Th	Lord Campbell died, 1861	3 45	1 50	8 19	4 25	1 32							11										174
24	W	St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day	3 45	2 9	8 19	5 25	2 3							12										175
25	Th	R. Ferguson (physician) died, 1875	3 46	2 22	8 18	6 22	2 39							13										176
26	F	George IV. died, 1830	3 46	2 34	8 18	7 14	3 20							14										177
27	S	Boswell's Trial Trip, 1875	3 47	2 47	8 18	7 59	4 6							15										178
28	S	4TH SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	3 47	2 59	8 18	8 39	4 57							16										179
29	M	St. Peter	3 48	3 11	8 18	9 14	5 52							17										180
30	Th	William Roscoe died, 1861	3 49	3 22	8 18	9 45	6 52							18										181



SUNDAY MORNING — HONFLEUR.
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

OBITUARY RECORD OF 1883-4.

Memoirs of all of whom, with the Arms and Portraits of some, will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

1883.

AUGUST.

- Barnardiston, Nathaniel Clarke, Esq., of The Byles, Sudbury, Suffolk.—9.
Bond, Dr. Henry John Hagles, formerly Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge.
Bower, Captain George Henry Ker, R.N., C.B.—25.
Brown, Rawdon, Esq.—25.
Campbell, Colonel James Melver, of Auknish, Ayrshire.—10.
Clive, Charles Mervyn Bolton, Esq., J.P.—11.
Ewing, Mrs. H. C. Crum, of Ardunaple Castle, Helensburgh.—27.
Ffranch, Major-General Montagu, late of the 31st Madras Native Infantry.—8.
Gedge, the Rev. Sydney, M.A., formerly of All Saints, Northampton.—29.
Gordon, General William, C.B.
Griffith, the Rev. Thomas, formerly a Prebendary of St. Paul's.
Knox, the Rev. Robert, D.D.
Napier, George, Esq., Sheriff of Peebleshire.—20.
Nugent, the Hon. Lady (Maria Charlotte).
Pattison, Admiral Robert, of Farnham.—20.
Ran, the Rev. Abol John, Rector of Rothston, Stafford.—18.
Seymour, the Hon. Lady Gertrude, Shuteborough, late of Colonel Charles Lightfoot, late of the Light Infantry.—27.
Sykes, the Hon. Wm., United States Consul.
Trelawny, Charles, Esq., of Coldstream.—25.
Vaughan, the Most Rev. Roger Rede, Bp., Catholic Archbishop of Sydney.—10.
Wake, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Baldwin, late 21st Hussars.—7.

SEPTEMBER.

- Adair, John, Esq., M.A.—14.
Begg, the Rev. Dr. Free Church, Edinburgh.—23.
Birley, Hugh, Esq., M.P. for Manchester, J.P. and D.L.—9.
Blackburne, the Rev. Gilbert Rodbard, M.A., of Lonsdaleton, near Bristol.—25.
Bowyer, Henry George, Esq., of Radley House, Berks.—29.
Bruce, General Michael, late of the Coldstream Guards.—29.
Cockburn, the Hon. James, ex-Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons.—25.
Cole, G. Esq., landscape painter.
Collier, John Payne, Esq., Shropshire Scholar.
Collinson, Admiral Sir Richard, K.C.B., F.R.G.S.—12.
Conscience, Henri, French novelist.
Colman, Colonel W. F. A.
Cook, Duff, Esq., dramatic critic and author.—11.
Cordeaux, Edward, Esq., Indian Civil Service, formerly Judge at Poona.
Cunningham, Bontine, Major William, of Ardach.—8.
Darvill, Sir Henry, of Elmfield, Windsor.
Daubuz, the Rev. John.—24.
Vickey, Major-General Edward John.—19.
Dormer, Leonie, Baroness.—1.
Dunlop, Alexander, Esq., of Doonside, Ayrshire, J.P.—30.
Erlington, Favier, Esq., Q.C.
Fleming, John Thomas, Esq., C.M.G., J.P.—13.
Fagan, Thomas, Esq., Registrar of Bankruptcy, Ireland.—11.
Fitzgerald, Margaret, Dowager Lady Judkin.—8.
Griffith, Commander M., R.N.
Gould, Gerard Francis, Esq., C.B.—5.
Harrington, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Donnelly, Deputy-Commissioner at Goojerat.—13.
Harrowden, Caroline, Lady Vaux of.—30.
Henderson, J. Scot, Esq., journalist and litterateur.

- Holman, John Rudolf, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.—12.
Holmesdale, Julia, Viscountess.—1.
Hotham, the Rev. W. Francis, M.A., Rector of Buckland, Surrey.—10.
Humberston, Captain Philip Hugh, of Ghun-y-wert Park.—7.
Knox, Colonel E. West, of Castlelea, county of May, J.P.
Law, the Right Hon. Hugh, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—10.
Lloyd, Clifford, Esq., Director of Returns in Egypt.
Lord, J. W., Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Maxse, Sir Harry Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Governor of Newfoundland.
Mee, the Very Rev. John, M.A., of Westbourne, Sussex.—19.
Method, the Rev. John William, J.P., Vicar of Wighton.—14.
Milton, Selina Charlotte, Viscountess.—21.
Montgomery, Lieut.-Colonel commanding 2nd Regiment.—21.
Morsehead, Lady Selma Anne, Forest Lodge, Binstfield.—14.
Newton, Alfred Pizzi, Esq., of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.—9.
Orkney, Charlotte Isabella, Dowager Countess of.—7.
Poole, the Rev. George Aybille, M.A., Rector of Wincoburn.—25.
Scry, William, Esq., of Tuttsall House, Gloucester, J.P.—16.
Shiffner, Colonel Edward T., late 5th Regiment.—8.
Shuddham, Miss Louisa, of Marlborough Hall, Suffolk.—12.
Somers, the Right Hon. Charles Somers-Cock, Earl, Viscount Eastnor.—23.
Stobbing, the Rev. H., D.D., F.R.S.—22.
Talbot, the Hon. Charlotte Georgiana, Lady.—7.
Thompson, "Exidy Frances" Anne, Lady.—13.
Thompson, Sir William Taylor, K.C.M.G., C.B.—16.
Thompson, Sir William Taylor, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Thorold, Benjamin Hart, Esq., of Harrington Hall, Lincolnshire.—11.
Tougaenoff, Ivan, Russian author Varley, Cromwell Fleetwood, F.R.S., &c.—2.

OCTOBER.

- Alexander, Frederick, a leading member of the Society of Friends.
Anderson, the Hon. W., Minister of Justice, Melbourne.
Ball, James Benjamin, Esq., Dublin.—23.
Beresford, the Right Hon. William, P.C., formerly M.P. for Warwick and North Essex.—6.
Bladenborough, the Hon. Mrs. Ross, of Rosetrevor.—31.
Bridge, Captain William Henry, R.N. Brown, Major-General George Augustus, late of the 38th Regiment.—27.
Butler, John Octavius, Esq., of Kirkstall, Leeds, J.P., member of Q. Institute of Civil Engineers.
Chamberlain, J. H., Esq., of Birmingham, J.P., architect.—22.
Chesterfield, the Right Hon. George Philip, eighth Earl of, and Baron Stanhope.—19.
Chester, the Most Hon. George Hamilton, Marquis of Donegal.—20.
Clayton, the Rev. Charles, M.A., Rector of Canon of Ripon, Rector of St. Stephen.
Congleton, the Right Hon. John Vesey Parnell, second Lord.—23.
Corrigan, Sir John Joseph, second Baronet.—23.
Dreyer, Colonel William Scott, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps.
Dunbar, Sir James Alexander, third Baronet.—7.

- Dyott, the Rev. William Herrick, formerly Vicar of Austrey, Warwickshire.—26.
Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam, seventh Baronet.—14.
Farnall, Harry Burrard, Esq., C.B.—24.
FitzClarence, Lady Adelaide Georgiana, granddaughter of William.—11.
Gaselee, Mr. Serjeant.—20.
Gavin, Robert, Esq., of the Royal Scottish Academy.—6.
Geach, Harriet, Dowager Lady.—17.
Goodricke, Sir Harry Holyoake, second Baronet.—25.
Hamilton, Colonel Robert W., of Holyfield Hall, Essex, J.P.—3.
Harcourt, Egerton Vernon, Esq., of White, near Malton.
Heathcote, Colonel Mark Henry, C.B., 14th Bengal Lancers.—22.
Hose, the Rev. Frederick, M.A., formerly Rector of Dunstable.—8.
Hume, George, Esq., of Trafalgar House.—20.
Innes, Major Alexander, of Bannockburn and Dunrobin, Kinross-shire, J.P. and D.L.—20.
Lawrence, General John, Colonel of the 13th Hussars.—30.
Luscombe, the Rev. Richard James, M.A., Vicar of Moorhinch, Somerset.—31.
Macquenn, General Andrew, Bengal Staff Corps.—3.
Mappin, John Newton, Esq., of Sheffield.—22.
Marling, Sir Samuel Stephens, Bart., formerly M.P. for West Gloucester.—22.
Milbank, Mark, Esq., of Burningham Park, Yorkshire, J.P. and D.L.—6.
Miles, the Rev. Robert Henry William, Canon of Lincoln, Rector of Bingham, Notts.—25.
Montagu, the Right Hon. Stephen Moore, F.R.S., Earl of.—10.
Phelps, Lady Constance Mary.—31.
Pittier, Edmund, Esq., F.R.S.—26.
Rid, Captain Maynard, novelist.—22.
Salter, William T., Q.C., Bench of the Middle Temple.—5.
Scott, Lady Alicia Eliza.—5.
Sinclair, Lady Fanny Georgiana Elizabeth.
Shaw, the Rev. George A., Missionary of Tarnatave.
Short, the Right Rev. Augustus D.D., late Bishop of Adelaide, South Australia.—5.
Sondes, the Dowager Lady.—33.
Stovel, the Rev. Charles, Pastor of Baptist Church, Whitechapel.—22.
Stratton, Lady Mary Isabella, at Stratton Court, Bristol.—5.
Trelawny, Colonel Harry Reginald Salisbury.—24.
Voyte, Major-General George Elliot, late Bengal Royal Artillery.—2.
Walker, Sir James, Bart.—8.
Walsley, Frances Anne, widow of Major Garnet Walsley.—7.

NOVEMBER.

- Barin, Richard, Esq.—8.
Bourne, Sir James Dyson, second Baronet.—10.
Bowler-Smith, Sir William, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for South Essex.—20.
Brown, General William Gustavus, late Colonel 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.—27.
Bunny, General Arthur, C.B., late Bengal Artillery.—9.
Butler, Colonel Augustine Fitzgerald, of Ballylone, County Clare, J.P. and D.L.
Dalecott, Charles Marriott, Esq., of Holbrook Grange, Rugby, Warwickshire, J.P. and D.L.—3.
Childers, Major-General Cardley Williams, late Royal Artillery.—1.
Cleveland, Mrs. Grace Caroline, Dowager Duchess of.—1.
Cobbold, Thomas Clement, Esq., C.B., M.P. for Ipswich.—21.
Corfield, George Keates, Esq., J.P.—8.
Domville, Lieut.-General James William, Royal Artillery.—19.
Finnis, Thomas Quested, Alderman of Tower Ward, senior member of the Corporation of London.—29.
Fitzgerald, the Right Rev. William (J.D.), Bishop of Killaloe, &c.—24.
Forbes, the Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth, Dowager Lady of Craigievar.—5.
Frankland, Sir William Adolphus, late Colonel of Royal Engineers.—29.
Gardner, the Right Hon. Alan-Legge, M.A.—2.
Greaves, Charles, Esq., C.E., President of the Meteorological Society.
Grant, the Ven. Anthony, D.C.L., Canon and formerly Archdeacon of Rochester.
Griffith, Moses, Esq., Manor Owen, Pembroke, J.P. and D.L.—29.
Hamilton, Colonel Robert William, of Holyfield Hall, Essex, J.P.—3.
Hamilton, Captain William Henry MacNeill, of Raploch, Lanark, J.P. and D.L.—3.
Hanham, Commander T. Barnabas, Esq., J.P. and D.L.—27.
Hermes, the Dowager Lady (Marion).
Koppel, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Southwell, Rector of Quadenham, Norfolk.—1.
Lawton, William John Perry, Esq., of Lawton Hall, Cheshire.—8.
Leeman, Joseph Johnson, Esq., J.P. and D.L., M.P. for York.—2.
Lisle, Ambrose Charles Marchant Phillips, Esq.—27.
Macdonnell, Colonel William Edward Armstrong.—11.
Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus John, Bart., C.B.—8.
Moncrieff, the Rev. Sir H., Bart.—3.
Moncrieff, Commander Lynedoch Neill, R.N., H.B.M.'s Consul at Soukakin.
Morgan, Sir William, K.C.M.G., &c.—2.
Montgomery, the Hon. Selton.—20.
Murray, General James, J.P.—25.
Murphy, Patrick Edward, Esq., J.P.—9.
Niblett, John Denis Thomas, Esq., M.A., of Haresfield Court, Gloucester, J.P.—1.
Oliphant, the Hon. Mrs. Charlotte.—3.
Oxenden, the Right Hon. Samuel Jones Lloyd, Baron, J.P. and D.L., &c.—14.
Oxenden, Henry, Esq., in his one-hundredth year.—26.
Richardson, Robertson, General Robert C.B., of Tullibeltoun and Bellshiel.—1.
Richey, Alexander G., Esq., Q.C., LL.D., Deputy Regius Professor of Prædial and English Law, University of Dublin.—29.
Ross, Colonel George William Holmes, of Cromarty, J.P. and D.L.
Shakespeare, Lieut.-General John Talbot, Bengal Staff Corps.—28.
Simmons, Sir William, F.R.S., &c.
Solomon, Paymaster James B. Esq., R.N., at the battle of Algiers.—45.
Sewby, Maurice Charles Martineau, D.C.L.—2.
Walton, James, Esq., of Denton, near Manchester.—8.

DECEMBER.

- Amphlett, the Right Hon. Sir Richard Paul, formerly Judge of the High Court of Justice.—7.
Blakston, Sir Matthew, fourth Baronet.—3.
Bond, John James, Esq., Senior Assistant—Keeper of Public Records.—9.
Brotherton, Mary Stapleton, Marchesa Romani.—22.
Burton, W. L., Esq., artist.—31.
Butcher, the Rev. Henry Wakefield, missionary in Central Africa.
Cayley, Sir Dugby, sixth Baronet.—21.
Chaplin, Colonel Edward, formerly M.P. for Lincoln.—24.
Chichester, Lady John.—11.
Craven, The Right Hon. George Craven, third Earl of.—7.
Creske, the Ven. Stephen, M.A., Rector of Bolton Percy, late Archdeacon of York.—11.
Darvall, Sir John Bayley, K.C.M.G., M.A.—28.
Doyle, Richard, the well-known artist of Punch.—11.

Fermat, Sir George, third Baronet.

1. Fraser, Francis Gordon, Esq., of

Frindack, Aberdeenshire, J.P. - 6.

Gosling, William, painter in oil and

water colours. - 8.

Hall, Sir Charles, late Vice-Chan-

cellor. - 12.

Hand, Admiral George Sumner, C.B.

- 1.

Hawkins, Mira, Comtesse d'Estampes,

wife of Louis Berthold Edgard,

Comte d'Estampes. - 23.

Holloway, Dr. Thomas. - 26.

Howard, the Right Hon. Edward

George Fitzalan, Lord Howard of

Glossop. - 1.

Johnstone, Surgeon-General T. R.

M.D. - 1.

Kingsdale, the Right Hon. Sarah,

Baroness. - 21.

Knowles, Thomas, Esq., M.P. for

Wigan. - 3.

Knox, Lady Jane. - 31.

Leith, Lady Mary Anne. - 30.

Leslie, Louisa Mary, widow of the

Right Rev. Charles Leslie, D.D.,

Bishop of Kilmore. - 23.

Lewis, the Rev. Sir Gilbert Frank-

land, third Baronet, J.P. &c. - 18.

Lawburne, Elizabeth Augusta Harriet,

Dowager Countess of, formerly

Maid of Honour to Queen Adelaide.

- 13.

Mackenzie, Sir Evan, second Baronet,

J.P. and D.L. - 28.

Maclean, Sir Charles Fitzroy, ninth

Baronet. - 27.

Manwaring, Townshend, Esq., for-

merly M.P. for Denbigh.

Marshall, Major-General Francis,

late Judge-Advocate-General at

Nadras. - 9.

Mario, Euphrasie, the eminent tenor

singer. - 20.

Mitchell, Lady Mary. - 20.

Murray, the Rev. George, M.A.,

of Shillingham Manor, Beds. - 26.

Nisbet, the Lady Mary Christopher

Hamilton. - 21.

Paynter, Major-General David

William, C.B. - 30.

Percy, Lady Louisa, sister of the

Duke of Northumberland. - 23.

Plunkett, the Hon. Randall Edward

Sherborne. - 25.

Ramsay, Major-General Edward

Bannerman. - 25.

Raw, the Rev. Charles, M.A. & B.D.,

Rector of Cranham, Essex. - 25.

Rose, Lady Charlotte. - 1.

Shore, the Hon. Charlotte Mary. - 11.

Stopford, Lady Lucy. - 3.

Suckling, William Nelson, Esq. - 6.

Thurlow, the Rev. Edward John,

L.L.B. - 14.

Webber, Charles Henry Ingleton,

Esq., of Buckland House. - 6.

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JANUARY.

Anderton, William Hue, Esq., of

Stanton Hall, Lancashire, J.P. and

D.L. - 24.

Bantry, the Right Hon. William

Henry Bruce Hedges-White, M.A.,

Cambridge, third baron of. - 15.

Bridges, Lady (Louisa). - 21.

Brittain, Thomas, Esq., a well-known

botanist of Ulmston, Lancashire.

Bulkeley, Sir Richard Mestyn Lewis

Williams, eleventh Baronet. - 27.

Buller, Frederic Charles Mannin-

ham, Colonel Coldstream Guards. -

9.

Burdett, Arthur, Esq., of Coftin,

Ballymany, Tipperary, J.P. - 10.

Coxton, Admiral Francis Vere. - 27.

Coyne, Walter Manwaring, Esq.,

J.P. and D.L., of Weston, Stafford-

shire. - 8.

Dobree, Commissary-General John

Seamans, one of the best of the

old Irish military heroes. - 25.

Doyle, Richard, Esq., artist. -

Drummond, Sir Edward Hay, late

Governor of St. Helena. - 24.

Elton, Eliza, Dowager Lady. - 5.

Evans, the Rev. John, Hon. Canon

of Liverpool, Vicar of Grassendale.

- 22.

Fisken, the Rev. William, of the

Presbyterian Church, Stamford,

Northumberland. -

Grosvener, Victor Alexander, Earl. -

22.

Hanbury, Fleet-Surgeon, Ingham,

C.B. - 26.

Hanbury, Robert, Esq., of Poles,

Horley, J.P. and D.L. - 20.

Hannay, Major Frederick Rainford,

of Kirkdale, Kirkcudbright, J.P.

and D.L. - 21.

Harford, the Most Hon. Sir Francis

Hugh George Seymour Marquis

of - 25.

Hell, Francis, Esq., A.R.A., en-

graver. - 44.

Horne, George Home Monro Dinning,

Esq., of Argaly, Perth, J.P. - 10.

Jobb, Lady Amelia Rose. - 2.

Kerr, Lady Henry. - 18.

Kilmore, the Right Rev. John

Richard Darley, D.D., A.M.,

Bishop of. - 20.

Martin, Lady Mary Ann. - 2.

Merrifield, Charles Watkins, Esq.,

F.R.S., Barrister-at-Law. - 1.

Mill, Lady Jane Barker, widow of

the Rev. Sir John Barker-Mott. -

2.

O'Brien, the Rev. James, D.D., of

St. Patrick's, Hove, Brighton. -

Owen, the Rev. Lewis Welch, Rector

of Womston, Hants. -

Parker, John Henry, Esq., C.B.,

F.R.S., Hon. M.A. Oxford.

Payne, William, Esq., of Avening

Court and Longford, Gloucester-

shire, J.P. - 10.

Toland, Sir William Henry, Knt. -

17.

Tye, Henry John, Esq., of Clifton

Hall, Stafford, J.P. and D.L. - 27.

Beulah Offley Malcolm, Esq.,

J.P. and D.L., late Captain

R.N. - 2.

Russell, General Sir David, K.C.B.,

Colonel of the 8th. - 16.

Shuckburgh, Sir George Thomas

Francis, ninth Baronet, J.P. and

D.L. - 12.

Smith, Edward, Esq., of Tyne-

mouth, three times Mayor of the

town. -

Synges, Sir Edward, third Baronet,

J.P. and D.L. - 13.

Talbot, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur

Chetwynd M.A., Rector of Church

Ton and Incestre, Stafford-

shire. - 13.

Thornhill, Major-General Henry,

Lt.A. - 7.

Warlow, the Venerable George,

Archdeacon of Melros. - 23.

Whitely, James Joseph, Esq., of

Bulmershe Court, Berks, J.P. and

D.L. - 24.

Wilkinson, Charles John, Esq., Re-

corder of Rutland. -

Wood, Charles William, C.C., Ben-

cher of Lincoln's Inn. - 1.

Wragley, James Hardy, Esq., of

Southport, Lancashire, J.P. and

D.L. - 30.

FEBRUARY.

Abingdon, the Right Hon. Montagu

Bertie, Earl of, and Baron Norreys,

M.A., D.C.L., formerly M.P. for

Abingdon. - 5.

Ausley, Montague, Esq., of Grise-

dale Hall, Lancashire. - 1.

Anstruther, Major-General Philip,

C.B. of Thirdpart, co. Fife. - 17.

Archibald, Sir Edward Mortimer,

K.C.M.G., C.B. - 8.

Bailham, the Rev. Charles, D.D.,

Professor of Classics, University of

Sydney. - 27.

Barnall, Charles, Esq., of Snettisham

Castle, Yorkshire, J.P., formerly

M.P. for Whitby. - 26.

Balfour, Dr. John Hutton, M.D.,

F.R.S., lately Emeritus Professor

of Medicine and Botany in the Un-

iversity of Edinburgh. - 11.

Barclay, Dr. late Sheriff-Substitute

of Perth. - 1.

Bethune, Adair Charles Ramsay

Drumkwaig, C.B., J.P. and D.L.

&c. - 14.

Byles, the Right Hon. Sir John

Harnall. - 3.

Calverley, Mr. Charles Stuart, late

Fellow of Christ College, Cam-

bridge, a brilliant scholar and an

accomplished versifier.

Canali, Laet. Alfonso, killed in

the Sudan. - 3.

Chenery, Thomas, Esq., for many

years Editor of the Times. - 11.

Clifford, Colonel Henry Morgan, J.P.

and D.L., formerly M.P. for Here-

ford. - 12.

Corkran, J. Frazer, Esq., formerly of

the Morning Herald, author of the

History of the French Constituent

Assembly, &c. -

Douglas, Sir Robert Andrews Mac-

kenzie, third Baronet of Glenburrie.

- 28.

Dickins, Colonel Compton Alwyn

Serres, Knight of the Legion of

Honour. - 11.

Dunally, Lady Emily, Sir Robert

Mauds, Bart., grandfather of this

lady, was twelve years old when

Charles II. died in 1655. - 10.

Ellison, Ralph Carr, Esq., of Hel-

burn and Dunston Hall, in the

county of Durham, J.P. and D.L. -

4.

Foster, William, Esq., J.P. and D.L.

- 8.

Gibson, the Right Hon. Thomas

Milner, P.C., J.P. and D.L.,

formerly M.P. for Manchester. - 25.

Glyn, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir

Henry Carr, C.B., C.M.I. - 16.

Haywood, Abraham, Esq., Q.C.,

essayist and reviewer. - 2.

Hullah, Dr. John, founder of the

Hullah system of chess playing.

Lord, Lorenzo Nickson, Esq., of

Chapel-down House, Kilkenny, J.P.

and D.L. - 4.

Jobb, Richard, Esq., Judge of the

Probate Court of the Isle of

Mafia. - 8.

Joselyn, John, Esq., of St. Edmund's

Hill in the county of Suffolk, J.P.

and D.L. -

Kearney-Aylward-Kearney, James,

Esq., of Shankill Castle, Kilkenny,

J.P. and D.L. - 1.

Knighton, Lady Clementina. - 6.

Law, the Rev. Robert Vanburgh,

M.A., late Rector of Christian

Malford. - 4.

Leslie, Dr. Armand, killed in the

Soudan. - 4.

Loftus, the Rev. Arthur, M.A. - 8.

Mackenzie, Sir James John Hamdell,

sixth Baronet, J.P. and D.L. - 28.

Morgan, Lady (Ada Maria) - 5.

Murphy, James Anderson, slain

in the massacre near Tokar.

Pasley, Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine,

second Baronet, K.C.B. - 15.

Phillips, Wendell, Esq., an eminent

American orator and lecturer. - 2.

Plow, Mr. Charles, banker, of

London. - 24.

JULY.



OTTER-HUNTING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER.				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Setts. after Noon.	Setts.	Rises. Aftern.	Setts. Morn.	Before Sunrise.						After Sunset.						London.		Liverpool Dock.					
								O'Clock.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.			
1	W	Princess Alice married, 1862	3 49	3 34	8 17	10 11	7 53								19								4 10	4 27	1 18	1 35	182
2	Th	Harriet Martineau died, 1870	3 49	3 45	8 17	10 37	8 56								20								4 44	5 1	1 52	2 9	183
3	F	Dog Days begin	3 50	3 56	8 16	11 0	10 1								21								5 20	5 37	2 26	2 45	184
4	S	Garibaldi born, 1807	3 51	4 7	8 16	11 25	11 5								22								5 58	6 19	3 2	3 23	185
5	S	5TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	3 52	4 18	8 16	11 51	Aftern.								23								6 42	7 6	3 44	4 7	186
6	M	Princess Victoria Alexander of Wales born, 1868	3 53	4 28	8 16	Morn.	1 26								24								7 32	8 0	4 31	4 57	187
7	Th	John Huss burnt, 1415	3 54	4 38	8 15	0 19	2 39								25								8 30	9 4	5 25	5 55	188
8	W	Adam Smith died, 1790	3 55	4 47	8 15	0 54	3 52								26								9 41	10 16	6 29	7 6	189
9	Th	Fire Insurance due	3 56	4 56	8 14	1 33	5 3								27								10 48	11 23	7 41	8 13	190
10	F	London Bridge burnt, 1212	3 57	5 5	8 14	2 22	6 10								28								11 56	—	8 48	9 21	191
11	S	Peace of Villafranca, 1868, Oxford Trinity Term ends	3 58	5 13	8 13	3 23	7 10								29								0 25	0 52	9 50	10 17	192
12	S	6TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	3 59	5 21	8 12	4 32	7 59								30								1 20	1 47	10 45	11 12	193
13	M	John Cooper (actor) died, 1870	4 0	5 28	8 11	5 48	8 41								1								2 13	2 38	11 38	—	194
14	Th	Bastille destroyed, 1789	4 1	5 35	8 10	7 7	9 16								2								3 5	3 30	0 3	0 30	195
15	W	St. Swithin	4 2	5 41	8 9	8 25	9 48								3								3 54	4 19	0 55	1 19	196
16	Th	Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857	4 3	5 47	8 8	9 40	10 16								4								4 43	5 6	1 44	2 8	197
17	F	Sir Fred. Arrow died, 1875	4 4	5 52	8 7	10 53	10 43								5								5 29	5 53	2 31	2 54	198
18	S	Dean Stanley died, 1881	4 5	5 57	8 6	Aftern.	11 10								6								6 17	6 39	3 18	3 42	199
19	S	7TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	4 6	6 1	8 5	1 11	11 37								7								7 3	7 29	4 4	4 28	200
20	M	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588	4 8	6 5	8 4	2 16	Morn.								8								7 56	8 25	4 54	5 21	201
21	Th	Robert Burns died, 1796	4 9	6 8	8 3	3 18	0 17								9								8 57	9 32	5 50	6 22	202
22	W	Battle of Salamanca, 1811	4 10	6 10	8 2	4 15	0 41								10								10 11	10 46	6 57	7 36	203
23	Th	Ghuznee taken, 1839	4 11	6 12	8 0	5 9	1 20								11								11 19	11 51	8 11	8 44	204
24	F	Princess Victoria of Prussia born, 1860	4 12	6 14	7 58	5 57	2 4								12								—	0 19	9 16	9 44	205
25	S	St. James	4 14	6 14	7 56	6 39	2 53								13								0 44	1 8	10 9	10 33	206
26	S	8TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	4 15	6 14	7 54	7 16	3 46								14								1 30	1 49	10 55	11 14	207
27	M	Battle of Talavera, 1809	4 17	6 14	7 53	7 48	4 45								15								2 5	2 25	11 33	11 50	208
28	Th	Cowley died, 1867	4 19	6 13	7 51	8 17	5 45								16								2 42	2 58	—	0 7	209
29	W	Sir C. Crosswell died, 1863	4 21	6 11	7 50	8 42	6 49								17								3 15	3 31	0 23	0 40	210
30	Th	Battle of Plevna, 1877	4 23	6 9	7 49	9 7	7 53								18								3 48	4 5	0 56	1 13	211
31	F	Gray died, 1771	4 24	6 6	7 47	9 31	8 58								19								4 23	4 40	1 30	1 47	212



AMONG THE RIVER FLOWERS:
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Rice, the Hon. Miss Frances, of Malton House, Gloucester.
 Richardson, the Rev. Herbert Henley M.A., Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral of the Isles.
 Rothschild, Charlotte, Baroness de.
 —13.
 Sandwich, the Right Hon. John William Montagu, Earl of.—9.
 Sargent, the Rev. John Bain, M.A., F.R.A.S., formerly Vicar of Caidon.—17.
 Schreier, Charles, Esq., M.A., M.P. for Poole.
 Scott, Sir Arthur, at Great Barr, Staffordshire.—18.
 Scott, the Hon. Francis, of Mertoun House, Berwickshire, formerly M.P. for that county.—9.
 Seafeld, the Right Hon. Sir Ian Charles Grant-Ogilvie, Earl of.—31.
 Simpson, Colonel Edward James, late Bengal Infantry.—14.
 Steers, Spencer James, Esq., of Haleswood, in the county of Lancaster, J.P.—23.
 Synges, Colonel Henry, of the Egyptian Gendarmes, and formerly of fifty-second Light Infantry.—24.
 Tempest, Miss Catharina, of Tong, county York.—10.
 Thompson Allen, M.D., F.R.S., LL.D. &c.—21.
 Thomson, Anne Maria, Lady Deas.
 Todhunter, Isaac, one of the most distinguished mathematicians of his time.—1.
 Tower, Lieut.-Colonel Christopher, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Bucks.—3.
 Tribune, Nicholas, of the publishing firm of Tribune and Co.—20.
 Vancliffart, Captain Francis, R.A.—16.
 Wade, the Rev. Frederick Tobias, M.A., Prebendary of Lichfield, Rector of Litchfield.—15.
 Watney, James, Esq., of Haling Park, Croydon.—16.
 Wedehouse, the Hon. Mrs. Thornton (Diana).—13.
 Young, Colonel David Butler, Bombay Staff Corps.—10.

APRIL.

Barclay, Dr. Andrew Whyte, F.R.C.P., consulting physician to St. George's Hospital.
 Barham, Mrs. Margaret Foster, one of the last survivors of the ancient Scottish family of Henryson.—17.
 Bass, Michael Thomas, Esq., late M.P. for Derby.—29.
 Bayley, Sir Edward Clive, K.C.B., C.I.E., of Ascot.—30.
 Brougham and Vaux, Emily Frances, Lady.—8.
 Buccleuch, the Most Noble Sir Walter Francis Montagu-Douglas-Scott, fifth Duke of.—16.
 Buller, General Sir George, G.C.B.—12.
 Byron, Henry James, Esq., dramatic author.—11.
 Calvert, Lady Lucy.
 Cochrane, Colonel Hugh Stewart, V.C., brilliantly distinguished in the central Indian campaign under Sir H. Rose.
 Cotta, Sir Michael, the eminent musical composer.—29.
 Cunyngame, Lady Jessica.—13.
 Cust, Major Henry Francis Cockayne, late M.P. for Grantham.—5.
 Dalrymple, Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, eldest daughter of the ninth Earl of Hare.—10.
 Dickens, Charles Spencer Serouse, Esq., of Colchester, Sussex, J.P. and D.L.—1.
 Elton, Sir Edward Marwood, of Widworthy Court, Devon.
 Estcourt, the Rev. William John Bucknall, M.A., Rector of Long Newton, and Honorary Canon of Gloucester.—4.
 Forster, Henry Ramsey, Esq., of Farnleigh, Harlesden.—8.
 Graham, Lady William (Harriett Anne), widow of Lord Montagu William Graham.—18.
 Green, Frank W., Esq., the well-known burlesque and song writer.—18.

Crimston, the Hon. Robert, third son of the first Earl of Verulam.—7.
 Haslem, John, Esq., once famous as a painter of enamel miniatures.—30.
 Henderson, John, Esq., of Leazes House, Durham, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for that city.
 Hickes, Colonel Henry John F.E., Royal Horse Artillery.
 Jerningham, the Hon. Charles William Stafford.—4.
 Kennedy, Dr., of Dingwall, designated the "Apostle of the North," and leader of the Free Church in the Highlands.—28.
 Lancaster, John, Esq., F.G.S., J.P. and D.L., formerly Liberal member for Wigan.—21.
 Lockwood, General Sir George Henry, K.C.B., Colonel 3rd (King's Own) Hussars.—15.
 Macdonald, Lady Ramsay, widow of Captain Donald Macdonald, R.E.—30.
 Mahon, Mrs. Louisa Blake.
 Mills, Lady Emily.—22.
 Mott, John Thomas, Esq., of Barningham Hall, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L.—8.
 Newcomen, Arthur Henry Turner, of Kirtleatham Hall, Yorkshire, J.P.—6.
 Oswald, Miss Augusta, sister of the Instructor at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.—14.
 Pauli, Captain William R., R.N., and H.B.M. Consul at Buenos Ayres.—28.
 Payne, William John, Esq., Coroner for the city of London and Southwark.—13.
 Read, Lieut.-Colonel John, Charles Edward Cawse, Brigade Major.—8.
 Reade, Charles, Esq., novelist.—11.
 Ripon, the Right Rev. Robert Bickersteth, D.D., Bishop of.—15.
 Rolfe, the Rev. Edmund Nelson, M.A., Rector of Mornington, Norfolk.—25.
 Russell, the Rev. John Fuller, F.S.A., Rector of Greenhithe, Kent.—6.
 Shaw, John Ralph, Esq., of Arrows Park, Cheshire, J.P.—14.
 Saunders, Sir Sidney Smith, Knight, C.M.G., late Consul-General in the Ionian Isles.—15.
 Sherlock, David, Esq., First Sergeant-at-Law in Ireland, for many years M.P. for King's County.—16.
 Taylor, General Pringle, K.E., Colonel of the 24th.—5.
 Thornycroft, the Rev. John, M.A., of Thornycroft Hall, Cheshire, J.P.—18.
 Toller, the Hon. Otway Fortescue, of Durrrow Abbey, King's County.—23.
 Torrington, the Right Hon. Sir George Byng, seventh Viscount.—27.
 Travers, General James, C.B., V.C., Bengal Army, a distinguished Indian officer.—1.
 Warren, the Right Rev. Dr., Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, at Enniscorthy.—22.
 Wigan, Mrs. Alfred, a well-known popular actress.—17.
 Williamson, William Hamilton, Esq., for some time Master of the Durham County Hounds.—2.
 Whish, Admiral William George Hyndman.—14.
 Wyatt, Lieut.-Colonel James Henry, C.B., of Bryn Gwynant, Carnarvonshire, J.P.—20.
 Ye veran, the Hon. William Henry, of Whillaud Abbey, Carmarthen-shire.—24.

MAY.

Austin, Alfred, Esq., C.B., Secretary to H.M.S. Office of Works 1854 to 1858.—19.
 Banger, the Very Rev. H. T. Edwards, Dean of.—24.
 Benjamin, J. P., Esq., Q.C., of Goodford, Dr., Provost of Eton.
 Bentley, the Rev. Canon, Rector of St. Matthew's, Gimpfield, Manchester.
 Bright, Henry Arthur, Esq., of Ashfield, near Liverpool, J.P.—5.
 Brown, Sir William, C.B.—19.
 Byron, Henry, formerly H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Port au Prince.—4.

Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel James H., late 71st Highland Light Infantry.—3.
 Chessham, Henrietta Frances, Dowager Lady.—21.
 Clarke, Marshall Neville, Esq., of Graiguenoe Park, county Tipperary, J.P., M.A., barrister-at-law.—10.
 Clarke, William Fairlie, F.R.C.S., M.D. of Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.
 Collins, William Job, M.D.—10.
 Cugie, Major-General Augustus Arthur, C.B., H.M. Indian Forces.—23.
 Dukinfield, Jane, Lady.—25.
 Ennis, Sir John James, second Baronet, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Athlone.—28.
 Fellowes, Captain James Butler, of Broom Hall, Horwell, late 77th Regiment.—30.
 Frere, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Bartle Edward, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.I., LL.D., F.R.S.—20.
 Garden, the Rev. Francis, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, St. James's.—11.
 Gerard, Major Frederic Sewallis, of Appul House, Lancaster, J.P. and D.L.—7.
 Glasse, Admiral Frederick Henry Hastings, C.B., a naval officer who served with distinction in the Borneo, China, and Russian wars.—25.
 Goddington, the Hon. Robert, member of the Legislative Council of Cape Colony, editor and proprietor of a leading colonial newspaper.—30.
 Goodford, the Rev. Charles Old, D.D., J.P., Provost of Eton College.—9.
 Gore, the Hon. Mrs., widow of the Hon. and Rev. Annesley H. Gore.—21.
 Grieve, Jane Brown, of Ordo House, Northumberland.—5.
 Hansell, the Rev. Edward Halifax, B.D., M.A., Rector of East Isley, Berks, and formerly Professor of Theology, Magdalen College, Oxford.—8.
 Hewkins, Henry Cresser, Captain R.N.—14.
 Hay, Mr. Hamilton Staveley Augustus Lindley.—9.
 Hillard, Major William Edward, of Cowley House, Middlesex.—20.
 Honeywood, Mary, Dowager Lady.—27.
 Humphreys, Captain Henry.—16.
 Hillyard, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Temple, Madras Army.—11.
 Kennedy, Lady Nigel (Elizabeth Charlotte).—14.
 Kerr, Francis Ernest, late of the Rifle Brigade.—30.
 Lassaux, Thomas Thorpe De, Esq., of Canterbury.—22.
 Lynch, Lieutenant-General Edward Patrick, of her Majesty's Indian Army, of Partry House, county Mayo.—23.
 MacNaughton, the Rev. John, of Belfast.—27.
 Macdonachie, Alexander, Esq., Principal Clerk of the Criminal Department of the Home Office.—10.
 Mantell, the Very Rev. Edward Reginald, M.A., of Horton Priory, Kent, Rector of Great Lord.—28.
 Mure, John, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals (retired).—16.
 Nugent, Major-General St. George Mervyn, of Faneconnell, county Cavan.
 Olway, Mr. John Hastings, Q.C., County Court Judge, Antrim, and Recorder of Belfast.—28.
 Peel, Lady Margaret Maria.—2.
 Preston, Comte de (Philip Frederick), grandson of Jenico, tenth Viscount Gormanston.
 Pritchard, Henry Baden, Esq., of Kidbrooke-grove, Blackheath.—11.
 Raglan, the Right Hon. Richard Henry Fitzroy Somerset, second Lord.—8.
 Robinson, the Rev. Arthur Edward, M.A., Rector of Wootton, near Woodstock.
 Ross, Letitia Rudyerd, mother of the Earl of Lanesborough.—5.
 Round, Frederick Peel, Esq., Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod.—18.

Scott, Lieut.-General Francis Henry, Madras Staff Corps, and formerly 8th Madras Cavalry.—22.
 Sellar, Robert, Esq., of Huntley, Aberdeenshire, J.P.
 Seton, Alexander, Esq., of Preston, Linnithgowshire, J.P. and D.L.—17.
 Severne, Mrs. Anna-Maria, of Thenford, Northamptonshire.—4.
 Shadwell, Alfred Hudson, Esq., Taxing Master in Chancery.—31.
 Smith, Dr. R. Angus, F.R.S., a distinguished chemist and author.—12.
 Soltan, George William, Esq., of Little Efford, Devon, J.P. and D.L.—25.
 Tweedie, Alexander, M.D., F.R.S., author of "Dictionary of Medicine"—30.
 Wale, the Rev. Alexander Malcolm, B.D., formerly Vicar of Sunning Hill, Berks.—26.
 Wise, William, Esq., J.P. and D.L., county Cork.—5.

JUNE.

Arran, the Right Hon. Philip Yorke Gore, K.P., fourth Earl of.—25.
 Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. Percy (Louisa).—17.
 Beauvan, Charles, Esq., M.A., for many years Examiner in Chancery.—17.
 Bewick, W., Esq., of Gristhorpe, near Scarborough, J.P.—5.
 Birch, the Rev. Canon, Rector of Prestwich, near Manchester.—29.
 Boyle, Vice-Admiral Alexander.—8.
 Brown, the Rev. James Baldwin, the eminent Nonconformist minister.—23.
 Davenport, Colonel William Bromley, of Capethorne, Chester, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for North Warwick.—15.
 Davy, Richard, Esq., formerly M.P. for West Cornwall.—24.
 Dickson, Sir Alexander Collingwood Thomas, fifth Baronet, Captain R.N.—22.
 Donovan, Richard, Esq., of Ballymore, J.P. and D.L.—24.
 Eyre, the Hon. Mrs., wife of Mr. Vincent A. Eyre, of Lindley Hall, Leicestershire.—14.
 Farnham, the Right Hon. Somerset Richard, ninth Lord.—1.
 Figgins, James, Esq., for many years Alderman of Farringdon Without: formerly M.P. for Shrewsbury.
 Freeman, Colonel Wickham, the last survivor of the old 14th Hussars.—9.
 Garrard, Charles Benet Drake, Esq., of Lamer Park, Herts, J.P. and D.L.—13.
 Gaskell, the Rev. M., a Unitarian minister of Manchester.—11.
 Grace, Mrs. Harriet Gompau.—21.
 Grain, Major-General Edward Metcalfe, Royal Engineer.—13.
 Greg, Thomas Richard, Esq., of Ballymenoch, co. Down, J.P.—8.
 Hamilton, Lord Claud, brother of the Duke of Abercorn, formerly M.P. for county Tyrone.—8.
 Hamilton, John, Esq., of Brownhall, co. Down, J.P. and D.L.—18.
 Hawker, the Rev. John Manley, M.A., Rector of Buryrathor.—5.
 Hutchinson, the Rev. John Robinson, M.A., B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.—16.
 Lane, the Rev. Richard, formerly Vicar of Wombury, Devon.—21.
 Mackinnon, Major-General Daniel Henry.
 Lyons, the Hon. Adelaide Matilda, widow of Lieut.-General Humphrey Lyons.—18.
 Merewether, Charles George, Esq., Q.C., formerly M.P. for Northampton.—20.
 Murray, the Hon. Amelia Matilda, of Glenberrrow, Hereford.—7.
 Palmer, John Hinde, Esq., Q.C., M.P. for Lincoln.—2.
 Perigal, Arthur, Esq., F.S.A., a distinguished painter.—5.
 Philipps, Colonel John Allen Lloyd, of Dale Castle, Pembroke, J.P. and D.L.—4.
 Rogers, Edward Thomas, Esq. (Rogers Bey).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1885.

Ross, Charles Cornwallis, Esq., Lieutenant King's Royal Rifle. 17.
Russell, Lady Isabella Charles. 19.
Selby, General George, Royal Artillery. 18.
Utemarok, John de Havilland, Esq., Bailiff and President of the States of the Island of Guernsey.
Vassall, General Rawdon Popham, 78th Highlanders. 15.
Warde, General Sir Edward Charles, Royal Horse Artillery. 11.
Watren, General George, Bengal Infantry. 22.

JULY.

Aveling, Rev. Dr., a popular preacher. 3.
Alexander, Calderon Du Pré, Esq. 18.
Bridport, Mary Penelope, Viscountess. 15.
Blisset, M. Fenwick, formerly M.P. for West Somerset. 6.
Dechor, General John Reid, C.B., Royal Engineers. 9.
Burke, Sir John Lionel, twelfth Baronet of Glinck, county Galway. 21.
Carnegie, Miss, of Leamington, Somerset. 3.
Coney, Rev. Thomas Bowcher, Vicar of Fucklechurch.
Chester, William Jacobson, D.D., Lord Bishop of. 13.
Cowley, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley, Earl, K.G., &c., many years Ambassador in Paris. 15.
Crowthwaite, John J., Crowthwaite Park, near Dublin. 18.
Dourville, Sir Charles Compton W., second Baronet. 15.
Dymoke, Dowager Lady Emma. 9.
Dunn, Miss Rhoda, in her 104th year. 6.
Ewart, Vice-Admiral Charles J. Frederick, C.B., &c. 14.
Forbes, Sir Charles John, fourth Baronet. 24.
Field, the Rev. John, M.A., Rector of West Houghton, Northampton. 31.
Fenn, Rev. Joseph Finch, Vicar of Christchurch, Cheltenham. 22.
Ford, General Charles Erskine, Colonel Royal Engineers. 27.
Gibson, General John Charles Hope, Colonel of the 17th Lancers. 18.
Gorrie, Lady, wife of Sir John Gorrie. 19.
Grig, Thomas Esq., of Glencarse, Perthshire. J.P. and D.L. 23.
Hawkins, Casuar Henry, F.R.S., Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen. 20.
Hudson, the Rev. George Townsend, M.A., Rector of Harthill. 8.
Hidfax, Mary Viscountess. 4.
Irvine, Auchmuty, M.D., C.B., late Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.
Lamb, Lady Frances. 12.
Lilford, Lady Emma Elisabeth. 14.
Lloyd, John Horatio, M.A., formerly M.P. for Stockport.
Lyttelton, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Henry, M.A., Canon of Gloucester. 24.
Lewis, John Delaware, Esq., J.P., formerly M.P. for Devonport. 31.
Kettle, Lady Mary. 13.
Manby, Charles, Esq., F.R.S., Hon. Secretary of the Institution of Engineers, and an eminent engineer. 21.
Matthews, General Henry William, a distinguished Indian officer. 17.
Miller, William Henry Christie, of Bristwell Court, Burnham, Bucks. 30.
Mitford, Percy, Esq., a member of the Diplomatic body. 27.

Otway, Walter Angelo, Esq., son of Sir Arthur Otway, Bart., M.P. 17.
Pattison, Rev. Mark, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. 30.
Peel, the Right Hon. Sir Laurence, a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, P.C. and J.C.L. 22.
Pemberton, Major Christopher Robert, of Newton, Cambridge-shire, J.P. and D.L. 3.
Petro, the Right Hon. William Bernard, twelfth Lord. 4.
Pepper, Thomas St. George, Esq., of Ballygarth Castle, in the county of Meath, J.P. and D.L. 21.
Randolph, Mrs. Catherine Emily Blanche. 12.
Roxburgh, Lieut.-Colonel James, late of the Indian Army. 11.
Slade, Colonel William Hickes, late Lieut.-Colonel of the 5th Lancers. 28.
Smith, Jervoise, Esq., M.A., of the banking house of Smith, Payne, and Smith, formerly M.P. for Falmouth and Penryn. 21.
Spencer, Rev. Isaac, late Vicar of Edgbaston. 28.
Travers, Colonel Joseph Oates, late Leicestershire Regiment. 28.
Walker, George Alfred, M.D., known as "Graveyard Walker," a sanitary reformer. 6.
Watts, Mrs. Anna Maria Howitt Alaric. 23.
Williams, Sir Charles James Watkins, one of her Majesty's Judges. 17.
Wynne, Captain John, R.A., of Wynnstay, Roebuck, in the county of Dublin.
Yeatman, Henry Farr, St/ke (Gayland, Dorset, J.P. and D.L. 7.

AUGUST.

Aitken, John, of Urmston, a well-known geologist. 24.
Barlow, Sir Frederick Paggrave, K.C.M.G., late Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras. 8.
Barrow, the Rev. George Staunton, M.A., late Vicar of Stowmarket. 10.
Cambridge, Henry Picard, of Bloxworth, Dorset, J.P. and D.L. 11.
Carberry, Harriet Maria Catherine, Baroness. 19.
Cloughton, Bishop Piers Calverley, Chaplain-General of the Forces, &c. 41.
Coddington, General Sir William John, G.C.B., Colonel Coldstream Guards, &c., Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea. 6.
Fryer, Mrs. Helen Elizabeth Page. 2.
Harcne, Lieut.-General Archibald Richard; was at the siege of Lucknow. 5.
Herschel, Lady Margaret. 3.
Hudson, Robert Spear, Esq., of the Bache, Chester. 12.
Jones, Sir Willoughby, third Baronet, of Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L. 20.
Lauderdale, the Right Hon. Charles, twelfth Earl of. 12.
Montgomery, Colonel, of the 13th Regimental District. 9.
Pardon, George Frederick, Esq., essayist; wrote under the pseudonym of "Captain Crawley." 5.
Scott, Rev. Charles, M.A., Vicar of Seaton and Beag, Devon. 5.
Stopford, Viscountess. 12.
Wellington, The most Noble Arthur Richard, Duke of, &c. 13.
Wilson, Sir Erasmus, F.R.C.S., a distinguished surgeon. 8.
Tarleton, Arthur Mills, Esq., Queen's Advocate in Western Africa.
Trimnell, Deputy-Surgeon-General, late of Madras Army. 9.

PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED LEAVING FORTUNES OF OVER £100,000.

(From the "Illustrated London News" Weekly Report of Wills and Bequests.)

1883.	£
Scott, Sir Edward Henry, late of Sunbridge Park, Kent, Aug. 1.	917,000
Finnie, Archibald, Esq., late of Spring Hill House, Kilmarnock, Aug. 10	214,000
Rhodes, Thomas, Esq., late of Huddfield, Glossop, Aug. 14	425,000
Love, Mrs. Sarah, late of Mount Beulah, Durham, Aug. 24	192,000
Harrison, Henry, Esq., late of Great George-street, Westminster, Sept. 7	219,000
Chichester, Lady Caroline Mary, late of Twickenham, Sept. 11	121,000
Daubuz, the Rev. John, late of Killiow, Cornwall, Sept. 24	107,000
Lancaster, Samuel, Esq., late of St. Peter's-chambers, Cornhill, Sept. 24	107,000
Somers, the Right Hon. Charles Somers, Earl, Sept. 28	170,000
Baxter-Mollison, Mrs. Eliza, late of Errol, Oct. 2	210,000
Ball, James Benjamin, late of Merrion-square, Dublin, Oct. 8	305,000
Cave, Mrs. Caroline, E., late of Clifton-crescent, Folkestone, Oct. 31	105,000
Sinart, William Thomas, Esq., late of Goldsmid-road, Brighton, Oct. 25	171,000
Cleveland, her Grace Caroline, Duchess Dowager of, Nov. 1	484,000
Gardner, the Right Hon. Alan Legge, Baron, late of Dover-street, Piccadilly, Nov. 2	165,000
Overstone, the Right Hon. Samuel Jones, Baron, of Overstone, Nov. 17	2,100,000
Crake, William Hamilton, Esq., late of Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, Nov. 22	209,000
Black, Alexander, Esq., late of Hyde Park-gardens, Nov. 24	286,000
Bireham, Francis Thomas, Esq., late of Walton-on-Thames, Nov. 28	161,000
Hunter, William, Esq., late of Pembroke-square, Nov. 29	112,000
Howorth, Richard, Esq., late of Tadbury, Lancashire, Nov. 30	187,000
Glossop, the Right Hon. Edward George, Baron Howard of, Dec. 1	118,000
Walker, Sir James, Bart., of Sand Hutton, York, Dec. 1	1,134,000
Knowles, Thomas, Esq., late of Darghall Hall, Chester, Dec. 3	194,000
Craven, the Right Hon. George Craven, third Earl of, Dec. 7	173,000
Cryke, the Ven. Archdeacon Stephen, late of Bolton Percy Rectory, Tadcaster, Dec. 11	120,000
Willink, William Williamson, Esq., late of Hyde Park-street, Dec. 11	147,000
Curtis, Charles, Esq., late of Plaistow, Essex, Dec. 14	109,000
Britherton, the Hon. Mrs. Mary Stapleton, late of Rainhill, Lancashire, Dec. 22	373,000
Brown, William, Esq., of Galahill, Galashiels, Dec. 30	102,000
Vardon, Captain Noel Bryan Hovenden, late of Queen's-gate, S.W., Dec. 24	144,000
Holloway, Thomas, Esq., late of Sunninghill, Berks, Dec. 28	250,000
1884.	£
Cartwright, William George, Esq., late of Newport, Monmouthshire, Jan. 2	147,000
Barkworth, Mrs. Mary, late of Braxfords, Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 14	109,000
Mantry, the Right Hon. Henry Hare Hedges White, Earl of, Jan. 15	107,000
Comillas, the Most Excellent Senor Don Antonio Lopez-y-Lopez, Marquis de, Jan. 16	104,000
Hanbury, Robert, Esq., late of The Brewery, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, Jan. 20	694,000
Bird, William, Esq., late of Great Cumberland-place, Jan. 23	122,000
Byss, the Right Hon. Sir John Barnard, late of Prince's-gardens, S.W., Feb. 3	201,000
Foster, William, Esq., late of Queensbury, Yorkshire, Feb. 8	1,180,000
Conans, the Rev. John William, late of Portsmouth-road, Surbiton, Surrey, Feb. 20	200,000
Crosse, Robert Jennings, Esq., late of Southmolton, Devonshire, Feb. 20	104,000
Wolton, John Hyern, Esq., late of Woodlands, Peckham-rye, Feb. 23	630,000
Sandwich, the Right Hon. John William, Earl of, late of Hinchbrook, Huntingdon, March 3	398,000
English, Oxley, Esq., late of No. 19, Pall-mall, March 7	139,000
Kennedy, Miles, Esq., late of Ulverston, Lancashire, March 13	276,000
Beauvais, Marc René Antoine Victorien, Prince de, late of the Avenue Montaigne, Paris, March 30	133,000
Conybeare, John Charles, late of Fryerning, Essex, April 4	109,000
Bland, James, Esq., late of Henley-on-Thames, April 7	162,000
Wagner, John, Esq., late of Horchurch, Essex, April 19	189,000
Lancaster, John, Esq., late of Bilton Grange, Warwick, April 21	194,000
Gos, Thomas, Esq., late of Dewhurst Lodge, Wadhurst, Sussex, April 24	187,000
King, William, Esq., late of No. 10, Ovington-gardens, April 24	196,000
Witherby, Arthur, Esq., late of Lee, Kent, April 26	196,000
Kensit, Thomas Glover, Esq., late of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, May 4	142,000
Daglish, Robert, Esq., late of No. 2, Palace-green, Kensington, May 6	178,000
Boucher, William, late of Grately, Southampton, June 5	139,000
Marlborough, the Most Noble John Winstow, K.G., Duke of, July 4	146,000
Burdon, George, Esq., late of Eldon House, Northumberland, July 9	186,000
Ranson, Freeman, Esq., late of Bilton Court, Knaresborough, July 10	142,000
Boyd, the Very Rev. Archibald, D.D., Dean of Exeter, July 11	134,000
Buckle, Henry, Esq., late of No. 20, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, July 13	180,000
Grigye, Mrs. Jane Brown, late of Berwick-on-Tweed, July 15	110,000
Brough, Peter, Esq., late of Oakhayhead House, Paisley, July 18	18,000
Crossman, Robert, Esq., late of Chiswick, Northumberland, July 19	1,000
Hope, Mrs. Anne Adèle, late of Dwyden, near Dorking, July 24	37,000
Offey, John Henry, Esq., late of Royal-circus, Bath, July 29	140,000
Hancock, James Lyde, late of Blenheim Lodge, Putney-heath, Aug. 1	301,000
Connell, Charles, late of Whiteinch, Glasgow, Aug. 16	264,000
Hunt, Thomas Newman, late of Portland-place	172,500
Holland, the Rev. Edmund, late of Hyde Park-gardens	334,200
Siemens, Sir William, F.R.S., &c., late of Queen Anne's-gate	382,000

THE POLITICS OF SMALL BOROUGHES.

The following table gives the relative strength of political parties in the small boroughs of England, Scotland, and Wales:—

No. of Boroughs.	Population.	No of Members.	Liberal.	Conservative.
30	Under 7,000	30	15	15
26	Over 7,000 and under 10,000	26	14	12
29	Over 10,000 and under 20,000	61	43	18
67	Over 20,000 and under 50,000	32	65	17
23	Over 50,000 and under 100,000	51	41	10
35	Over 100,000	72	60	12

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1885.

AUGUST.



WAITING FOR THE GUNS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, & HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.					HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Setts. Morn.	Before Sunrise. O'Clock.	1	2	3	4	Before Sunrise. O'Clock.	5	6	7	
1	S	Lammas Day	4 25	6 2	7 46	9 56	10 6						20				213
2	S	9TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	4 27	5 58	7 44	10 23	11 13						21				214
3	M	Bank Holiday in England and Scotland	4 28	5 54	7 43	10 53	11 23						22				215
4	Tu	G. Ganning died, 1827	4 29	5 48	7 41	11 29	1 34						23				216
5	W	Lord Howe died, 1799	4 31	5 43	7 40	Morn.	2 44						24				217
6	Th	Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844	4 33	5 36	7 38	0 12	3 51						25				218
7	F	Name of Jesus	4 35	5 29	7 36	1 6	4 52						26				219
8	S	Trinity Law Sittings end	4 36	5 22	7 34	2 8	5 47						27				220
9	S	10TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	4 38	5 14	7 32	3 19	6 33						28				221
10	M	St. Laurence	4 39	5 5	7 31	4 37	7 12						29				222
11	Tu	Dog Days end	4 41	4 56	7 29	5 56	7 45						30				223
12	W	Grouse-Shooting begins	4 43	4 46	7 27	7 15	8 16						31				224
13	Th	Old Lammas Day	4 44	4 36	7 25	8 31	8 43						32				225
14	F	Sir Collin Campbell died, 1862. Oatway at Osborne, 1862	4 45	4 25	7 23	9 44	9 11						33				226
15	S	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771	4 46	4 13	7 21	10 58	9 41						34				227
16	S	11TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	4 48	4 1	7 19	Aftern.	10 10						35				228
17	M	Frederick the Great died, 1786	4 49	3 49	7 17	1 7	10 43						36				229
18	Tu	Battle died, 1803	4 51	3 35	7 15	2 8	11 19						37				230
19	W	Karl Russell born, 1792	4 52	3 22	7 13	3 3	Morn.						38				231
20	Th	Black Game Shooting begins	4 54	3 8	7 11	3 52	0 1						39				232
21	F	The fifth Duke of Northumberland died, 1867	4 55	2 53	7 9	4 38	0 48						40				233
22	S	Battle of Epsworth Field, 1483	4 57	2 38	7 7	5 26	1 41						41				234
23	S	12TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	4 59	2 23	7 5	5 50	2 36						42				235
24	M	St. Bartholomew	5 0	2 7	7 3	6 20	3 38						43				236
25	Tu	James Watt died, 1819	5 2	1 50	7 1	6 47	4 40						44				237
26	W	Louis Philippe died, 1820	5 3	1 34	6 59	7 13	5 44						45				238
27	Th	Algiers bombarded, 1816	5 5	1 17	6 57	7 36	6 49						46				239
28	F	St. Augustine. Battle of Kasasinda, 1862	5 7	0 59	6 55	8 2	7 57						47				240
29	S	Battle of Aspromonte, 1862	5 8	0 41	6 53	8 27	9 5						48				241
30	S	13TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 10	0 23	6 51	8 58	10 13						49				242
31	M	John Bunyan died, 1680	5 12	Morn.	6 48	9 31	11 22						50				243



A BUTON LASS: STRAW-PLAITING.—FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1885.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES.

JANUARY.

The Moon is near Jupiter during the night common to the 4th and 5th, being to the right of the planet till after midnight on the 4th; the nearest approach will be about 1 a.m. on the 5th, when the planet will be a little above the Moon, and after 2 a.m. the Moon will be a little to the left of the planet. Jupiter on this morning is due south at 31 minutes after 5h, and the Moon is due south at 38 minutes after 5h. The Moon will be near Venus on the morning of the 13th and 14th, being to the right of the planet on the 13th, and to the left on the 14th; she is near Mercury on the mornings of the 14th and 15th, is near Mars on the 7th, and near Jupiter again on the last night, being situated to the right of the planet, the distance between them decreasing throughout the night. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 8th	at 37 minutes after 8h	in the morning.
New Moon	" 16th	" 37 "	" 8 " morning.
First Quarter	" 24th	" 36 "	" 1 " morning.
Full Moon	" 30th	" 19 "	" 4 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 13th, and nearest to it on the 29th. Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 8h 14m a.m., or 6 minutes after sunrise; on the 2nd at 8h 5m a.m., or 3 minutes before sunrise; on the 7th at 7h 14m a.m., or 53 minutes before the Sun; on the 12th at 6h 41m a.m., or 1h 28m before the Sun rises; on the 17th at 6h 25m a.m., or 1h 35m before sunrise; on the 22nd at 6h 22m a.m., or 1h 38m before the Sun; on the 27th at 6h 26m a.m., or 1h 23m before the Sun rises; and on the 31st at 6h 30m a.m., or 1h 13m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 14th. He is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 3rd, stationary among the stars on the 14th, in conjunction with Venus on the 24th, and at his greatest western elongation (24 deg. 51 min.) on the 26th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 5h 45m a.m., or 2h 29m before the Sun; on the 2nd at 5h 47m a.m., or 2h 21m before sunrise; on the 12th at 6h 11m a.m., or 1h 53m before the Sun; on the 22nd at 6h 27m a.m., or 1h 29m before the Sun rises; and on the last day at 6h 38m a.m., or 1h 17m before the Sun has risen. She is near the Moon on the 13th. She is in her descending node on the 31st.

Mars is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 4h 42m p.m., or 42 minutes after sunset; on the 11th at 4h 45m p.m., or 34 minutes after the Sun; on the 21st at 4h 50m p.m., or 23 minutes after the Sun sets; and on the 31st at 4h 56m p.m., or 11 minutes after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 17th.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 8h 46m p.m.; on the 11th at 8h 3m p.m.; on the 21st at 7h 20m p.m.; and on the 31st at 6h 34m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th.

Saturn sets on the 1st at 6h 35m a.m., or 1h 33m before sunrise; on the 11th at 5h 51m a.m.; on the 21st at 5h 10m a.m.; and on the 31st at 4h 29m a.m.

FEBRUARY.

The Moon is to the left of Jupiter on the 1st, the distance between them increasing throughout the night. She is very near to both Venus and Mercury in the morning of the 13th; she is near Mars on the 15th. On the 22nd and 23rd the Moon appears Saturn during the evening and night hours, till both set early in the morning; she is to the west of the planet on the former night and to the east on the latter, and she is near Jupiter during the nights of the 27th and 28th, being to the right of the planet on the former and to the left of the planet on the 28th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 6th	at 35 minutes after 10h	in the afternoon.
New Moon	" 15th	" 22 "	" 4th " morning.
First Quarter	" 22nd	" 31 "	" 10th " morning.

She is most distant from the Earth at midnight of the 9th, and nearest to it at midnight on the 25th.

Mercury rises on the 1st at 6h 31m a.m., or 1h 10m before the Sun; on the 6th at 6h 37m a.m., or 55 minutes before sunrise; on the 11th at 6h 42m a.m., or 42 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 16th at 6h 44m a.m., or 30 minutes before the Sun; on the 21st at 6h 44m a.m., or 21 minutes before sunrise; on the 26th at 6h 43 a.m., or 11 minutes before the Sun rises; and on the 29th at 6h 42m a.m., or 8 minutes before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 5th, in his descending node on the 2nd, in conjunction with Venus on the 12th, and in aphelion on the 13th.

Venus rises on the 1st at 6h 37m a.m., or 1h 4m before sunrise; on the 11th at 6h 38m a.m., or 46 minutes before the Sun; on the 21st at 6h 31m a.m., or 34 minutes before the Sun rises; and on the 26th at 6h 24m a.m., or 26 minutes before sunrise. She is near the Moon on the 13th.

Mars sets on the 1st at 4h 56m p.m., or 9 minutes after sunset; on the 2nd at 4h 56m p.m., or 7 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 6th at 4h 58m p.m., or 3 minutes after the Sun. He rises on the 24th at 6h 58m a.m., or 1 minute before sunrise; and on the 29th at 6h 48m a.m., or 2 minutes before the Sun rises. He is near the Moon on the 15th. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 11th, and in perihelion on the 29th.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 8h 25m p.m., or 1h 42m after sunset; on the 11th at 8h 42m p.m., or 37 minutes after sunset; on the 16th at 8h 17m p.m., or 3 minutes after sunset; on the 27th he sets at the same time as the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 1st, and again on the 28th. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 19th.

Saturn sets on the 1st at 4h 29m a.m.; on the 10th at 3h 45m a.m.; on the 20th at 3h 0m a.m.; and on the 28th at 2h 37m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 23rd. He is near the Moon on the 1st. He is stationary among the stars on the 17th.

MARCH.

The Moon is near Venus on the morning of the 16th, being to the right of the planet, and she is near Venus again on the morning of the 16th, but to the left of the planet. She is very near Mars on the morning of the 16th, the Moon and the planet rising nearly together. She is near Mercury on the morning of the 17th; she is near Saturn during the evening and early night hours of the 22nd, and near Jupiter, being to the left of the planet, during the night of the 27th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the 1st	at 0 minutes after 4h	in the morning.
Last Quarter	" 8th	" 54 "	" 5 " afternoon.
New Moon	" 16th	" 37 "	" 6 " afternoon.
First Quarter	" 23rd	" 28 "	" 5 " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 30th	" 40 "	" 4 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 8th, and nearest to it on the 23rd. Mercury rises on the 2nd at 6h 41m a.m., or 5 minutes before the Sun; on the 6th at 6h 37m a.m., or 1 minute before the Sun rises; on the 7th the Sun and Mercury rise together; on the 14th he sets at 6h 1m p.m., or 1 minute after sunset; on the 21st at 6h 56m p.m., or 44 minutes after the

Sun has set; on the 26th at 7h 38m p.m., or 1h 16m after the Sun; and on the last day at 8h 10m p.m., or 1h 40m after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 12th. He is in conjunction with Mars on the 7th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 13th, in ascending node on the 3rd, and in perihelion on the 28th.

Venus rises on the 3rd at 6h 21m a.m., or 23 minutes before sunrise; on the 13th at 6h 5m a.m., or 16 minutes before the Sun; on the 23rd at 5h 49m a.m., or 10 minutes before the Sun rises; and on the 31st at 6h 33m, or 8 minutes before the Sun has risen. She is near the Moon on the 15th. She is in aphelion on the 6th, and in conjunction with Mars on the 29th.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 4th at 6h 38m a.m., or 4 minutes before the Sun; on the 14th at 6h 13m a.m., or 5 minutes before sunrise; on the 24th at 5h 46m a.m., or 11 minutes before the Sun rises; and on the 31st at 5h 28m a.m., or 13 minutes before the Sun has risen. He is near the Moon on the 16th. He is in perihelion on the 1st.

Jupiter sets on the 1st at 8h 43m a.m., or 5 minutes before sunrise; on the 13th at 5h 58m a.m., or 28 minutes before the Sun; on the 23rd at 5h 12m a.m., or 47 minutes before the Sun rises; and on the 31st at 4h 58m a.m., or 1h 2m before the Sun has risen. He is near the Moon on the 27th.

Saturn sets on the 2nd at 2h 31m a.m.; on the 12th at 1h 53m a.m.; on the 22nd at 1h 17m a.m.; and on the 31st at 0h 45m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 22nd. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 28th.

APRIL.

The Moon is near Mars on the morning of the 14th; she is near Venus on the morning of the 15th; she is near Mercury on the morning of the 16th; she is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 18th and until they set nearly together; she is very near Jupiter from sunset on the 23rd, being a little to the left of the planet, the distance between them increasing till they set at about 2h in the morning of the 24th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 7th	at 43 minutes after 2h	in the afternoon.
New Moon	" 15th	" 51 "	" 5 " morning.
First Quarter	" 21st	" 20 "	" 11 " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 29th	" 14 "	" 6 " morning.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 6th, and nearest to it on the 18th.

Mercury sets on the 5th at 8h 36m p.m., or 1h 58m after sunset; on the 10th at 8h 47m p.m., or 2h 2m after the Sun; on the 15th at 8h 41m p.m., or 1h 47m after the Sun has set; on the 20th at 8h 18m p.m., or 1h 16m after the Sun sets; on the 25th at 7h 41m p.m., or half an hour after the Sun; on the 27th at 7h 24m p.m., or 10 minutes after sunset. He rises on the 21st at 5h 0m a.m., or 5 minutes after sunrise; on the 26th at 4h 43m a.m., or 2 minutes before the Sun rises; and on the 30th at 4h 27m a.m., or 10 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 16th. He is at his greatest eastern elongation (19 deg. 15 min.) on the 6th, stationary among the stars on the 17th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 25th, and in conjunction with Venus on the 29th.

Venus rises on the 2nd at 5h 26m a.m., or 8 minutes before the Sun; on the 12th at 5h 5m a.m., or 4 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 22nd at 4h 52m a.m., or 1 minute before sunrise; and on the 30th at 4h 40m a.m., or three minutes after the Sun has risen. She is near the Moon on the 14th.

Mars rises on the 3rd at 5h 19m a.m., or 15 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 13th at 4h 52m a.m., or 19 minutes before the Sun; on the 23rd at 4h 26m a.m., or 25 minutes before sunrise; and on the 30th at 4h 58m a.m., or 25 minutes before the Sun has risen. He is near the Moon on the 14th.

Jupiter sets on the 2nd at 4h 31m a.m., or 1h 5m before the Sun; on the 12th at 3h 51m a.m., or 1h 22m before sunrise; on the 22nd at 3h 11m a.m., or 1h 43m before the Sun rises, and on the 30th at 2h 40m a.m., or 1h 57m before the Sun has risen. He is near the Moon on the 23rd. He is stationary among the stars on the 22nd.

Saturn sets on the 1st at 6h 40m a.m., on the 11th at 6h 6m a.m., on the 20th he sets at 11h 30m p.m., and on the 30th at 10h 56m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 19th.

MAY.

The Moon is very near both Mercury and Mars, from the time of rising, on the morning of the 13th; she is near Venus on the evening of the 14th; she is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 16th, and near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 20th, being to the right of the planet; and also on the evening hours of the 21st, being some distance to the left of the planet. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 7th	at 43 minutes after 8h	in the morning.
New Moon	" 14th	" 18 "	" 3 " afternoon.
First Quarter	" 21st	" 45 "	" 5 " morning.
Full Moon	" 28th	" 3 " "	" 8 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 4th, nearest to it on the 16th, and again most distant from it at midnight on the last day.

Mercury rises on the 1st at 4h 23m a.m., or 11 minutes before sunrise; on the 7th at 4h 4m a.m., or 20 minutes before the Sun; on the 12th at 3h 49m a.m., or 27 minutes before the Sun has risen; on the 17th at 3h 30m a.m., or 32 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 22nd at 2h 24m a.m., or 37 minutes before sunrise; on the 27th at 3h 14m, or 42 minutes before the Sun; and on the 31st at 3h 8m, or 44 minutes before the Sun rises. He is near the Moon on the 13th, in his descending node on the 1st; he is stationary among the stars on the 10th, in aphelion on the 11th, in conjunction with Mars on the 13th, at his greatest western elongation (24 deg. 46 min.) on the 25th, and in conjunction with Mars on the 30th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 7th at 7h 32m p.m., or 2 minutes after sunset; on the 10th at 7h 41m p.m., or 6 minutes after the Sun; on the 20th at 8h 13m p.m., or 24 minutes after sunset; and on the 30th at 8h 40m p.m., or 38 minutes after the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 14th; she is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 4th, and in her ascending node on the 24th.

Mars rises on the 3rd at 5h 58m a.m., or 33 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 13th at 5h 38m a.m., or 41 minutes before the Sun; on the 23rd at 5h 9m a.m., or 51 minutes before sunrise; and on the 31st at 5h 50m a.m., or 1h 2m before the Sun has risen. He is near the Moon on the 18th.

Jupiter sets on the 2nd at 4h 32m a.m., or 2h 1m before the Sun rises; on the 12th at 3h 54m a.m.; on the 22nd at 3h 16m a.m.; and on the 31st at 2h 41m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 21st. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 17th.

Saturn sets on the 1st at 10h 52m p.m.; on the 10th at 10h 23m p.m.; on the 20th at 9h 49m p.m.; on the 30th at 9h 15m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 16th.

JUNE.

The Moon is near Mars on the morning of the 11th, being a little to the left of the planet. She is near Mercury on the evening of the same day. She is near Saturn on the morning of the 18th, and is near Venus on the evening of the same day; and she is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 17th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 6th at 5 minutes after 0h in the morning.			
New Moon " 12th " 42 " 10 " afternoon.			
First Quarter " 18th " 49 " 1 " afternoon.			
Full Moon " 27th " 48 " 11 " morning.			

She is nearest the Earth on the 13th, and most distant again on the 25th.

MERCURY rises on the 1st at 3h 5m a.m., or 45 minutes before sunrise; on the 6th at 3h 0m a.m., or 45 minutes before the Sun; on the 11th at 3h 57m a.m., or 48 minutes before the Sun has risen; on the 16th at 3h 0m a.m., or 44 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 21st at 3h 13m a.m., or 31 minutes before the Sun; on the 26th at 3h 32m a.m., or 14 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 29th at 3h 45m a.m., or 8 minutes before the Sun has risen; and on the last day at 3h 55m a.m., or 6 minutes after the Sun. He sets on the 28th at 3h 2m p.m., or 4 minutes after sunset, and on the 30th at 3h 43m p.m., or 25 minutes after the Sun sets. He is near the Moon on the 11th, in his ascending node on the 19th, in conjunction with Saturn on the 24th, in perihelion on the 24th, and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 27th.

VENUS sets on the 1st at 3h 44m p.m., or 40 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 6th at 3h 2m p.m., or 50 minutes after sunset; on the 10th at 3h 16m p.m., or 58 minutes after the Sun; on the 20th at 3h 19m p.m., or 1h 1m after the Sun sets. She is near the Moon on the 13th; she is in conjunction with Saturn on the 7th, and in perihelion on the 27th.

MARS rises on the 2nd at 2h 40m a.m., or 1h 4m before the Sun rises; on the 12th at 2h 24m a.m., or 1h 11m before the Sun; on the 22nd at 2h 2m a.m., or 1h 4m before sunrise; and on the 30th at 3h 49m a.m., or 2h 0m before the Sun has risen. He is near the Moon on the 11th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 0h 37m a.m.; on the 11th at 0h 1m a.m.; on the 20th at 1h 24m p.m.; and on the 30th at 10h 47m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 17th.

SATURN sets on the 1st at 9h 10m p.m., or 1h 6m after the Sun sets; on the 9th at 8h 42m p.m., or 30 minutes after sunset; on the 16th at 8h 18m p.m., or 1 minute after sunset. He rises on the 20th at 3h 45m a.m., or 1 minute after sunrise; on the 30th at 3h 27m a.m., or 19 minutes before the Sun has risen; and on the 30th at 3h 13m a.m., or 36 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 18th; he is in conjunction with the Sun on the 18th.

JULY.

The Moon is near Mars on the morning of the 8th, being to the right of the planet, and on the morning of the 9th being to the left of Mars. She is near Saturn on the morning of the 11th, being situated to the left of the planet; she is near both Mercury and Venus during the evening hours of the 13th, and very near Jupiter during the morning hours of the 16th, the planet being to the right of the Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 5th at 20 minutes after 0h in the afternoon.			
New Moon " 12th " 16 " 5 " morning.			
First Quarter " 19th " 23 " 0 " morning.			
Full Moon " 27th " 23 " 2 " morning.			

She is nearest the Earth on the 13th, and most distant on the 25th.

MERCURY sets on the 5th at 9h 0m p.m., or 44 minutes after the Sun; on the 10th at 9h 9m p.m., or 45 minutes after the Sun; on the 15th at 9h 9m p.m., or 1h 0m after the Sun has set; on the 20th at 9h 5m p.m., or 1h 1m after the Sun sets; on the 25th at 8h 50m p.m., or 1h 0m after the Sun; on the 30th at 8h 48m p.m., or 54 minutes after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 13th. He is in conjunction with Venus on the 17th, and in his descending node on the 25th.

VENUS sets on the 1st at 9h 19m p.m., or 1h 3m after sunset; on the 9th at 9h 18m p.m., or 1h 4m after the Sun sets; on the 19th at 9h 6m p.m., or 1h 1m after the Sun; on the 29th at 8h 51m p.m., or 1h 1m after sunset. She is near the Moon on the 13th.

MARS rises on the 2nd at 1h 45m a.m., or 2h 4m before the Sun; on the 12th at 1h 29m a.m., on the 22nd at 1h 14m a.m., and on the 31st at 1h 2m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 10th. He is in his ascending node on the 2nd.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 10h 43m p.m., on the 10th at 10h 11m p.m., on the 20th at 9h 45m p.m., and on the 30th at 8h 59m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 14th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 3h 10m a.m., or 39 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 10th at 2h 39m a.m., or 1h 18m before sunrise; on the 20th at 2h 6m a.m., or 2h 3m before the Sun; and on the 30th at 1h 31m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 10th.

AUGUST.

The Moon is near both Saturn and Mars during the morning of the 7th and 8th, being situated to the right of the planets on the 7th, and to the left on the 8th. On the 7th the Moon is a little nearer to Saturn than to Mars, and on the 8th the distance from Mars to the Moon is a little less than the distance of Saturn to the Moon. She is near Jupiter on the evening of the 11th; and near both Mercury and Venus on the evening of the 12th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 3rd at 55 minutes after 9h in the afternoon.			
New Moon " 10th " 14 " 0 " afternoon.			
First Quarter " 17th " 47 " 1 " afternoon.			
Full Moon " 26th " 25 " 5 " afternoon.			

She is nearest to the Earth on the 8th, and most distant from it on the 21st. MERCURY sets on the 4th at 8h 29m p.m., or 47 minutes after sunset; on the 9th at 8h 10m p.m., or 38 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 14th at 7h 51m p.m., or 28 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 19th at 7h 29m p.m., or 16 minutes after the Sun; on the 24th at 7h 5m p.m., or 2 minutes after sunset; on the 29th at 7h 0m p.m., or 1 minute before the Sun sets. He is near the Moon on the 19th. He is at his greatest eastern elongation (37 deg. 21 min.) on the 6th; in aphelion on the 7th, in conjunction with Venus on the 8th, and stationary among the stars on the 19th.

VENUS sets on the 1st at 8h 47m p.m., or 59 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 6th at 8h 32m p.m., or 55 minutes after the Sun; on the 13th at 8h 12m p.m., or 57 minutes after the Sun sets; and on the 29th at 7h 50m p.m., or 54 minutes after sunset. She is near the Moon on the 12th. She is in conjunction with Jupiter on the 8th.

MARS rises on the 1st at 1h 1m a.m.; on the 11th at 0h 51m a.m.; on the 21st at 0h 44m a.m.; and on the 31st at 0h 36m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 7th. He is in conjunction with Saturn on the 6th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 8h 52m p.m., or 1h 6m after the Sun sets; on the 9th at 8h 23m p.m., or 51 minutes after sunset; on the 19th at 7h 47m p.m., or 34 minutes after sunset; on the 29th at 7h 12m p.m., or 16 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 12th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 1h 24m a.m.; on the 9th at 0h 57m a.m.; on the 19th at 0h 22m a.m.; on the 29th he rises at 11h 48m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 7th.

SEPTEMBER.

The Moon is very near Saturn on the morning of the 4th; the nearest approach will be at 3h a.m. She will be near Mars on the morning of the 6th, being a little to the right of the planet; near Mercury on the morning of the 8th; she is near Venus on the 11th; during the evening, and near Saturn on the 30th from the time of rising of the Moon throughout the night. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 2nd at 15 minutes after 5h in the morning.			
New Moon " 8th " 43 " 8 " afternoon.			
First Quarter " 16th " 15 " 6 " morning.			
Full Moon " 24th " 55 " 7 " morning.			

She is nearest the Earth on the 6th, and most distant from it on the 18th.

MERCURY rises on the 4th at 3h 13m a.m., or 5 minutes before sunrise; on the 9th at 4h 27m a.m., or 59 minutes before the Sun; on the 14th at 4h 1m a.m., or 1h 23m before the Sun has risen; on the 19th at 3h 56m a.m., or 1h 41m before the Sun rises; on the 24th at 4h 14m a.m., or 1h 36m before the Sun; on the 29th at 4h 40m a.m., or 1h 18m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 6th. He is stationary among the stars on the 11th, in his ascending node on the 16th, at his greatest western elongation (17 deg. 51 min.) on the 18th, and in perihelion on the 20th.

VENUS sets on the 1st at 2h 41m p.m., or 55 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 7th at 7h 23m p.m., or 9h 53m after sunset; on the 17th at 7h 1m p.m., or 58 minutes after the Sun, on the 27th at 6h 50m p.m., or 1h 6m after the Sun sets. She is near the Moon on the 11th. She is in her descending node on the 12th.

MARS rises on the 1st at 0h 25m a.m., on the 10th at 0h 29m a.m., on the 20th at 0h 23m a.m., and on the 30th at 0h 18m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 5th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 7h 1m p.m., or 15 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 9th at 6h 33m p.m., or 6 minutes after sunset; on the 19th he rises at 4h 54m a.m., or 48 minutes before sunrise; on the 29th at 4h 26m a.m., or 1h 32m before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 8th. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 8th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 1h 83m p.m., on the 7th at 1h 11m p.m., on the 17th at 10h 35m p.m., on the 27th at 9h 58m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th.

OCTOBER.

The Moon is near and to the left of Saturn on the 1st and throughout the night; she is near and to the right of Mars on the morning of the 4th; she is near Jupiter on the morning of the 6th, being to the right of the planet; and near again on the morning of the 7th, being to the left of Jupiter; she is near Mercury during the morning of the 7th, and near Venus during the evening of the 11th; she is near Saturn on the 28th from the time of the Moon's rising, throughout the night, the planet being to the right of the Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 1st at 20 minutes after 11h in the morning.			
New Moon " 8th " 31 " 7 " morning.			
First Quarter " 16th " 21 " 1 " morning.			
Full Moon " 23rd " 23 " 9 " afternoon.			
Last Quarter " 30th " 58 " 5 " afternoon.			

She is nearest the Earth on the 3rd, most distant from it on the 16th, and nearest again to it on the 23rd.

MERCURY rises on the 4th at 5h 10m a.m., or 57 minutes before sunrise; on the 9th at 5h 42m a.m., or 34 minutes before the Sun; on the 14th at 5h 14m a.m., or 10 minutes before the Sun has risen; on the 16th at 5h 26m a.m., or 1 minute before the Sun rises. He sets on the 19th at 5h 5m p.m., or 5 minutes after sunset; on the 22nd at 4h 55m p.m., or 7 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 27th at 4h 52m p.m., or 11 minutes after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 7th; he is in superior conjunction with the sun on the 16th, and in his descending node on the 24th.

VENUS sets on the 1st at 6h 44m p.m., or 1h 4m after the Sun has set; on the 7th at 6h 34m p.m., or 1h 10m after the Sun; on the 17th at 6h 24m p.m., or 1h 32m after sunset; on the 27th at 6h 17m p.m., or 1h 39m after the Sun sets. She is near the Moon on the 11th. She is in aphelion on the 17th.

MARS rises on the 1st at 0h 17m a.m.; on the 10th at 0h 11m a.m.; on the 20th at 0h 4m a.m.; and on the 29th he rises at 11h 56m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 8th.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 4h 21m a.m.; on the 9th at 3h 59m a.m.; on the 19th at 3h 32m a.m.; and on the 29th at 3h 2m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 6th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 5h 33m p.m.; on the 7th at 5h 20m p.m.; on the 17th at 4h 41m p.m.; on the 27th at 4h 1m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 1st, and again on the 28th. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 1st, in perihelion on the 20th, and stationary among the stars on the 30th.

NOVEMBER.

The Moon is near Jupiter on the morning of the 3rd, being situated to the right of the planet; she is near Mercury on the 7th; she is very near Venus on the evening of the 10th; she is very near Saturn during the night common to the 24th and 25th, being to the right of the planet during the evening hours of the 24th, the nearest approach will be at 11h, and to the left during the morning hours of the 25th; the Moon on this morning will be due south at 25 minutes after 2h a.m., and Saturn will be due south at 10 minutes before the Moon, and she will be near Mars throughout the morning hours of the 29th day, being to the right of the planet. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 6th at 3 minutes after 9h in the afternoon.			
First Quarter " 14th " 0 " 30 " afternoon.			
Full Moon " 22nd " 38 " 9 " morning.			
Last Quarter " 29th " 5 " 1 " morning.			

She is most distant from the Earth on the 13th, and nearest to it on the 24th.

(Continued on page 36.)

SEPTEMBER.



DEER-STALKING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.						MOON.						DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT								Day of Year.
			Rises.	Forths before Noon.		Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.		Before Sunrise.						After Sunset.						London.		Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.									
				H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	O'Clock.						O'Clock.						Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.						
															1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12																				
1	Th	St. Giles' Partridge-shooting begins.	5 13	0 14	6 46	10 11	6 32																											244	
2	W	London burnt, 1666	5 15	0 33	6 44	10 58	1 38																											245	
3	Th	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658	5 19	0 53	6 42	11 54	2 41																											246	
4	F	Battle of Worcester, 1041	5 18	1 12	6 40	Morn.	3 37																											247	
5	S	Malta captured, 1800	5 20	1 32	6 37	0 59	4 26																											248	
6	S	14TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 21	1 52	6 35	2 11	5 6																											249	
7	M	Mannah Moore died, 1833	5 23	2 12	6 32	3 27	5 41																											250	
8	Th	Nativity of Virgin Mary	5 24	2 32	6 29	4 46	6 14																											251	
9	W	Schilling taken, 1658. Second Battle of Kinsman, 1682	5 26	2 53	6 27	6 4	6 42																											252	
10	Th	Mungo Park born, 1771	5 27	3 13	6 25	7 22	7 11																											253	
11	F	Battle of Delhi, 1858	5 29	3 34	6 23	8 34	7 38																											254	
12	S	St. P. Eliza, 1809	5 31	3 55	6 20	9 42	8 9																											255	
13	S	15TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 32	4 16	6 18	10 52	8 42																											256	
14	M	Wellington died, 1802	5 34	4 37	6 16	11 55	9 17																											257	
15	Th	Cadre occupied, 1862	5 35	4 58	6 14	Aftern.	9 58																											258	
16	W	James II. died, 1701	5 27	5 19	6 12	1 47	10 43																											259	
17	Th	Lambert, Bishop	5 28	5 40	6 9	2 33	11 33																											260	
18	F	Battle of Alma, 1854	5 40	6 2	6 7	3 14	Morn.																											261	
19	S	Battle of Poitiers, 1356	5 42	6 23	6 5	3 50	0 28																											262	
20	S	16TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 43	6 44	6 2	4 22	1 26																											263	
21	M	St. Matthew	5 45	7 5	6 0	4 48	2 28																											264	
22	Th	Charles Elliot died, 1874	5 47	7 28	5 58	5 16	3 31																											265	
23	W	Charles V. deposed, 1556	5 48	8 47	5 56	5 40	4 38																											266	
24	Th	Dean Milman died, 1869	5 50	8 8	5 54	6 6	5 45																											267	
25	F	Poxon died, 1805	5 51	8 28	5 52	6 33	6 53																											268	
26	S	St. Cyprian	5 53	8 49	5 50	7 9	8 3																											269	
27	S	17TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 55	9 9	5 47	7 33	9 12																											270	
28	M	Sheshong captured, 1870	5 56	9 29	5 45	8 10	10 23																											271	
29	Th	St. Michael Michaelmas Day	5 58	9 42	5 43	8 54	11 32																											272	
30	W	St. Jerome	5 59	10 8	5 41	9 48	Aftern.																											273	



A MAID OF KENT.
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Mercury sets on the 1st at 4h 48m p.m., or 16 minutes after the Sun; on the 6th at 4h 43m p.m., or 14 minutes after sunset; on the 11th at 4h 42m p.m., or 24 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 16th at 4h 43m p.m., or 38 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 21st at 4h 46m p.m., or 41 minutes after the Sun; on the 26th at 4h 51m p.m., or 54 minutes after sunset. He is near Moon on the 7th; he is in aphelion on the 8th.

Venus sets on the 1st at 5h 21m p.m., or 1h 49m after the Sun has set; on the 6th at 5h 25m p.m., or 2h 1m after the Sun; on the 16th at 5h 38m p.m., or 2h 23m after sunset; on the 26th at 5h 57m p.m., or 3h 05m after the Sun sets. She is near the Moon on the 10th.

Mars rises on the 1st at 11h 53m p.m., on the 8th at 11h 47m p.m., on the 16th at 11h 36m p.m., on the 26th at 11h 21m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 20th.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 2h 53m a.m., on the 8th at 2h 33m a.m., on the 16th at 2h 4m a.m., on the 26th at 1h 33m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 3rd and 30th.

Saturn rises on the 1st at 7h 41m p.m., on the 6th at 7h 21m p.m., on the 16th at 6h 40m p.m., on the 26th at 6h 56m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 24th.

DECEMBER.

The Moon will be near Jupiter during the morning hours of the 1st; she will be near Mercury on the 8th; she will be near Venus during the evening of the 10th; she will be near Saturn during the night common to the 21st and 22nd, being to the right of the planet throughout the greater part of the night; the nearest approach will be at 5 a.m. on the 22nd, after which the planet will be to the right of the Moon, and she will be near Mars from the time of Moon rising throughout the night, being situated to the right of the planet. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 6th at 17 minutes after 1h in the afternoon.
First Quarter	14th, 22 " 6 " afternoon.
Full Moon	21st, 29 " 8 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	28th, 23 " 0 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 10th, and nearest to it on the 23rd.

Mercury sets on the 1st at 4h 37m p.m., or 1h 5m after the Sun; on the 6th at 4h 30m p.m., or 1h 1m after sunset; on the 11th at 4h 52m p.m., or 1h 3m after the Sun has set; on the 16th at 4h 34m p.m., or 35 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 19th at 4h 57m p.m., or 6 minutes after the Sun; on the 19th he rises at 7h 56m a.m., or 7 minutes before sunrise; on the 23rd at 7h 56m a.m., or 1h 1m before the Sun; on the 26th at 6h 51m a.m., or 1h 37m before the Sun rises; and on the last day at 6h 29m a.m., or 1h 49m before the Sun has risen. He is near the Moon on the 8th. He is at his greatest eastern elongation (21 deg. 14 min.) on the 1st, stationary among the stars on the 9th, in his ascending node on the 13th, in perihelion on the 17th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 19th.

Venus is an evening star setting on the 1st at 7h 7m p.m., on the 6th at 7h 19m p.m., on the 16th at 7h 36m p.m., on the 26th at 7h 56m p.m., and on the last day at 8h 13m p.m. She is near the Moon on the 10th. She is at her greatest eastern elongation (47 deg. 16 min.) on the 9th.

Mars rises on the 1st at 11h 17m p.m., on the 7th at 11h 5m p.m., on the 17th at 10h 50m p.m., on the 27th at 10h 27m p.m., and on the 31st at 10h 31m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 27th. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 3rd.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 1h 24m a.m., on the 8th at 1h 2m a.m., on the 16th at 1h 29m a.m., on the 27th he rises at 1h 56m p.m., and on the 31st at 1h 40m p.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 26th.

Saturn rises on the 1st at 6h 36m p.m., or 1h 44m after the Sun sets; on the 6th at 6h 16m p.m., or 1h 24m after the Sun; on the 16th at 4h 32m p.m., or 45 minutes after sunset; on the 22nd he sets at 6h 28m a.m., or 23 minutes before sunrise; on the 26th at 6h 12m a.m., or 5 minutes before the Sun; and on the 31st he rises at 7h 51m a.m., or 18 minutes before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 22nd. He is in opposition with the Sun on the 26th.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1885.

In the year 1885 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1. March 16. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible from Greenwich. The Central Eclipse begins in longitude 156 deg. 42 min. W. of Greenwich and latitude 36 deg. 64 min. N., at 40 minutes after 4 p.m., and ends in longitude 16 deg. 7 min. W. of Greenwich and latitude 71 deg. 30 min. N., at 68 minutes after 8 p.m.

2. March 30. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, not visible from Greenwich. The Eclipse begins at 59 minutes after 3 p.m.; the middle of the Eclipse will be 84 minutes after 4 p.m., and the Eclipse will end at 10 minutes after 6 p.m. The Moon will rise at 6h 30m p.m., after the Eclipse is over.

At the time of the middle of the Eclipse nearly nine-tenths of the Moon's diameter will be obscured.

3. Sept. 8. A total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible from England. The Central Eclipse will begin at 57 minutes after 7 p.m. in longitude 154 deg. 65 min. W. of Greenwich and latitude 41 deg. E., and the Central Eclipse will end at 48 minutes after 9 p.m. in longitude 77 deg. 40 min. W. of Greenwich and latitude 74 deg. S.

4. A partial Eclipse of the Moon on the morning of Sept. 24. It will begin at 15 minutes after 6 a.m. (about half an hour after the Moon has set at London). The middle will be at 48 minutes after 7 a.m., and it will end at 22 minutes after 9 a.m. At the time of the middle of the Eclipse about three quarters of the Moon's diameter will be obscured.

THE POTATO CROP.

The average annual crop of potatoes throughout the world is as follows:—Germany, 225,000,000 metrical hundredweights; France, 118,000,000; Russia, 110,000,000; Austria, 75,000,000; the United States of America, 47,000,000; Ireland, 38,000,000; Great Britain, 26,000,000; Belgium, 22,000,000; Sweden, 16,000,000; Holland, 16,000,000; Hungary, 14,000,000; Italy, 7,000,000; Norway, 6,000,000; Denmark, 5,000,000; the Australian Colonies, 2,000,000; Portugal, 2,000,000; and Spain, 2,000,000 metrical hundredweights—grand total, 730,000,000 hundredweights.

FINANCES OF THE LONDON CORPORATION.

The City Budget for the year 1885 is a volume of more than 250 quarto pages, and is a mass of figures. The income totalled £706,547; the expenditure being £690,681. Rents and quit rents produced £130,132; markets, £149,445 (but charges equalling £137,105 had to be placed against this latter item). The expenses of civil government are returned at £237,008.

LIFE AND DEATH IN SCOTLAND.

The collation of the Census of Scotland was only completed during the last Session of Parliament; from it we learn that the births were fewer in 1880 than in any one year of the previous five, and fewer in proportion to the total population than in any year since 1855. The birth-rate per thousand was 33.8, while that in England in the same year was 34.2. There was a very slight addition to the number of Scotch marriages in 1880 as compared with the previous year, when it was lower than in any year since the commencement of the reports. The proportion per thousand of the population was 38, but in England the proportion for the same year stood as high as 74. Scotland has, however, the slight advantage over the Southern Kingdom to be found in the fact that while the average of children to every 100 English marriages is but 415, 100 Scotch marriages are calculated to produce 438 children. The death-rates of the two countries for the year were 206 per thousand in England; 204.6 in Scotland. In this respect, therefore, the balance is fractionally in favour of the Northern Kingdom.

The marriage returns, as well as those of births, are instructive on some points connected with the moral and social conditions of the country. It would seem that the "irregular" marriages of Scotland, which have passed into a proverb, have not yet ceased. The proportion is not large, but it was larger in 1880 than in 1879, though smaller than in the year before. The proportion was 1.48 per cent. of the whole. By irregular marriages we are to understand such marriages as are contracted without proclamation of banns or religious ceremony. Civil marriage is not yet a recognised institution in Scotland—that is to say, although a matrimonial contract entered into without ecclesiastical rights is valid, it still labours under the stigma of irregularity. Nearly half the total number of Scotch marriages are celebrated by the clergy of the Established Church. In 1880 the proportion of marriages by the ministers of the Church of Scotland was 46.02 per cent. The Free Church comes next, but with only 21.58 per cent., and then follow, *longo intervallo*, the United Presbyterians, with 12.17 per cent. The educational status of the persons married in 1880 showed a slight improvement on the previous year, 92.62 per cent. of the men being able to sign the register, against 92.37 the year before. The women able to write numbered 84.79 per cent., against 84.69 in the previous year. In Edinburgh not three men out of a hundred married were unable to sign their names, but in Glasgow the proportion of illiterate rises to above 11, and in the case of women is more than 28. The greatest degree of ignorance is found in the counties of Ross and Cromarty. In those counties only 77.8 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 49.3 per cent. of the brides were able to write their names. After these counties follow Inverges, Dumbarton, Bute, and Lanarkshire, in which 10 per cent. of the men signed with marks. The like proportion of illiteracy in women was reached in as many as sixteen counties. The total number of illegitimate births in all Scotland for the year was 10,533, a percentage to the whole of 8.50, which is a slight decrease on the proportion of the previous year. The highest proportion of illegitimacy is reached in the counties of Banff and Wigtown, where it is respectively 16 and 16.9 per cent. In the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh the percentage is below that of the whole country, while in Aberdeen and Dundee it is above it.

The deaths for the year were 75,803, or, as previously stated, at the rate of 204.6 to every 10,000 of the estimated population. This was a considerable improvement on recent years, the rate for the decade having been 217.9 per 10,000. The greatest mortality was in what are called the principal town districts, comprising such cities as Edinburgh and Glasgow. In these the rate was as high as 242 per 10,000. In the large towns of the next rank in regard to population it was nearly 221; in the small towns, 202; in what are called the "mainland rural districts," not quite 163; and in the insular rural districts, 157. Of the principal towns, Glasgow is the least healthy, its annual mortality averaging 2.81 per cent. of the population. Paisley follows very close with 2.59. In Edinburgh the rate falls to 2.19, and in Aberdeen to 2. The infant mortality of Scotland—that is to say, the loss of life during the first year—amounts in the case of boys to 22.63 per cent. of the aggregate of deaths, and in the case of girls to 14.31 per cent. These averages are, however, exceeded in all the town districts. The mortality of infants, like that of adults, is greater in Glasgow than in any other part of Scotland. It appears that in the principal town districts not more than 10.5 per cent. of the women, who as a rule are longer lived than men, reach the age of 70. In the large towns the percentage is as high as 15.4; in the smaller towns it reaches 18.4; but in the rural parts of the mainland the figure is 29.5, and in the islands 35.6. Thus it appears that one in three of all the persons born may calculate on living to threescore and ten. The oldest man who died in 1880 is said to have been 114. He was a crofter in Caithness. Twenty-five men are reported as having died between 95 and 100, and seven over 100. Seventy-six women's deaths are reported at ages "exceeding 95, and falling short of the century; and 19 were over 100. The death of one woman at the age of 120 is reported. The deaths by violence in 1880 were swollen by those of the 59 persons who lost their lives by the breaking down of the Tay Bridge. Nine cases of murder or homicide occurred, but in no instance was capital punishment inflicted during the year.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

From the Report of the Committee of Council of Education (England and Wales) for 1883-4 we gather that the number of day schools inspected during the year ending Aug. 31, 1883, was 18,540, of which 11,703 were connected with the National Society or Church of England, 4049 with School Boards, 1418 were British and undenominational, 817 Roman Catholic, and 559 Wesleyan. The total average number of scholars in attendance was 5,217,314, of which 1,532,107 were attached to Church schools, 1,028,964 to Board schools, 247,990 to British schools, 162,310 to Roman Catholic schools, and 125,603 to Wesleyan schools. The total amount paid out of the Parliamentary grants for the same year was £2,518,641, of which (excluding shillings and pence) £1,287,006 was paid to Church schools, £848,894 to Board schools, £129,614 to British, £129,466 to Roman Catholic, and £108,869 to Wesleyan. The highest rate of grant per scholar in average attendance was 18s. 6d., paid to the Wesleyan schools, this being closely followed by 18s. 6d. to Board schools; 16s. 8d. was paid to British schools, 15s. 10d. to Church schools, and 15s. 8d. to Roman Catholic schools. The aggregate annual income of the schools was £5,820,981, of which £2,769,721 belonged to the Church schools, and £2,134,234 to the Board schools; and the rate of expenditure per scholar in average attendance was £3 1s. 8d. in Board schools, £1 16s. 8d. in British schools, £1 15s. 0d. in Church schools, £1 14s. 11d. in Wesleyan schools, and £1 10s. 9d. in Roman Catholic schools.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1885.

A DECADE OF ENGLISH TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1870-1880.

In 1880 the industries of Great Britain attained a point never before reached in the history of the country. On comparing the progress made during the past decade it will be found to be, on the whole, less than in that from 1860 to 1870, and again less than in the United States of America during the same interval of time—namely, from 1870 to 1880. In Great Britain, however, no symptom of actual decline was visible, no diminution of force or energy to cause anxiety. On the contrary, the productive labour of the English people year by year exhibited a higher ratio than that of most other European nations.

	1870.	1880.
Great Britain	26 09	26 32
Continent	73 91	73 68
	100 00	100 00

There was but one industry, agriculture, in which this country lost ground; the advance in all other industries was remarkable, so that the aggregate for 1880 exhibited an increase of 837 millions sterling, equal to 30 per cent more than that of 1870, whereas the population had risen only 10 per cent. The increase in millions sterling was:—

	1870.	1880.	Increase.
Commerce	547	692	145
Manufactures	642	758	116
Mining	46	65	19
Agriculture	260	240	20
Carrying Trade	78	121	43
Sundries	84	40	44
Banking	80	108	28
Total	1687	2024	837

Commerce had not quite kept pace with that of the previous decade, when the increase was 160 millions; nor did mining show the advance it did between 1860 and 1870, the increase in this industry being only 24 million, against 26 million tons. Manufactures grew less rapidly, than other branches—namely, 16 per cent. Banking and shipping exhibited an enormous development, so much so that it appeared that the greater part of the carrying trade of the sea had passed into British hands. The exact figures in millions sterling were:—

	1870.	1880.
Imports	206	411
Exports	242	278
Surplus imports	63	136

Thus the balance of trade against us was 25 per cent in 1870, and 49 per cent in 1880. Nevertheless, this must be considered as an indication of prosperity, since it was not until 1840 that our exports were more than our imports. The only drawback to our prosperity was agriculture, which showed a decline of 8 per cent, the area under grain culture having fallen from 17,142,000 to 15,849,000 acres. Although the aggregate value of crops declined a good deal, this was partly counterbalanced by an increase of 10 per cent in horned cattle.

Comparing the various industries with population, we arrive at the following satisfactory state of things:—

	Shillings per Inhabitant.		
	1870.	1880.	Increase.
Commerce	849	898	49
Manufactures	408	440	32
Mining	39	58	19
Agriculture	165	189	24
Carrying trade	49	68	19
Insurance, &c.	22	25	3
Banking	51	63	12
	1073	1171	98

The above table gives merely the money value, the actual work done showing a much greater increase. For example, while the value of goods manufactured rose only 18 per cent, the consumption of raw material for textiles increased 28 per cent, and that of iron 43 per cent, the production of steel having, moreover, quadrupled in the decade.

Banking increased 85 per cent, amounting to 108,000,000. viz.:

Interest on 1400 millions annual discounts at 5 per cent ...	£42,000,000
Dividends on 1100 millions, in foreign loans, colonies, &c. ...	66,000,000

£108,000,000

As regards our carrying trade, the increase was more than 50 per cent, and the increased efficiency of the Merchant Shipping of England was shown by the fact that in 1870 196,000 seamen were employed in carrying 59 million tons of merchandise, and in 1879 only 192,000 for 89 million tons; the ratio therefore rose from 302 to 455 tons per seaman, or, in other words, two seamen in 1880 did as much work as three did in 1870.

The tonnage at the same time borne by English vessels was as follows:—

	1870.	1879.	Increase.
Ships in British ports	10,309,000	15,040,000	47 per cent
Ships in foreign ports	19,711,000	24,880,000	26 "
British coast traffic	28,850,000	37,200,000	29 "
	58,870,000	77,120,000	31 "

Steamers performed 55 per cent of the carrying trade in 1870, and in 1879 76 per cent. The increase of our shipping, not counting Colonial, was as follows:—

	1870.	1880.	Increase.
Nominal tonnage	5,580,000	6,820,000	15 per cent
Carrying power	9,720,000	16,080,000	70 "

It should be observed that since 1860 our merchant shipping service experienced a very large increase of trade from somewhat exceptional causes, as those due to wars in which the country was engaged.

Railway traffic increased 63 per cent, the total passengers and tons of goods carried rising from 518 to 844 millions; but although the net earnings per mile were £176 more in 1880 than in 1870, the net profits for capital were less, in consequence of the new lines constructed during the ten years (especially the London Metropolitan) having been very costly, thus raising the average capital per mile 18½ per cent on all existing lines. The traffic was:—

	1870.	1879.	Increase.
Miles open	15,537	17,396	14 20 per cent
Passengers per mile	22,406	35,540	59 20 "
Goods, tons	10,370	12,150	17 05 "
Receipts	£3,794	£3,356	19 88 "
Expenses	£1,390	£1,676	19 79 "
Net earnings	£1,504	£1,680	20 36 "
Profit on capital	4 38 per cent	4 15 per cent	—
Capital per mile	£34,300	£40,509	18 53 "

Telegraphs showed an extraordinary increase, the number of messages having trebled after the Government purchased the lines, and reduced the tariff. The average in 1880 was 77 messages per 100 inhabitants, against 32 in 1870.

The natural increase of population, or rather the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 4,285,000, 18 76 per cent; but since emigration reached 985,000, the actual increase did not exceed 3,300,000, or 10 64 on the population of 1870. The return of births and deaths for the decade was as follows:—

	Number.	Per 1000 Inhab.
Births	11,151,000	33 98
Deaths	6,866,000	20 97
Increase	4,285,000	18 10

At no previous period did the population rise three millions in ten years, but the rate of increase was greater between 1830 and 1850, nearly 15 per cent.

Food Supply.—This is intimately connected with population. Every year Great Britain will apparently be more and more dependent on foreign countries for its grain and meat supply; not merely the grain for an ever increasing population, but also for much of that needed for our cattle. The total annual consumption of grain and meat was as follows:—

	British.	Imported.	Total.
Grain, bushels	410,000,000	208,000,000	618,000,000
Meat, tons	1,206,000	603,000	1,809,000

Indeed, 33 per cent of the meat and 40 per cent of the grain consumed is imported—altogether, as much as 8,000,000 tons, equal to the total tonnage of the British merchant navy. The following statement shows the annual consumption per head:—

	British.	Imported.	Total.
Grain, bushels	11 29	8 12	20 09
Meat, lb.	79 26	40 84	119 10
Beer, gallons	32 18	—	32 18
Spirits	0 71	0 19	0 90
Wine	—	0 51	0 51

The consumption of meat is more than double the European average. It is an ascertained fact that if we never imported a pound of meat our home supply alone would afford to each member of the community almost as large an allowance per head as is actually consumed in Germany or France.

The consumption of tea, coffee, sugar, and tobacco per head increased all round about 20 per cent, being double the increase of net income. The consumption was as follows:—

	1870.	1879.	Rate of Increase.
Tea lb.	3 31	4 70	23 per cent
Coffee	0 98	1 00	2 "
Sugar	47 23	66 24	40 "
Tobacco	1 34	1 41	5 "

Savings Banks, which may be taken as a good gauge of the progress of wealth among the working-classes, shows an increase of 80 per cent in ten years, viz.:

	Amount.		Ratio per Inhabitant.		Increase.
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.	
England	£48,239,000	£65,898,000	2 1 1	2 11 4	25 per cent
Scotland	4,132,000	6,863,000	1 4 9	1 17 6	60 "
Ireland	2,698,000	3,560,000	0 9 11	0 13 8	88 "
U. Kingdom	53,067,000	76,321,000	1 14 1	2 3 11	80 per cent

Taxation, including national and local, rose 20 per cent, viz.:

	Amount.		Ratio per Inhabitant.	
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.
National	£75,184,000	£1,285,000	3 8 4	3 8 4
Local	39,090,000	56,130,000	1 5 1	1 12 6
Total	114,274,000	1,841,130,000	3 13 5	3 19 7

From the above statistics we gather that taxation increased in 1880 six shillings per head over 1870—that is, it became 8 per cent heavier. This mode of estimating the incidence of taxation must appear fallacious, since the ability to support the burden depends on the industry and income of the nation. Judged in this manner, it was as follows:—

(Continued on page 40.)

OCTOBER,



RETRIEVER AND PHEASANT.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			STATE OF MOONLIGHT												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	South before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.	Before Sunrise.				After Sunset.				London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.						
									O'Clock.	O'Clock.	O'Clock.	O'Clock.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.									
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	Th	Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins	6 1	10 27	5 40	10 49	1 32														6 11	6 41	3 12	3 36	274
2	Fr	Admiral Keppel died, 1786	6 3	10 46	5 38	11 57	2 21														7 12	7 47	4 6	4 37	275
3	S	Thomas Limerick, 1801	6 5	11 4	5 35	Morn.	3 3														8 27	9 11	5 12	5 52	276
4	S	18th SUND. APT. TRINITY	6 7	11 23	5 32	1 11	3 39														9 58	10 39	6 36	7 23	277
5	M	John Sheepshanks died, 1803	6 9	11 40	5 29	2 26	4 12														11 17	11 50	8 4	8 42	278
6	Th	Louis Philippe born, 1773	6 10	11 58	5 27	3 44	4 41														—	0 20	9 15	9 45	279
7	W	Archbishop Laud born, 1573	6 12	12 15	5 24	4 58	5 8														0 44	1 7	10 9	10 32	280
8	Th	Battle of Torres Vedras, 1810	6 14	12 31	5 22	6 11	5 37														1 31	1 51	10 56	11 16	281
9	F	Dr. A. Kippis died, 1785	6 16	12 47	5 20	7 24	6 6														2 12	2 32	11 37	11 57	282
10	S	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins	6 17	13 3	5 18	8 34	6 38														2 51	3 11	—	0 16	283
11	S	19th SUND. APT. TRINITY	6 19	13 18	5 15	9 40	7 13														3 29	3 47	0 36	0 54	284
12	M	Dr. A. B. Herapath died, 1865	6 20	13 33	5 13	10 41	7 51														4 7	4 24	1 12	1 32	285
13	Th	Canova (sculptor) died, 1822	6 22	13 47	5 10	11 38	8 35														4 41	4 59	1 40	2 6	286
14	W	Fire Insurance due	6 24	14 1	5 8	Aftern.	9 24														5 18	5 36	2 24	2 43	287
15	Th	Murat executed, 1815	6 25	14 14	5 6	1 10	10 16														5 57	6 19	3 1	3 22	288
16	F	Lord Palmerston died, 1805	6 27	14 27	5 4	1 49	11 14														6 46	7 15	3 44	4 11	289
17	S	House of Parliament destroyed, 1834	6 28	14 39	5 2	2 21	Morn.														7 48	8 24	4 40	5 13	290
18	S	20th SUND. APT. TRINITY	6 30	14 50	5 0	2 51	0 13														9 6	9 48	5 49	6 31	291
19	M	Swift died, 1745	6 31	15 1	4 58	3 18	1 17														10 25	11 0	7 13	7 50	292
20	Th	Sir C. Wren born, 1682	6 32	15 11	4 56	3 43	2 22														11 32	11 56	8 25	8 57	293
21	W	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 34	15 21	4 54	4 7	3 28														—	0 20	9 21	9 45	294
22	Th	Lord Holland died, 1840	6 36	15 30	4 52	4 32	4 37														0 41	1 0	10 6	10 25	295
23	F	Earl of Dorset died, 1880	6 38	15 38	4 50	5 1	5 47														1 18	1 35	10 43	11 0	296
24	S	Chaucer died, 1400	6 40	15 46	4 47	5 32	6 59														1 54	2 11	11 19	11 36	297
25	S	21st SUND. APT. TRINITY	6 42	15 53	4 45	6 8	8 11														2 29	2 47	11 54	—	298
26	M	Hogarth died, 1764	6 44	15 59	4 43	6 51	9 22														3 6	3 24	0 12	0 31	299
27	Th	Captain Cook born, 1728	6 46	16 4	4 41	7 43	10 30														3 44	4 5	0 49	1 9	300
28	W	St. Simon and St. Jude	6 48	16 9	4 39	8 42	11 30														4 26	4 48	1 30	1 51	301
29	Th	Allen Quensingham died, 1842	6 50	16 12	4 37	9 47	Aftern.														5 10	5 35	2 13	2 35	302
30	F	Sheridan born, 1751	6 51	16 15	4 36	10 59	1 4														6 1	6 29	3 0	3 26	303
31	S	Earl of Ross died, 1867	6 53	16 18	4 34	Morn.	1 42														7 2	7 39	3 54	4 27	304



THE CATARACT OF AMBIGOLE, ON THE NILE.—FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1885.

	Taxes Compared with Industry.		Taxes Compared with Earnings.	
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.
Great Britain ..	6.73	6.80	11.92	11.98
Europe ..	0.14	0.06	13.87	15.89
Difference	2.41	3.16	1.95	3.51

If we take the same decade, or the year 1870, by way of comparison, the average incidence of taxation for Europe, compared with earnings, was 17 per cent heavier than in Great Britain. In 1880 the relative difference was 30 per cent. This arose in a great measure from the fact that the military expenditure of England was diminishing, while that of the Continent was growing apace. The cost was:—

	1870-71.	1880.
British Army and Navy ..	£26,400,000	£26,000,000
Ratio per Inhabitant ..	16s. 8d.	15s. 1d.
Ratio to Earnings ..	2.75	2.20
Europe, ratio per Inhabitant ..	7s. 10d.	9s. 2d.
Do, ratio to income ..	2.55	3.02

The Continental armaments absorbed more than 3 per cent of the people's earnings, relatively one third more than that of the United Kingdom.

National Debt was at the same time decreasing in this country, being £24,000,000 less in 1880 than it was in 1870; whereas the aggregate of Continental debts rose in the same period 70 per cent:—

	Millions Sterling.		Ratio per Inhabitant.	
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.
Great Britain ..	798	774	£25 7 0	£22 9 0
Continent ..	2,142	3,679	7 16 4	12 10 3
Europe ..	2,940	4,453	£0 12 10	£13 11 7

Notwithstanding the gradual decrease of the National Debt, the amount of municipal and other local debts increased in a much higher degree:—

	1870.	1880.
Local debts ..	£81,000,000	£140,000,000
Ratio per inhabitant ..	£2 13 4	£4 1 3

The increase in this respect was mainly due to expenses incurred for education and hygiene, which have been bearing good fruit in many ways.

Public education affords the following remarkable results in ten years:—

	School Children.		Ratio to Population.	
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.
England ..	1,565,000	3,123,000	6.05	12.24
Scotland ..	245,000	448,500	6.15	12.25
Ireland ..	325,000	370,000	6.05	7.02
United Kingdom ..	2,108,000	3,947,000	6.75	11.44

Hygiene also, to good progress, except in Ireland, where it appeared to be greatly neglected, so much so that Dublin and Belfast showed the heaviest death-rates in the United Kingdom; indeed, while the mortality of England and Scotland had declined nearly 10 per cent, the death-rate of Ireland for 1879 was nearly 20 per cent higher than it was in 1870, the mortality from insufficient food being taken at 5 per cent of such increase:—

	Deaths.		Per 1000 Inhabitant.	
	1870.	1879.	1870.	1879.
England ..	515,329	528,194	22.90	20.70
Scotland ..	74,067	73,329	22.20	20.03
Ireland ..	90,696	106,432	16.78	19.67
United Kingdom ..	680,091	708,955	21.79	20.49

The saving of life, from this reduction of 13 per 1000 in the death-rate, being equal to 435,000 persons annually, and representing a money value of 109 millions sterling at the ordinary capital worth (£240) of each inhabitant of the United Kingdom, or four times the actual yearly product of his or her labour.

We are indebted to Mr. Mulhall's "Balance-Sheet of the World" for these useful statistical tables.

UNREPRESENTED CONSTITUENCIES.

There are 162 towns and places none of which have direct representation in Parliament, or are incorporated, for Parliamentary purposes, with represented cities, boroughs, or districts. They have an aggregate population of 3,847,694, exceeding that of seventy-two boroughs, with 498,335, by 3,840,209; they have as yet no active voice in Parliament, whilst the latter and seventy-two members to the House of Commons. This is not the least glaring of the many gross anomalies of our present representative system; and, if there is to be any approach to correspondence of theory with practice in constitutional matters, a sweeping revision is indispensable. Many of the towns selected for this contrast are municipal boroughs of great importance, though politically non-existent, and amongst the foremost is St. Helens, which, with its population of 55,334, has no voice at St. Stephen's, whilst Portlinton, with a population of 2426 and 142 electors, may speak there, and vote as potentially as Manchester does.

BALANCE-SHEET OF FRANCE FROM 1870 TO 1880.

Notwithstanding the disastrous war of 1870-71, and the loss of two of her finest provinces, France shows a greater amount of vitality than she did in 1870:—

	Millions Sterling.		Shillings per Inhabitant.	
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.
Commerce ..	219	332	129	177
Manufactures ..	439	450	231	202
Mining ..	9	12	5	6
Agriculture ..	413	400	217	216
Carrying Trade ..	38	50	17	27
Banking ..	30	34	16	18
Sundries ..	9	12	5	6
Total ..	1181	1325	620	712

The aggregate industrial increase was at the rate of 11½ per cent, against 20 per cent in Great Britain. The ratio per inhabitant was 16 per cent, against 10 per cent in Great Britain. Every branch exhibited a rise, except agriculture, which suffered heavily from the Phylloxera, although this loss was partly repaired by an increase of 7½ per cent in the area under beet-root. Shipping was also believed to have declined; but her carrying power on sea increased no less than 22½ per cent, which, however, did not keep pace with the growth or requirements of trade.

Commerce rose 30 per cent, and, if the balance signified anything, it was remarkable that the increase was apparently one-sided, without affecting the prosperity of the country, since the imports rose 55, and the exports only 6, per cent:—

	Millions Sterling.		Per Inhabitant.	
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.
Imports ..	136	194	£3 5 5	£5 7 2
Exports ..	123	131	3 8 11	3 10 7
Total ..	249	325	£6 9 4	£8 17 9

The imports were 48 per cent over exports (just the same ratio as in Great Britain), and yet France was accumulating wealth year by year, as shown by the rise in legacy returns. There was an increase of 69 per cent in port entries, while there was a comparative decline of French shipping:—

	1870.	1879.	Increase.
Port Entries ..	Tons 2,255,000	3,074,000	35 per cent
French flag ..	4,488,000	8,82,000	54 "
Foreign flags ..	6,773,000	11,866,000	69 per cent

Steamers form 65 per cent of the entries, against 45 per cent in 1879; and constituted a larger ratio than in Great Britain. The nominal tonnage of the French merchant navy was superior to the German in 1879, although the carrying power of the former was 5000 tons over the latter. French shipping was as follows:—

	1870.	1879.	Increase.
Nominal tonnage ..	1,072,000	933,000	—
Carrying power ..	1,698,000	1,960,000	22½ per cent

Carrying trade increased more than one half, especially as regards railways, whose traffic rose 64 per cent:—

	1870.	1880.
Railways ..	£24,950,000	£40,660,000
Canals ..	2,500,000	2,500,000
Shipping ..	5,800,000	6,900,000
Total ..	£33,250,000	£50,060,000

The new railways constructed since 1870 represent an outlay of 126 millions sterling, the capital of existing lines being equal to £115 per inhabitant, an increase of £3 18s. in the said interval. The traffic of French and English lines compare as follows:—

	French.	British.
Receipts per mile ..	£2,701	£3,366
Working expenses ..	1,317	1,976
Net earnings ..	1,384	1,680
Profit on capital ..	4.85	4.15
Construction per mile ..	£27,280	£40,509

Every passenger or ton of merchandise carried paid 40 pence, as compared with 38 pence in Germany, and 17 pence in Great Britain. The gross receipts for 1880 were £4,300,000 over those of 1870.

Manufactures did not show the same increase in value as in the consumption of raw material:—

	1870.	1880.	Increase.
Manufactures ..	£439,000,000	£485,000,000	10 per cent
Raw cotton, wool, &c. ..	1b. 862,000,000	1,022,000,000	19 "
Iron ..	Tons 1,330,000	1,520,000	24 "

The consumption of raw cotton rose 80 per cent; of wool 20 per cent. Silk declined one-fifth, the value of the manufacture having fallen from 88 to 26 sterling, and the exports from 21 to 10 millions. Sugar manufacture rose from 373,000 to 476,000 tons, an increase of 76 per cent.

Mining rose 83 per cent, the value of minerals being now one-fifth of what it was in Great Britain, and it was exceeded by only one Continental nation—Germany.

Telegraphs showed an increase of 140 per cent in the number of messages, the ratio being 40 per 100 inhabitants, against 15 in 1870. It was only half the British average, but slightly ahead of the German.

Money was more abundant than in other countries; 99 per cent compared with commerce, whereas in Great Britain it was 28 per cent; and the various kinds of currency give the following ratio per inhabitant as compared with Great Britain:—

	Millions Sterling.		Ratio per Inhabitant.	
	France.	Great Britain.	France.	Great Britain.
Gold ..	147	124	£3 19 0	£3 12 0
Silver ..	15	19	2 6 0	0 11 0
Paper ..	90	45	2 9 0	1 6 0
Total ..	322	168	£8 14 0	£5 9 0

The French Mint coined in ten years over 5½ millions sterling, of which 61 per cent was gold, and 39 silver. Much of the gold coin, however, disappeared since Germany re-minted 50 million Napoleons.

National earnings rose from 789 to 927 millions sterling, and although taxation increased 40 per cent since the war, the net income per inhabitant being higher than it was in 1899:—

	Millions Sterling.		Ratio per Inhabitant.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Income ...	788 ...	927 ...	£20 14 8 ...	£23 1 0
Taxes and Rates ...	119 ...	102 ...	3 2 6 ...	4 8 7

Net income ... 800 ... 765 ... £17 12 2 ... £18 12 5

The growing diffusion of wealth was shown by the increased number of holders of "Rentes" and depositors in savings banks:—

	1872.	1879.
Number of Rente-holders	2,147,180	4,404,763
Depositors in savings banks	2,021,228	3,060,100
Total	4,168,358	7,464,863

The thrifty habits of the people enabled them to support with ease a degree of taxation that to many nations would seem excessive. Summing up all kinds of taxes, Frenchmen pay 18. more than we do in Great Britain, although their average earnings are one-third less than ours. In other words, Frenchmen pay 17½ per cent taxes on their income, against 12 per cent in Great Britain.

Military expenditure was a great burden, having risen from 13s. per inhabitant in the last year of Napoleon III.'s reign to 15s. 6d. in 1889; that is, from 25 to 29 millions sterling. The increase in the land forces, the navy vote being 21 per cent less than in 1869.

The National Debt rose almost 300 millions after the fall of the Empire. This includes 220 millions paid to Germany. According to the official report, the war cost France 350 millions, without including the value of the two provinces ceded to Germany, say 290 millions. Nevertheless the capital value of France in 1830 (according to insurance estimates) was 295 millions sterling higher than 1899; so that the increase of wealth exceeded that of the National Debt, although the ratio of the latter was higher:—

Millions Sterling. ●				
		1890.	1890.	Increase.
Value of France	... ..	7122	7417	295
National Debt	... ..	468	750	282

The increase of wealth dates from 1872 :—

	1872.	1880.	Increase.
Properties	3084	3088	270
Land and Uninsured Property	3210	3479	269

The value of uninsured perishable property was supposed to be only 835 millions. The increase of insurances in 1879 was 882 millions. The ratio of public debt to capital was now 10.18 per cent, against 6.69 before the Franco-German War. It is still below the average of European debt.

The above was irrespective of local debts, which sum up 194 millions, including 85 millions spent by Baron Haussmann in making the new boulevards of Paris. The municipal debts have not increased much since 1870.

Population declined a million, owing to the cession of Alsace and Lorraine with 1,650,000 souls; but if we take the limits of France in 1870 and 1880, we find an increase of 612,000, which, added to the number slain in war, shows that the normal rate of increase was nearly 4 per cent, the actual increase being less than 2 per cent. :-

Population in 1870	...	...	...	...	...	36,551,000
Excess of births over deaths	...	...	...	...	...	722,000
Emigration	...	...	...	...	...	110,000
Population in 1880	...	...	...	...	...	37,166,000

On the basis of the Census of 1866, and that of 1872, we can compare the precise rate of mortality and of natural increase from the official returns of births and deaths in 1867 and 1872, viz. :—

Population	...	...	...	...	...	1897.	...	1870.
Births	...	...	...	...	...	38,057,000	...	37,040,000
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1,007,500	...	937,211
Surplus births	...	...	...	...	...	406,500	...	339,036
Surplus per 1000 inhabitants	...	...	...	...	...	140,630	...	95,175
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	20.47	...	20.38
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	22.78	...	22.67
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	3.69	...	2.66

It is remarkable that the birth-rate declined relatively 41 per cent after the war, while it rose 6 per cent in Germany. In the ten years after Waterloo it was 40 per cent above par in Great Britain, from which it may be inferred that it increases only after victorious wars. In the above figures it will be observed that there was a trifling decline of death-rate, due probably to the improved conditions in the hospitals. During the years 1850-1 the death-rate exceeded births by 548,290, the former being much above, and the latter much below, the normal rate. The loss in population by the war was shown to be:—

Excess of deaths	...	...	...	...	580,280
Deficit of births	...	...	...	...	127,200
Population of Alsace and Lorraine	...	...	...	...	1,550,000

Total loss 2,208,480

Food supply assumed the same phase as in England, the country importing grain and meat more largely every year, although the increase of population was trifling. The French people probably find it cheaper to import what over they require beyond a certain quantity than to increase production by scientific farming. The annual consumption of grain and meat was as follows:—

	French.	Imported.	Total.
Grain (million bushels) ...	740 ...	170 ...	910
Meat (tonne) ...	1,002,000 ...	226,000 ...	1,228,000

Taking the consumption per inhabitant, and comparing it with Great Britain, we find the French use 20 per cent more grain and 39 per cent less meat than we do.

France no longer grows wine enough for her own population, the net imports in 1880 amounting to 3 millions sterling, say 30 million gallons. The importation of wine, as the vintage, which averaged 1260 million gallons for the ten years 1867-77, fell to 670 million gallons in 1890, and is likely to decline further rather than recover.

A BRIEF RETROSPECT OF THE REFORM BILL
OF 1832. . . .

In connection with the Franchise division of 1884, a brief abstract of the proceedings preceding the passing of the first Reform Bill of 1832 will be of interest. The measure was introduced by Lord John Russell into the House of Commons on March 1, 1831, and the division was taken on the 22nd, when the bill was carried by a majority of 302 to 801. The Committee was fixed for April 19, and on the motion for taking up the measure at that stage General Gascoyne moved as an amendment that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished, as had been proposed in the Ministerial plan. This was carried on a division by 289 to 291. Earl Grey's Government determined to abandon that particular scheme, and to make an immediate appeal to the people, although that Parliament was not half a year old. The King went down to announce the decree of dissolution on the 28th, His Majesty's arrival at Westminster having been preceded by a stormy scene in the House of Lords, where Lord Wharncliffe had made an ineffectual attempt to carry an address to the Crown, praying the Sovereign to refuse his assent to the dissolution advised by the Ministers. The new Parliament assembled on June 14, and a Reform Bill was introduced on the 24th. On July 7 the bill was read the second time by a majority of 138, the numbers having been 807 to 331. The Bill was read the third time on Sept. 22, after a prolonged struggle in Committee, by 345 to 236, a Ministerial majority of 109. It first came before the House of Lords for second reading on Oct. 30, when Lord Wharncliffe moved its rejection. This was carried by 180 to 168, a Tory majority of 41. Parliament was immediately prorogued, and reassembled on Dec. 13, when the bill was read the first time without a division. On the 17th, the second reading was carried by 161 to one—824 to 162. The third reading, following another contest in Committee, did not take place until March 28, 1832, when the bill passed the Commons by a majority of 1169-955 against 239. Three days later it was read the first time in the Lords on the motion of Earl Grey, and carried by a majority of 103 to 177. On April 17 the Ministerial majority of nine. In Committee, however, the Opposition moved an amendment that the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement. This was carried against Ministers on May 7 by 151 to 116, an adverse majority of 35. Earl Grey at once resigned, and during the next ten days the kingdom was a scene of violent agitation, more particularly the great unrepresented towns. The Duke of Wellington found it impossible to form a Government, and Earl Grey was recalled. On May 17 the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor had an interview with the King at Windsor, and obtained His Majesty's consent to the creation of new Peers in the following historical document: "The King grants to Earl Grey and to his Chancellor, Lord Brougham, power to create a sufficient number of Peers to ensure the passing of the Reform Bill, first calling up Peers' eldest sons. WILLIAM E.—Windsor, May 17, 1832." This practically ended the struggle, which had extended over fifteen months. The Committee stage was completed on the 30th of the same month; the bill was read the third time on June 4 by a Ministerial majority of 84-106 against 22; and three days later received the Royal assent by commission.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1884.

List of Pensions granted during the year ended June 30, 1884, and charged upon the Civil List :—

Mr. Edward Edwards. £90, in recognition of his valuable services to the cause of literature.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, £250, in recognition of his distinguished literary attainments and his eminence as a poet.

The Rev. Charles C. Southey, £100, in consideration of the great literary merit of his father, Mr. Robert Southey.

Mrs. Marie Antoinette Moncrieff, £100, in consideration of the narrow circumstances in which she has been left on the death of her husband, Commander L. N. Moncrieff, R.N., who was killed in the discharge of his duties as her Majesty's Consul at Souakini.

Mr. Fred James Furnivall, £180, in recognition of his services to English philology and literature.

Sir Richard Owen, K.C.B., £100, in addition to the pension of £200 a year granted to him in 1842, in recognition of his eminent services to science.

Mr. James Augustus Henry Murray, LL.D., £250, in consideration and for the promotion of his valuable services to philology, especially in connection with his work as Editor of the New English Dictionary.

Mr. William Neilson Hancock, Q.C., LL.D., £170, in recognition of his valuable services as a statistician.

THE COST OF PAUPERISM, 1883-4.

By the Poor-Law Act of Queen Elizabeth, the relief and chargeability of the poor were limited to the area of the parish. In the reign of Charles II. a law passed by which parishes, often of an unwieldy size, might be subdivided. The Poor-Law Commissioners (1834) introduced the system of unions, by means of which, while each parish supported its own poor, the workhouse has been maintained by the parishes in union; each parish contributing its quota towards its cost. ●

It appears from the seventy-sixth annual return that the aggregate amount raised by Poor Rates in England and Wales during the year ended Lady Day, 1931, was £14,001,619; and that the receipts in aid, inclusive of £647,508 from Treasury subventions, amounted to £1,146,592; making a total receipt of £15,238,211.

An analysis of the expenditure shows that \$6,090,927, or about three-sevenths of the amount levied by Poor Rates during the year, was expended for purposes wholly unconnected with the relief of the poor. The expenditure out of the Poor Rates, and out of the receipts in aid thereof, was as follows:—

Relief to the Poor	£8,353,292
Purposes partly connected with relief	612,000
Purposes wholly unconnected with relief	6,000,927
Total	£15,057,179

NOVEMBER.



THE POACHER'S DOG.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, &C.	SUN.		MOON.		POSITION OF MOONLIGHT												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Before Sunrise.				After Sunset.				London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.						
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	O'Clock.				O'Clock.				Morn.		Morn.						
			0	2	4	6	8	10	12	2	4	6	8	10	12	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	
1	S	2ND SUND. APT. TRINITY	6 55	16 19	4 32	0 13	2 14								24	8 17	9 0	5 4	5 42			305	
2	M	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin	6 56	16 20	4 31	1 27	2 45								25	9 43	10 22	6 25	7 8			306	
3	Th	Battle of Hohenluden, 1800	6 59	16 20	4 29	2 40	3 11								26	10 56	11 30	7 47	8 21			307	
4	W	George Peabody died, 1869	7 1	16 18	4 27	3 54	3 38								27	11 59	—	8 55	9 24			308	
5	Th	Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 2	16 17	4 26	5 5	4 5								28	0 24	0 47	9 49	10 12			309	
6	F	Leonard, Confessor	7 4	16 14	4 24	6 16	4 36								29	1 10	1 32	10 35	10 57			310	
7	S	Battle of Mooltan, 1848	7 6	16 10	4 23	7 23	5 8								1	1 51	2 11	11 16	11 36			311	
8	S	23RD SUND. APT. TRINITY	7 7	16 6	4 22	8 28	5 45								2	2 29	2 47	11 54	—			312	
9	M	Birth of Prince of Wales, 1841	7 9	16 1	4 20	9 27	6 27								3	3 6	3 24	0 12	0 31			313	
10	Th	Martin Luthen born, 1483	7 10	15 54	4 19	10 20	7 14								4	3 43	4 1	0 49	1 8			314	
11	W	St. Martin	7 12	15 48	4 18	11 7	8 5								5	4 17	4 35	1 26	1 42			315	
12	Th	Charles Kemble died, 1854	7 14	15 40	4 16	11 47	9 1								6	4 52	5 10	2 0	2 17			316	
13	F	Rev. A. M'Cauley died, 1868	7 16	15 31	4 14	Aftern.	10 0								7	5 30	5 52	2 35	2 55			317	
14	S	Leibnitz died, 1716	7 18	15 22	4 12	0 52	11 1								8	6 14	6 38	3 17	3 39			318	
15	S	24TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	7 20	15 11	4 11	1 18	Morn.								9	7 5	7 33	4 3	4 30			319	
16	M	Rubens born, 1677	7 22	15 0	4 10	1 44	0 43								10	8 7	8 44	4 58	5 32			320	
17	Th	Hugh, Bp. Sides Canal Op. 1839	7 23	14 49	4 9	2 8	1 9								11	9 24	10 0	6 9	6 49			321	
18	W	Duke of Wellington buried, 1852	7 25	14 36	4 8	2 33	2 16								12	10 34	11 6	7 25	7 59			322	
19	Th	Review by Queen, St. Jas. Pk., 1822	7 27	14 22	4 7	3 0	3 24								13	11 34	11 58	8 31	8 59			323	
20	F	Battle of Navarino, 1827	7 28	14 8	4 6	3 28	4 36								14	—	0 20	9 23	9 45			324	
21	S	Earl of Elgin died, 1863	7 30	13 53	4 5	4 2	5 49								15	0 41	1 2	10 6	10 27			325	
22	S	Princess Royal born, 1840	7 31	13 37	4 3	4 43	7 3								16	1 24	1 44	10 49	11 9			326	
23	M	25TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	7 33	13 20	4 2	5 32	8 14								17	2 4	2 25	11 29	11 50			327	
24	Th	St. Clement	7 35	13 3	4 0	6 31	9 19								18	2 46	3 6	—	0 11			328	
25	W	John Knox died, 1572	7 36	12 45	3 58	7 35	10 17								19	3 28	3 52	0 31	0 53			329	
26	Th	Length of day, 8h. 22m.	7 38	12 26	3 57	8 48	11 5								20	4 16	4 38	1 17	1 41			330	
27	F	Marshal Soult died, 1851	7 39	12 6	3 56	10 2	11 46								21	5 3	5 28	2 3	2 28			331	
28	S	Princess Mary (of Teck) born, 1833	7 40	11 45	3 55	11 16	Aftern.								22	5 56	6 24	2 53	3 21			332	
29	S	Washington Irving died, 1859	7 42	11 24	3 54	Morn.	0 49								23	6 53	7 25	3 29	4 18			333	
30	M	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 44	11 2	3 54	0 31	1 18								24	7 59	8 34	4 50	5 24			334	
		St. Andrew																					



BRITISH GRENADIERS.—CHELSEA HOSPITAL.
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1885.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS PUBLIC INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND in the YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1884.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Customs	19,701,000	0	0
Excise	28,952,000	0	0
Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)	11,620,000	0	0
Land Tax and House Duty	2,875,000	0	0
Property and Income Tax	10,718,000	0	0
Post Office	7,730,000	0	0
Telegraph Service	1,745,000	0	0
Crown Lands (Net)	380,000	0	0
Interest on Advances, Local Works, &c.	997,286	17	10
Interest on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	198,829	2	0
Total Income	1,108,127	19	10

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Military and Naval Extra Receipts, Perak Indemnity and Naval Prize Fund	31,770	8	9
Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of the Effective and Non-Effective Charges of British Troops serving in that country	1,045,000	0	0
Allowance out of the Profits of Issue received from the Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict. c. 3	153,895	0	0
Net Profit on Post-Office Savings Banks £123,139	123,139	0	1
Mortality of Profit, Trustee Savings Banks	16,658	4	10
Fee, &c., Stamps	812,286	12	3
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	2,103,797	17	8
Total Income	2,872,051	181	7

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
PERMANENT CHARGE OF DEBT:—			
Interest (except as below) and Management of the Debt	20,812,975	17	0
Terminable Annuities	7,854,388	3	0
Interest of Exchequer Bills	131,304	0	0
Interest of Bank Advances for Deficiency	617	18	0
New Sinking Fund	600,172	18	0
Trustee Savings Banks, Deficiency	28,889,858	15	0
Annuity	83,872	12	0
Interest, &c., on Temporary Loans for Local Purposes	478,187	12	10
Interest, &c., on Suez Exchequer Bonds	199,556	15	0
OTHER CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND:—			
Civil List	438,714	4	6
Annuities and Pensions	380,908	12	10
Salaries and Allowances	97,627	4	1
Courts of Justice	506,556	2	0
Miscellaneous Charges	196,840	18	6
SUPPLY SERVICES:—			
Army (including Army Purchase)	15,910,826	8	5
Army Charges on account of Troops in India	1,230,000	0	0
Grant to India (Afghan War)	1,000,000	0	0
Navy	10,728,781	2	2
Miscellaneous Civil Services	17,181,834	18	1
Customs and Inland Revenue Departments	2,771,749	8	9
Post Office	4,507,500	0	0
Telegraph Service	1,707,000	0	0
Packet Service	721,100	0	0
Total Expenditure	86,989,564	9	2
Excess of Income over Expenditure in the Year ended March 31, 1884	205,019	18	3
Total Income	2,872,051	181	7

AN ACCOUNT of the BALANCES of the PUBLIC MONEY remaining in the Exchequer on April 1, 1883; of the Receipts and Payments (not being Income and Expenditure, as shown in the former Table), in the Year ended March 31, 1881; and of the Balances in the Exchequer on that day.

	£	s.	d.
Balances in the Exchequer on April 1, 1883:—			
At the Bank of England	5,787,522	18	4
At the Bank of Ireland	1,745,997	7	4
Money raised in the Year ended March 31, 1884, by			
Unfunded Debt:—			
Treasury Bills issued to replace Bills paid off	17,577,000	0	0
Repayments on account of Advances for the Purchase of Bullion	975,000	0	0
And for Local Works, &c.	1,095,448	16	7
Repayments on account of Advances for Greenwich Hospital and School	145,812	13	0
Excess of Income over Expenditure in the Year ended March 31, 1884	205,019	18	3
Total	226,871,611	13	6
Issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to be applied to the Redemption of the Public Debt	98,178	11	6
Amount applied in Repayment of Bank Advances for Deficiency	98,178	11	6
Treasury Bills paid off	17,577,000	0	0
Advances for the Purchase of Bullion	815,000	0	0
And for Local Works, &c.	763,905	0	0
Advances for Greenwich Hospital and School	1,338,444	13	0
Indian Loan Annuity Redemption	1,914,633	0	0
Balances in the Exchequer on March 31, 1884:—			
At the Bank of England	4,259,916	4	6
At the Bank of Ireland	1,372,652	16	0
Total	5,632,568	0	6
Total	226,871,611	13	6

NATIONAL DEBT.

TABLE showing for each Year since 1874-5 the Total Amount of the NATIONAL DEBT, the Estimated Amount of RECOVERABLE LOANS, the BALANCES at the BANKS of ENGLAND and IRELAND, and the NET BALANCE of DEBT; and what Amount in each Year of the Annual Reduction of Debt is due to the Automatic Operation of TERMINABLE ANNUITIES, and the Net Annual Charge in each Year upon the CONSOLIDATED FUND for the Service of the NATIONAL DEBT.

Years ending Mar. 31	Total Amounts (Funded, Unfunded, and Capital Value of Terminable Annuities).	Savings Banks and Friendly Societies of Deficiencies on Nov. 20 in each Year.	Estimated Amount of Recoverable Loans.	Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland.	Net Balance of Debt.
1874 ...	776,017,783	4,592,232	14,803,042	7,442,854	759,633,219
1875 ...	772,348,502	4,592,421	15,784,185	6,285,322	754,651,486
1876 ...	774,138,109	4,457,882	22,685,380	5,119,567	750,850,024
1877 ...	778,114,874	4,521,727	25,302,074	5,099,850	746,345,377
1878 ...	775,080,084	4,886,898	28,906,815	6,263,369	744,866,728
1879 ...	775,646,147	4,589,433	31,280,015	6,915,756	742,024,809
1880 ...	774,044,285	4,149,701	35,843,934	3,275,499	739,071,840
1881 ...	768,703,692	3,900,641	32,838,980	5,323,662	736,790,581
1882 ...	763,045,940	2,144,582	32,686,436	5,976,565	736,517,481
1883 ...	758,376,610	1,804,417	31,744,378	6,978,730	719,488,223

ANNUAL CHARGE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Years ending Mar. 31.	Annual Issue from the Exchequer for the Service of the National Debt.	Repayment of Capital.	Sinking Funds forming part of the Annual Charge, and Suez Bonds Paid off.	Totals.	Receipts applicable as a set-off against the Charge to Debt.	Net Annual Charge (11-12).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1874 ...	23,595,354	3,104,466	6,906	26,706,726	577,871	26,128,855
1875 ...	23,492,117	3,595,457	6,906	27,094,480	624,051	26,470,429
1876 ...	26,351,520	3,805,314	286,907	27,443,741	784,014	26,659,728
1877 ...	23,851,569	3,999,578	641,667	27,902,814	951,040	27,041,774
1878 ...	23,402,562	4,177,050	832,582	28,412,194	1,107,421	27,304,773
1879 ...	23,542,513	4,397,986	708,682	28,649,181	1,251,363	27,397,818
1880 ...	23,496,203	4,548,441	723,170	28,767,814	1,418,368	27,349,446
1881 ...	23,528,063	6,021,563	425,708	29,975,334	1,408,647	28,566,687
1882 ...	23,279,712	6,026,869	359,374	29,665,955	1,378,139	28,287,816
1883 ...	23,035,334	6,206,788	346,971	29,589,093	1,509,194	28,079,899

Note.—The figures for the year 1878-4 have been included in this Return.
 * An Annuity was created under "Savings Bank Act, 1880," to pay off the Total Capital Deficiency of Trustee Savings Banks, and the Capital Value thereof is included in the figures for 1881-3 and 1882-3, column 1.
 + Two million pounds for loan to India is included in this year.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1885.

STATEMENTS of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE as laid before the House of Commons by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, when opening the Budget, April, 1884.

REVENUE, 1883-4 AND 1882-3.

	Estimate for 1883-4.	Payments into Exchequer in 1883-4.	Payments into Exchequer in 1882-3.
	£	£	£
Customs	19,749,000	19,701,000	19,357,000
Excise	26,765,000	26,952,000	26,380,000
Stamps	11,510,000	11,620,000	11,541,000
Land Tax	1,040,000	1,070,000	1,045,000
House Duty	1,785,000	1,805,000	1,755,000
Property and Income Tax	10,265,000	10,718,000	11,800,000
Post Office	7,740,000	7,780,000	7,800,000
Telegraph Service	1,750,000	1,745,000	1,710,000
Crown Lands &c.	887,000	880,000	880,000
Interest on advances for Local Works, and on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	1,185,000	1,199,128	1,218,545
Miscellaneous (including Indian Home Charges)	4,380,000	4,288,056	5,267,611
Total Revenue	£56,549,000	£57,205,184	£59,004,458

The Revenue in 1883-4 was less than the Revenue in 1882-3 by £1,799,272

The Revenue in 1883-4 was more than the Estimate by ... £66,184

EXPENDITURE, 1883-4 AND 1882-3.

	Estimate for 1883-4.	Exchequer Issues in 1883-4.	Exchequer Issues in 1882-3.
	£	£	£
Permanent Charge of Debt	28,973,581	28,973,531	29,003,672
Interest, &c., of Loans for Local Purposes	525,000	478,738	475,515
Interest, &c., on Exchequer Bonds (Suez)	200,000	199,867	199,910
Other Consolidated Fund Charges	1,640,000	1,589,647	1,541,969
	31,338,581	31,241,173	31,221,066
Army	15,975,300	15,910,826	15,502,351
Home Charges of Forces in India	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,100,000
Afghan War, Grant in Aid	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Navy	10,899,500	10,728,781	10,408,804
Forces in the Mediterranean: Vote of Credit ... ..	...	...	2,300,000
Egyptian Expedition: Army, Supplementary ... ..	...	...	728,000
Navy, Supplementary ... ..	...	...	350,000
Contribution to India ... ..	...	...	500,000
Civil Charges ... ..	...	...	17,500
Transvaal ... ..	...	...	14,000
Miscellaneous Civil Services	17,593,300	17,181,935	17,336,001
Customs and Inland Revenue	2,715,151	2,774,749	2,570,301
Post Office	4,596,218	4,507,500	3,828,500
Telegraph Service	1,718,073	1,707,000	1,610,000
Packet Service	724,255	721,100	719,625
Total Expenditure	£57,819,354	£56,999,564	£58,906,278

The Expenditure in 1883-4 was less than the Expenditure in 1882-3 by ... £1,906,714

The Expenditure in 1883-4 was less than the Estimate by ... £419,794

REVENUE.

ESTIMATE for 1884-5, on Basis of Existing Taxation, compared with Revenue in 1883-4.

	Estimate for 1884-5, at present Rate of Taxation.	Exchequer Receipts in 1883-4, adjusted for Comparison.
	£	£
Customs	19,850,000	19,701,000
Excise	26,800,000	26,952,000
Stamps	11,490,000	11,620,000
Land Tax	1,065,000	1,070,000
House Duty	1,890,000	1,805,000
Property and Income Tax	10,090,000	10,718,000
Post Office	7,900,000	7,780,000
Telegraph Service	1,800,000	1,745,000
Crown Lands	850,000	880,000
Interest on Advances for Local Works, and on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	1,180,000	1,199,128
Miscellaneous	3,170,000	3,267,611
Total Revenue	£56,555,000	£56,160,184

Estimated Decrease of Revenue in 1884-5 ... £66,184

EXPENDITURE.

ESTIMATE for 1884-5, compared with Expenditure in 1883-4.

	Estimate for 1884-5.	Exchequer Issues in 1883-4, adjusted for Comparison.
	£	£
Permanent Charge of Debt	28,983,673	28,973,531
Interest, &c., of Local Loans	525,000	478,738
Charge of Suez Loan	200,000	199,867
Other Consolidated Fund Charges	1,495,000	1,589,647
	31,103,673	31,241,173
Army	15,980,800	15,910,826
Afghan War, Grant in aid	250,000	1,000,000
Navy	10,811,770	10,728,781
Civil Services	17,243,754	17,181,935
Customs and Inland Revenue	2,733,566	2,774,749
Post Office	4,752,517	4,507,500
Telegraph Service	1,734,589	1,707,000
Packet Service	731,356	721,100
Total	£55,291,825	£56,954,564

Estimated Decrease of Expenditure in 1884-5 ... £662,739

DETAILS of the Estimated Expenditure for Consolidated Fund during the Year 1884-5, compared with the Expenditure in 1883-4.

	Estimated, 1884-5.	Result, 1883-4.
	£	£
Interest of the Funded Debt	16,894,659	20,098,157
Management of the Debt	214,209	214,619
Arminable Annuities	5,383,180	7,354,888
Interest of Exchequer Bills, &c.	146,239	121,692
New Sinking Fund—Sum applicable to Reduction of Debt	561,663	800,173
	28,800,000	29,889,859
Trustee Savings Banks Deficiency Annuity	83,673	83,672
Permanent Charge of Debt	28,883,673	28,973,531
Interest on Loans for Local Purposes	525,000	478,738
Interest, &c., on Exchequer Bonds (Suez)	200,000	199,867
	725,000	677,995
Civil List	409,500	409,714
Annuities and Pensions	378,900	380,808
Salaries and Allowances	101,000	97,627
Courts of Justice	508,000	505,556
Miscellaneous Services	162,600	196,841
	1,495,000	1,589,647
Total	£31,103,673	£31,241,173

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1884-5.

ESTIMATE of Expenditure for 1884-5, compared with the Estimate of Revenue for 1884-5, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Estimate of Expenditure.	1884-5.	Estimate of Revenue, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.	1884-5.
	£		£
Permanent Charge of Debt	28,883,673	Customs	19,850,000
Interest on Local Loans	525,000	Excise	26,800,000
Charge of Suez Loan	200,000	Stamps	11,490,000
Other Consolidated Fund Charges	1,495,000	Land Tax	1,065,000
Army	15,980,800	House Duty	1,890,000
Afghan War, Grant in Aid	250,000	Property and Income Tax	10,090,000
Navy	10,811,770	Post Office	7,900,000
Civil Services	17,243,754	Telegraph Service	1,800,000
Customs and Inland Revenue	2,733,566	Crown Lands	850,000
Post Office	4,752,517	Interest on Advances for Local Works, and on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	1,180,000
Telegraph Service	1,734,589	Miscellaneous	3,170,000
Packet Service	731,356		
Total Expenditure	£55,291,825	Total Revenue	£55,555,000

Estimated Surplus ... £263,175.

DECEMBER.



HOSPICE OF ST. BERNARD.—DOGS IN THE SNOW.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL EVENTS, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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CHRISTMAS BELLE. BY MISS M. WALKER.
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



VOTE OF CENSURE DEBATE: SCENE IN THE LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE GROWTH OF CHRISTIANITY.

In the year 1500 the population of Europe was 100,000,000. The Roman Catholics numbered 80,000,000, and the remaining 20,000,000 comprised adherents of the Greek Church, Mohammedans, and Jews. There were no Protestants—or none to speak of. Three hundred and eighty years later, or in 1880, there were in Europe,

Roman Catholics	159,315,155
Greek and Eastern	81,448,062
Protestants	76,684,892
Mohammedans	5,309,989
Jews	4,515,425
Not classified	524,487
Total	327,502,000

The religious statistics of the United States show the increase of the entire population, and of the Protestants and Roman Catholics, at four different times—viz., 1800, 1850, 1870, and 1880. The data of the Roman Catholics are taken from their own authorities, and the Protestant data are compiled from the reports of the several religious denominations.

In the year 1800 there were,

Protestants	1,277,052
Roman Catholics	100,000
Unclassified	3,928,873
Total population	5,305,925

In the year 1850 there were,

Protestants	12,723,158
Roman Catholics	1,614,000
Unclassified	5,854,718
Total population	23,191,876

In the year 1870 there were,

Protestants	24,041,496
Roman Catholics	4,600,000
Unclassified	9,016,865
Total population	38,658,371

In the year 1880 there were,

Protestants	34,031,974
Roman Catholics	6,367,090
Unclassified	7,753,892

Total population ... 50,152,956

It will be noticed that between the years 1870 and 1880 the number of "unclassified," including Indians, Mormons, Chinese, Jews, and infidels, decreased by more than two millions.

NATIONAL DEBT (CONVERSION OF STOCK).

By the National Debt (Conversion of Stock) Act, 1884, the Bank of England was authorised, in October, 1884, to convert the Three per Cent Annuities, Reduced Three per Cent Annuities, and New Three per Cent Annuities, either into Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings per Cent Annuities, or into Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Cent Annuities, at the following rates—that is to say, for every £100 of Three per Cent Annuities either £102 of Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings per Cent Annuities, or £108 of Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Cent Annuities, and so in proportion for any less sum of such Annuities.

The dividends on the Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings per Cent Annuities, and Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Cent Annuities, are payable quarterly, and are due on Jan. 5, April 5, July 5, and Oct. 5.

The Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings per Cent Annuities and Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Cent Annuities, into which Three per Cent Annuities are converted, will not be redeemable until Jan. 5, 1905, but on and after that date will be redeemable by Parliament after not less than one month's notice, in terms provided by the Act, at the rate of £100 sterling for every £100 of the capital sum in respect of which the annuities are payable, together with the payment of all arrears of such Annuities, including a proportionate part accrued since the last date for the payment of dividends, in amounts of not less than £5,000,000 Capital Stock of Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings per Cent Annuities and £14,000,000 of Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Cent Annuities.

UNPRECEDENTED PRICE OF WHEAT, 1884.

In September, 1884, wheat sold at a price averaging 38s. 1d. per quarter. This is the lowest weekly average recorded since official returns have been made. In one week of 1835 the price of wheat was as low as 38s. 8d. per quarter, and in October, 1861, it was sold at 35s. 6d. It was expected the average price of the year 1884 would be the lowest on record. The Sussex farmers in September sold their new red wheat at 30s. per quarter.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT REGD.

OETZMANN & CO.

67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

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CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, DRAPERY, FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, CHINA, GLASS, PAPERHANGINGS, PICTURES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, PIANOS, &c.

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(Registered Design.)

Royal Worcester China.
Tea Set of 24 Pieces, £1 1s.
Sample Cup and Saucer post-free on receipt of 16 stamps.



MINTON'S "DEVON."

54 Pieces	£2 11s. 6d.
70	£3 10s. 6d.
101	£6 6s. 6d.

A large stock of DINNER SERVICES, from 13s. 6d. to £105.

Minton's, Wedgwood's, Royal Worcester, and Crown Derby DINNER, TEA, and BREAKFAST SERVICES in great variety. Illustrations post-free on application.



DINNER PLATES, 6d. each.



THE "LOUISE."

New Design Toilet Service in Vandyke Brown on Ivory-Tinted Ware. Also, various other designs and colourings.
Single Set, 5s. 6d.



EARLY ENGLISH BRONZED CORNER CABINET.

1 ft. 10 in. wide by 3 ft. 6 in. high, richly decorated panels, £4 13s. 6d.



THE PERCIVAL OTTOMAN,

Stuffed all hair, very soft.

The most comfortable Conversational Ottoman made, £9 15s.



HANDSOME MARBLE CLOCK,

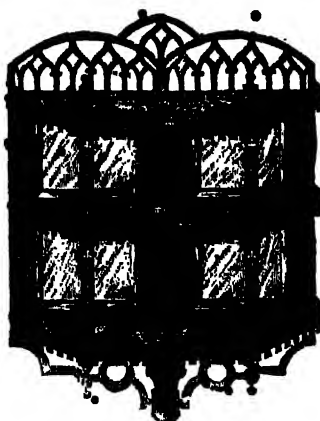
Inlaid with Malachite and Gilt Decoration, with Visible Escapement Dial, strikes the Hours and Half-hours, £4 4s.

A large variety of MARBLE CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, VASES, &c., of new and handsome designs, suitable for dining-room, library, presentation, &c., from 2 to 25 guineas.



VERY SUPERIOR LIBRARY, SMOKING, OR DINING ROOM CHAIR.

Stuffed all hair, and upholstered in best leather, £23 13s. 6d.



HANDSOME CHIPPENDALE BRACKET,

With four bevelled plates, 32 in. high, 20 in. wide, £3 4s. 6d.



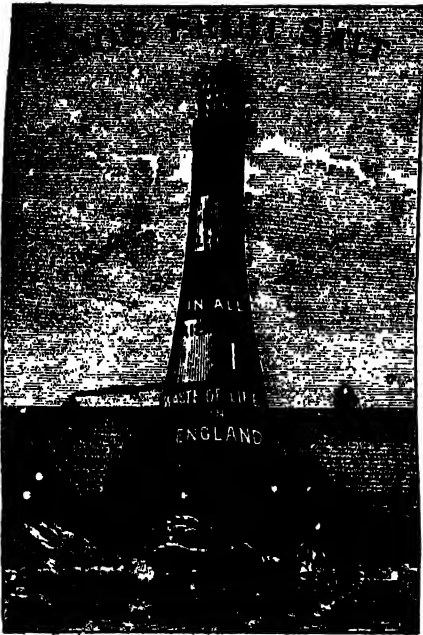
BRONZED EARLY ENGLISH TABLES.

2 ft. 0 in.	£1 14s. 6d.
2 ft. 6 in.	£2 12s. 6d.
2 ft. 9 in.	£3 15s. 6d.
3 ft. 0 in.	£4 17s. 6d.
3 ft. 6 in.	£5 10s. 6d.

A large assortment of EARLY ENGLISH CHAIRS, CABBED, and OCCASIONAL TABLES, CABINETS, GLASSES, BRACKETS, GILDADES, &c., always kept in stock.

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WHICH MAY BE PREVENTED.

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ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

In any nervous strain or mental affection it is of great service. No one can have a simpler or more efficient remedy; by its use the poison is thrown off and the blood restored to its healthy condition. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO, Hatcham Fruit Salt Works, S.E.

ZULU WAR.—SURVEYING THE MAPUTA RIVER.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND ALL LEAVING HOME FOR A CHANGE.—Winchester, July 13, 1884.

Sir,—I write to tell you what your FRUIT SALT has done for me. During the Zulu War, Consul O'Neill and myself had occasion to survey the Maputa River. We had great difficulties in stowing sufficient fresh water for our need, and were obliged on our return to drink the river water—water you may call it, but I call it liquid mud: mud-banks both sides, a tropical sun all day, and a miasmatic dew all night. We had the good fortune, however, to have with us a couple of bottles of your invaluable FRUIT SALT, and never took the 'water' without a judicious admixture of it, and so did not suffer from the abominable concoction.

Now, when we arrived at Lorenzo Marquay, there was no more FRUIT SALT to be obtained. I was sent on to Durban, but poor Mr. O'Neill was on the flat of his back with ague. At Durban I could only get one bottle, as every one was sold out, it being so much in demand. When I mention that we only went in a small boat with four niggers, and that two expeditions from men-of-war, with fully equipped boats, had tried the survey before, and only got forty miles (having lost the greater part of their crews through the malaria), while we got over eighty miles, I think I am only doing you justice in putting our success down to your excellent preparation.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"A LIEUTENANT, R.N., F.R.G.S.

"To J. C. Eno, Esq., Hatcham, London, S.E."

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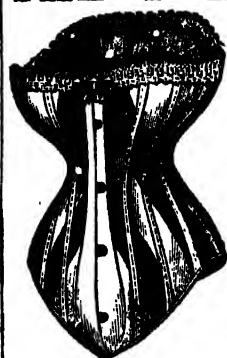
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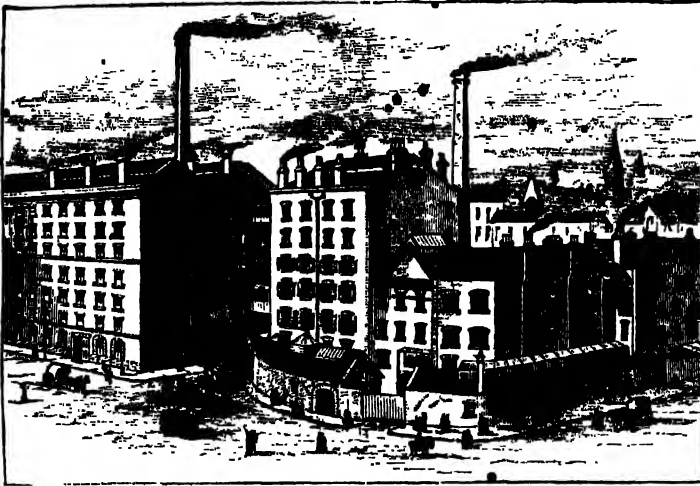


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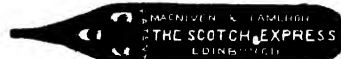
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are prepared from a highly-esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Public Speakers and Vocalists will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stages. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are most valuable when coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, hoarseness, and sore throat are prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world at 1s. 1½d. per Box. London Dépôt, Farringdon-road.

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should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferers at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by thousands of Medicine Dealers in all parts of the world at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue.

THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF A POOR OLD MAN.

Our hero was born in Edinburgh, in the year 1828. Of his parentage little is known, except that his father was in some way connected with the Army. He had no recollection of either his father or mother, for he seemed to have been turned out upon the world a bare-headed and bare-footed boy. The first kind attention he recollected to have received from any human being was from a gentleman in Scotland, whose little son had fallen overboard from a skiff, and our hatless and shoeless boy had plunged into the water to save him. With this gentleman he had a home for several years. As he grew up, his thoughts turned to the business of life, to striking out for himself and earning a living. Being in a mining country, he naturally took to that occupation.

But Thomas Briggs was born to be a leader, and he soon aspired to something other than the dismal life of an underground miner, although at this time he could neither read nor write. Without money, without teachers, and without books, he nevertheless set about the enterprise of learning to read and write. Noticing the tradesmen's signs upon shops and in shop windows, he soon learned the significance of letters and the meaning of words, and it was not long before he rejoiced in being able to both read and write.

He then became a contractor for sinking shafts to deep mines for various owners of properties in the mining districts. Being a hard-working, resolute man, he acquired a little property, and obtained a comfortable home. In the meantime he had married, and was soon blessed with a little family of children, which brought joy and happiness to his humble fireside. To provide for this increasing family, he toiled continuously, and often in cold and stormy weather. Being a strong and robust man, he imagined that he could endure almost any hardship. In this he misjudged. Taking a severe cold, he returned home one night too ill to eat, and too hot and feverish to sleep. His head felt as if it would burst. Although his devoted wife was alarmed, and wished to send for a doctor, he determined to brave the storm without medical aid, and "wear out the disease," as he expressed it. For days he sat in his chair, resting his aching head on his hand, with his elbow on the table. In this, also, he made a sad mistake, for, if he had taken a simple timely remedy, his pain and suffering might have been averted. Although he was shortly able to go out and resume business, still, he was not well. He would have frequent attacks of illness, and be confined to his house for days at a time, and these ill turns came on oftener and oftener. He soon began to have dizziness, or vertigo, so bad that he was often in danger of falling when rising up suddenly from his chair. His tongue became coated, and a disagreeable taste destroyed all inclination to eat, and even what food he took lay like a load on his stomach and made his breathing difficult.

We speak of the poor man's sufferings with the more minuteness in order to show the noble and generous character of the man, for it will be seen that in all his long years of physical suffering and mental distress Thomas Briggs never faltered in his devotion to his family. At the solicitation of friends, he called a physician, but either the medical men mistook the nature of his disease, or their medicines were not adapted to his complaint, for he continued to grow worse and worse. His bowels had now become so sluggish and costive that he seldom had a movement without the aid of physic. The blood was thick and stagnant. The stomach and liver had become wholly deranged. The kidneys, too, sympathized with the disease, for the secretions had become thick, scanty, and high coloured. His disease may have thus been called dyspepsia or indigestion, and every one knows how much suffering this dreadful disease entails. His appetite was gone, and what food he did eat distressed him. After eating there were disagreeable eructations, or belchings of wind, caused by the fermentation of the food in the stomach. Frequently he would throw up what food he ate soon after taking it, for his stomach was so much diseased that he could not retain it. But during all this distress and suffering he had never yet lost his patience and equanimity of mind, and was ever kind and affectionate to his family; his only anxiety seemed to be for their welfare.

But the little savings that he had laid by for his family were fast wasting away. A small inlet with a large outlet soon empties a reservoir; so did the large expenditures with small

earnings soon exhaust the capital of our noble friend. The remedies he was taking did him no good. He was fast wasting away. Sometimes he would have such a faint, "all gone," distressed feeling at the pit of the stomach that he felt like giving up in despair, for neither food nor drink would relieve this feeling but for a short time, when it would return again to depress him still more. The state of his disease had now so weakened his mind that for the first time he began to be peevish, and almost fretful as a child, and even push his little children away from him as though he could not endure their playfulness, or even their caresses. His hands and feet had become cold and sticky. His flesh was wasting away, and the skin put on a dark, dirty appearance, so common in cases of stomach and liver diseases.

Finding that the medicines were doing him no good, he abandoned everything of the kind, having tried several medical men of eminence. He often said, at a later period, if he could have found at the outset the remedy that finally effected his cure, he would have avoided years of distress and suffering. But disease, left alone, walks fast, and always downhill. He stooped as he tottered about his house with a stick, and when he would try to straighten up and stand erect to ease his tender stomach, the weight of his clothes seemed to crush him down again, for his shoulders and chest were so tender and sore that he could not bear his clothes to touch him. His sides, shoulders, and back were now subject to constant pains. There was a sensation in the throat which caused a constant desire to clear it by hacking and spitting. His breath was offensive and the taste in his mouth was nauseating. The whites of his eyes were tinged with yellow and his countenance was sallow. Friends and neighbours who saw him would say, "Poor Tommy Briggs will soon pass away." He was really dying by inches. Rheumatism and palpitation of the heart, that generally follow long cases of diseased liver and kidneys, were now almost constantly present, so that he could scarcely hobble across the room. His cough had become dreadful, with a greenish-coloured expectoration. His breathing had now become like that of an asthmatic. His money was now exhausted, and the little children were aiding their mother to supply the absolute wants by working in the mill, he being no longer able to perform even the light task some kind friends had provided him in the early days of his confinement to the house. We speak of this to show the sympathetic nature and noble magnanimity of the man, for it is a fact that should not be omitted that in this his dire extremity, with no money, with no strength to earn bread, and with the wolf of want staring in at the door, he gave a home to a poor fatherless and motherless boy, and let him share his scanty living, and to this day the little orphan boy has a home with the family, made comfortable by the surprising recovery and subsequent success of this noble man.

It is an old saying that it is always darkest just before day. It is a true saying as applied in the case of our friend. Reduced to absolute want in purse, and to a mere skeleton in body, his mind dejected, there appeared to be no room for hope.

One day some friend handed him a little book issued by an American in London, setting forth the virtues of certain plants and roots that grew in America, and which had been accidentally discovered by an old German nurse to be not only harmless but a potent remedy for indigestion. The American was sending out the medicine on trial without the payment of any money. Mr. Briggs' eye rested on the following clause in the little book: "Being a stranger in a strange land, I do not wish the people to feel that I have the least disposition to take advantage of them. I feel that I have a remedy that will cure disease, and I have so much confidence in it that I authorise my agents to refund the money for the first bottle sold to a party in case no benefit is derived therefrom. I want no one's money unless they receive their money's worth. While I place such confidence in the people as to take their statements upon this subject, I hope they will not take advantage of my liberality in this respect."

After reading this, Briggs said, "Well, if this American is not a fool, he certainly must have a good medicine, for no one but a fool or a crazy man would send out a poor medicine on such favourable terms without prepayment of money." At all events he determined to send for a package and see what it was like. Briggs wrote the American medicine man that he

had no money, and no prospect of having any, and if the American had confidence to send out his medicine in such cases without money in advance, he ought at least to have confidence enough to give it a trial. He did so, and that act was the pivot on which all his fortunes turned, both in body and purse, as the reader will presently see.

He commenced taking the medicine in small doses, and in a few days a favourable change was apparent. His eyes looked brighter, and his countenance more cheerful, and the palpitation of his heart was less distressing. Soon he had an inclination to eat something. Dreaming anxieties that this or that thing would taste good would come over him as he fell into a calm sleep. In a week he could nibble a crust of bread with a relish, and what was more pleasing, it did not distress him as formerly. Neighbours who called to see him noticed the change, and Briggs would sell them a bottle of the medicine out of his little stock, and the profits on these bottles enabled him to provide some relishing food. The poor man had been a long time in reaching this low state of health, and it could not be expected that he would be restored to his former state of health in a moment; but improvement was gradual, although slow. In a few weeks he was able to go out for a little walk. When friends would congratulate him on his improved condition, the conversation would naturally turn to the medicine he was taking. People reasoned among themselves that if a medicine would produce such marked results in a case so desperate as that of Briggs, it must indeed possess merit. The consequence was that people went to Briggs and bought the medicine for themselves, so that in a short time he established quite a business in selling this new American Extract of Roots; so much so, that he was enabled to provide the comforts for his family out of the profits on the medicine sold by him.

All this time he kept on taking the medicine, which was having a marvellous effect upon his system. His eyes and skin had resumed their natural colour. The cold clammy hands and feet were now warm, and the pain in the side and back had ceased. The secretions from the kidneys were fast resuming a natural colour and quantity. The bowels had become regular. Briggs now felt enthusiastic. He could walk all around the country, and was gaining flesh and strength very rapidly. Everywhere he went he sold the medicine, for his recovery was like a miracle. He felt that he had been snatched from the jaws of death. As fast as he would sell out one box, he would send the pay for it and get another, sometimes selling a box a week, for the medicine was gaining a wide and excellent reputation, because Briggs' case was not the only one that had now been relieved. It was effecting astonishing cures for miles around. Briggs after a time felt that he was entirely cured, for, like a well man, he was able to walk miles every day without fatigue, and with a cheerful spirit, as in former times. Wherever he went he sold the medicine, for, knowing he himself had been rescued from death, he could recommend it with an eloquence that could not be resisted.

Briggs was then living in the little village of Shawforth, near Rochdale, and every prominent man in the place is cognizant of the facts herein related. He felt hopeful for the future, except from the fact that his sphere was too limited, and his means not equal to the grand enterprise which he felt sure was now open, if he only had capital or credit to avail himself of it. He determined, however, to make an effort to grasp it; so he wrote up to London and requested a credit of a hundred pounds. Although the American had been willing to trust poor people with small boxes of the medicine at a time, amounting to one or two pounds, he felt a little staggered to receive Briggs' request for one hundred pounds' worth on credit, especially when it was accompanied with the statement that he was not worth a penny in the world. Mr. White, the American alluded to, thought enough of the matter, however, to jump on the train and go and see his unknown customer, who had done such a prosperous business, who had been so "faithful in a few things," and, moreover, spoke in such glowing terms of the medicine.

Mr. White took Briggs quite unawares, calling on him unexpectedly at his humble home in Shawforth. Briggs' eyes filled with tears on seeing Mr. White, and he began to apologise for the desolate appearance of his little home. A few remarks from Mr. White, however, put Briggs at ease, and he went all over his sad story of suffering and want, which was enough to melt a heart of stone. When he was describing the wonderful effects of the medicine, his eloquence would have graced any public occasion. When for the purpose of

drawing him out Mr. White suggested that perhaps he, being ignorant of medical science, might have been wrought upon through his imagination, and not by the medicine. Briggs burst out with an eloquence that was irresistible, saying, in substance: I admit I am not an educated man. I even learned to read by studying the letters on tradesmen's signs, but I can tell when I am pricked with a pin. It produces the same feeling in me as in a learned man, and I know what that feeling is. And furthermore, said he, I know when the aching stops, when relief comes, as well as the most profound man in the realm. The argument was conclusive that education is not necessary for a realising sense of pain.

The result of Mr. White's visit was in extending to Briggs the desired amount of credit, and who thereupon moved his family to the neighbouring village of Bacup, where were better business facilities, and entered upon a new career. In this enterprise he was entirely successful, extending his trade largely through the northern part of England, and he finally developed such good business talent and inspired such a confidence that, when Mr. White required a man to visit Australia to introduce Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup (the name of the medicine in question, and which is for sale by all chemists and medicine venders), Briggs was taken in preference to all other applicants.

"Aug. 15, 1883.

"Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup, which he got from me, has saved his life.—Yours truly, (Signed) N. WENN, Chemist, Calne."

"Sept. 8, 1883.

"Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a 'Godsend to dyspeptic people.' I always recommend it with confidence.—Faithfully yours, (Signed) VINCENT A. WILLS, Chemist-dentist, Mether Tydvil."

"Preston, Sept. 21, 1883.

"My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

"The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said 'Mother Seigel' had saved the life of his wife, and he added, 'one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it.'

"The sale keeps up wonderfully; in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. HOWKER."

I HAVE NOT HEARD A SINGLE COMPLAINT.

"Baldock, Herts, Jan. 4, 1883.

"Gentlemen,—Perhaps it would be appropriate to state that it gives me great pleasure to push and advance the sales of your medicines, on account of their worth. I have not had or heard of a single complaint about your medicines since I have sold them, but, on the other hand, unbounded testimony as to their worth; therefore I can with confidence bring them to the public notice. During 1882 I sold 11½ dozen of the Syrup, and 7½ dozen Pills. This, I think, taking into account that the inhabitants are under 2000 and there are two other agents in the town, will give you a good idea as to how it is appreciated here.—Faithfully yours,

"H. J. LEZARD, Pat. Med. Vender."

ITS EFFICACY IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THOUSANDS.

"Heglier Town, Buckfastleigh, Dec. 21, 1883.

"Gentlemen,—It gives me unfeigned pleasure to bear testimony to your remedies for the many ills that flesh is heir to. Of all the medicines I dispense, I know of none superior to yours for all internal bodily ailments. Although Seigel's Syrup is a 'patent medicine,' and, consequently, despised and maligned by the faculty, there is no sham about it, and its efficacy is acknowledged by thousands of sufferers, and its sale does not diminish, which is about as good a barometer as any I know.—I am, yours most respectfully,

"J. REED, Chemist."

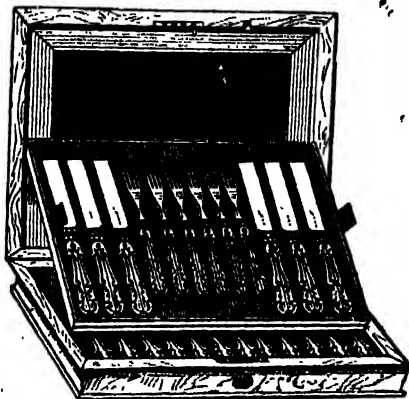
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12 Table Spoons	1 10 0	1 18 0
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12 Tea Spoons	0 12 0	0 18 0
2 Salt Spoons	0 2 0	0 3 0
1 Mustard Spoon	0 1 0	0 1 6
6 Egg Spoons	0 9 0	0 12 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 Soup Ladle	0 9 6	0 13 0
1 Fish Knife	0 11 0	0 13 0
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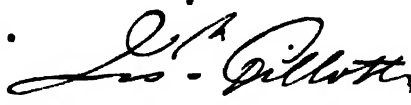
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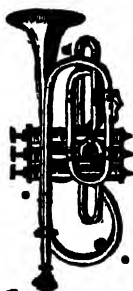
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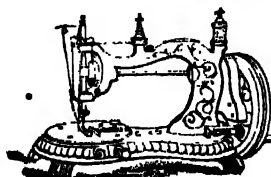
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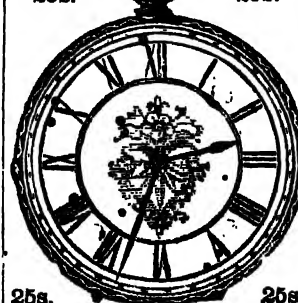
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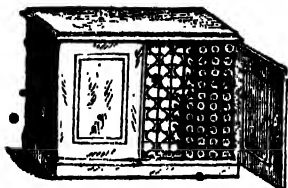
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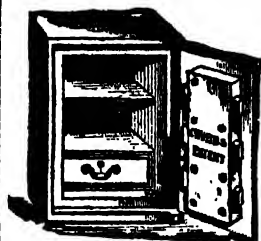
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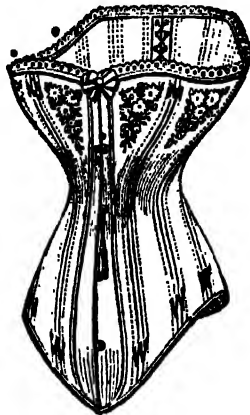
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JANUARY.



MALLARD.

D.	AY.	W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.	
				Rises.	Set.	after Noon.	Rises.	Set.	after Noon.	Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	London.	Bridge.	Liverpool.	Dock.									
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	F		Assumption.	8	8	3	53	4	0	4	7	1	45				10	55	11	29	7	47	8	20			1
2	S		General Wolfe born, 1727	8	8	4	21	4	1	5	9	2	20				—	0	1	8	54	9	26				2
3	S		General Monk died, 1670	8	8	4	49	4	2	6	7	3	3				0	27	0	52	9	52	10	17			3
4	M		Amazon, steamer, burnt at sea, 1883	8	8	5	16	4	3	6	58	3	50				1	15	1	38	10	40	11	3			4
5	Th		Edward, Confessor, died, 1041	8	8	5	43	4	4	7	44	4	42				1	58	2	16	11	23	11	41			5
6	W		EPHANY.	8	7	6	10	4	6	8	23	5	39				2	35	2	51	Noon.	—	—	—			6
7	Th		Calais taken, 1558	8	7	6	36	4	7	8	57	6	39				3	9	3	25	0	16	0	34			7
8	F		Lucian, Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864	8	6	7	1	4	8	2	23	7	40				3	42	3	58	0	50	1	7			8
9	S		Fire Insurance due	8	6	7	26	4	9	9	53	8	42				4	16	4	32	1	23	1	41			9
10	S		1st SUND. APT. EPIPHANY	8	5	7	51	4	10	10	17	9	48				4	47	5	4	1	57	2	12			10
11	M		Henry Law Sittingbourne	8	5	8	15	4	12	10	41	10	50				5	20	5	39	2	29	2	45			11
12	Th		Cognition of Qn. Elizabeth, 1558	8	4	8	38	4	14	11	3	11	55				5	57	6	18	3	4	3	22			12
13	W		Saturn due south at 10h. 42m. p.m.	8	3	9	1	4	15	11	29	Morn.					6	39	7	3	3	43	4	4			13
14	Th		Oxford Lent Term begins	8	2	9	23	4	17	11	57	1	2				7	28	7	56	4	28	4	53			14
15	F		Sandwich Islands discovered, 1770	8	1	9	44	4	19	Aftern.	2	11					8	27	9	0	5	21	5	52			15
16	S		Battle of Corinno, 1800.	8	0	10	5	4	20	1	6	3	23				9	40	10	18	6	25	7	5			16
17	S		2ND SUND. APT. EPIPHANY	7	59	10	24	4	21	1	54	4	34				10	54	11	29	7	43	8	19			17
18	M		Prisca.	7	58	10	43	4	23	2	50	5	40				—	0	2	8	54	9	27				18
19	Th		First English Parliament, 1265	7	57	11	2	4	24	3	57	6	40				0	33	1	0	9	58	10	25			19
20	W		Fabian.	7	56	11	19	4	26	5	14	7	32				1	27	1	52	10	52	11	17			20
21	Th		Agnes.	7	55	11	36	4	28	6	33	8	15				2	17	2	43	11	42	—	—			21
22	F		Princess Christian born, 1851	7	54	11	52	4	30	7	52	8	52				3	7	3	30	0	8	0	32			22
23	S		W. Pratt died, 1808	7	53	12	8	4	32	9	13	9	24				3	53	4	18	0	55	1	18			23
24	S		3RD SUND. APT. EPIPHANY	7	52	12	22	4	33	10	30	9	53				4	42	5	4	1	43	2	7			24
25	M		Princess Royal married, 1856	7	51	12	36	4	34	11	42	10	30				5	37	5	49	2	29	2	52			25
26	Th		Princess, New South Wales, founded, 1788	7	50	12	49	4	36	Morn.	10	48					6	11	6	35	3	14	3	36			26
27	W		Prince Frick of Prussia born, 1859	7	49	13	1	4	38	0	51	11	16				6	59	7	25	4	0	4	24			27
28	Th		Battle of Alwal, 1859	7	48	13	13	4	40	1	59	11	43				7	52	8	22	4	50	5	17			28
29	F		George III. died, 1820	7	46	13	24	4	42	3	3	Aftern.					8	56	9	33	5	47	6	21			29
30	S		King Charles I. beheaded, 1649	7	45	13	33	4	44	4	0	1	2				10	14	10	52	6	57	7	39			30
31	S		4TH SUND. APT. EPIPHANY	7	43	13	42	4	46	4	54	1	47				11	30	—	—	8	17	8	55			31



THE NEW YEAR'S EARLY BREAKFAST.—FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of the late Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of England and Prussia, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858; and has had issue, Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married, Feb. 11, 1878, to Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862; Francis Frederick Sigismund, born Sept. 15, 1864 (died June 18, 1868); Frederik Wilhelms Victoria, born April 12, 1868; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1869; Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice, born June 4, 1870; and Margaret Beatrice Feodora, born April 22, 1870.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844; and has had issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 8, 1865; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1869; Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 20, 1869; and Alexander John C. Albert, born April 6, 1871 (died April 7, 1871).

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862; died Dec. 14, 1878; has living, four daughters and one son.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 9, 1874; has issue a son and four daughters.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May, 25, 1846; married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866; has issue living, two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, March 21, 1871; no issue.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, born May 1, 1850; married to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, March 13, 1879; issue, a daughter, born Jan. 15, 1882, and a son, born Jan. 13, 1883.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married to Princess Helena of Waldeck, April 27, 1882; died March 29, 1884; issue, a daughter; and a son, born July 19, 1884.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857; married to his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg, July 28, 1885.

George Frederick William Charles, K.G., Duke of Cambridge, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819. Augusta Wilhelmina Louise, Duchess of Cambridge, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, and aunt to her Majesty; born July 25, 1786. Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louise, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born July 10, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son. Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty; born Nov. 27, 1833; married Prince Teck, June 7, 1859; has issue three sons and one daughter.

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

THE CABINET.	
Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Right Hon. Marquis of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Earl of Idlesleigh.
Lord High Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Halsbury.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Right Hon. Earl of Carnarvon.
Lord President of the Council	Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook.
Lord Privy Seal	Right Hon. Earl of Harrowby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
Secretaries of State	Right Hon. Sir R. A. Cross, G.C.B.
Scotland	Right Hon. Duke of Richmond.
Colonies	Right Hon. Colonel Fred. A. Stanley.
War	Right Hon. William R. Smith.
India	Right Hon. Lord R. Churchill.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.
Postmaster-General	Right Hon. Lord John G. Manners.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne.
SCOTLAND.	
Lord High Constable	Earl of Errol.
Keeper of the Great Seal	John Hall.
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal	Marquis of Lothian.
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Master of the Household	
Standard-Bearer	
Lord High Commissioner	
Lord Justice General	Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Justice Clerk	Right Hon. Lord Moncrieff.
Lord Advocate	Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald.
Solicitor-General	J. V. B. Robertson.
Lord Clerk Register	Earl of Glasgow.
Commander of the Forces	Major-General A. M. Macdonald.
Assistant Adjutant-General	Colonel J. Thompson.
IRELAND.	
Lord Lieutenant	Earl of Carnarvon.
Chief Sec. and Keeper of Privy Seal	Right Hon. Sir W. Hart-Dyke, Bart.
Under-Secretary	Sir R. G. O. Hamilton, K.C.B.
Assistant Under-Secretary	W. S. D. Kaye, Q.C., LL.D.
Private Secretary	Captain E. Jekyll, R.E.
State Steward	Earl of Pitt-Rivers.
Controller	Colonel J. A. Caulfield.
Chamberlain	Colonel G. R. Dine.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. H. Holmes.
Solicitor-General	John Monroe.
Commander of the Forces	Lt.-Gen. Prince Ed. of Saxe-Weimar.
Deputy Adjutant-General	Colonel Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Keeper Privy Purse and Private Sec. Secretary of the Privy Purse	Lt. Rn. Gen. Sir H. Pousonby, K.C.B. D. C. Hall.
Assistant Keepers of the Privy Purse	Capt. F. J. Edwards, G.B.; A. Begg.
LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.	
Lord Steward	Earl of Mount-Edgumbe.
Treasurer	Right Hon. Viscount Folkestone.
Comptroller	Right Hon. Lord A. W. Hill.
Master of the Household	Sir John C. Cowell, K.C.B.
Secretary Board of Green Cloth	T. C. March.
Paymaster of Household	G. Mearns.
Coroner	W. T. Manning.
Hereditary Grand Almoner	Marquis of Exeter.
High Almoner	Dean of Windsor.
LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.	
Lord Chamberlain	Earl of Lathom.
Vice-Chamberlain	Right Hon. Viscount Liffordham.
Comptroller	Hon. S. C. B. Pousonby Fane.
Chief Clerk	G. T. Hertalet.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Buccleugh.
Groom	H. D. Erskine.
Clerk	James Bontin.
Captain of Yeomen of the Guard	Viscount Barrington.
Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms	Earl of Unversy.
Master of the Ceremonies	General Sir F. Seymour, Bt., K.C.B.
Dean of the Chapel Royal	Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean	Rev. F. Gardes.
Clerk of the Closet	Bishop of Worcester.
Resident Chaplain	Dean of Windsor.
MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.	
Master of the Horse	Earl of Bradford.
Clerk Marshal	Lord Alfred Paget.
Crown Equerry and Secretary	Colonel G. A. Maude, C.B.
Master of the Buckhounds	Marquis of Waterford.

CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR—Right Hon. John Staples, Aldersgate, 1877.	
SHERIFF—Alderman David Evans and Mr. Thomas Clarke.	
RECORDER—Sir T. Chambers, Q.C., M.P. COMMON SERJEANT—Sir W. T. Chasely, M.P. COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE—Colonel James Fraser.	
TOWN CLERK—Sir John B. Monckton.	
THE FOLLOWING ALDERMEN HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.	
Garden, Sir Robert Walter, M.P.	Bridge Without ... 1849
Lawrence, William, M.P.	Bread-street ... 1855
Phillips, Sir Benjamin S.	Farringdon Within ... 1857
Gabriel, Sir Thomas, Bart.	Vinty ... 1857
Lawrence, Sir James C., M.P.	Walbrook ... 1860
Dakin, Sir Thomas	Candlewick ... 1861
Busk, Sir Andrew, Bart. M.P.	Aldgate ... 1863
Stone, David H.	Bushaw ... 1865
Cotton, W. J. Richmond, M.P.	Lime-street ... 1866
Owen, Sir Thomas	Bishopsgate ... 1869
Truscott, Sir Frederick W.	Dowgate ... 1871
McArthur, Sir W. M.P.	Coleman-street ... 1871
Ellis, Sir John W., Bart., M.P.	Broad-street ... 1872
Knight, Sir Henry E.	Cripplegate ... 1874
Fowler, Robert N., M.P.	Cornhill ... 1878
THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.	
Hanson, Sir Reginald	Billinggate ... 1880
De Keyser, Polydore	Farringdon Without ... 1880
Waterrow, Herbert J.	Queenshithe ... 1882
Whitehead, James	Cheap ... 1882
Isaacs, W. Aaron	Portoken ... 1882
Mavoy, Joseph	Laugbourne ... 1883
Gray, Edward James	Tower ... 1883
Evans, David	Castle Baynard ... 1884
Cowan, Phineas	Cordwalner ... 1885
Knill, R. Stuart	Bridge Within ... 1885
BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.	
British Representatives	
Argentina	Hon. Francis Pakenham
Austria	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Paget, G.C.B.
Belgium	Hon. H. C. Vivian, G.B.
Brazil	Sirney Looock
Chili	
China	Sir Robert Hart, K.C.M.G.
Colombia	(See Guatemala.)
Denmark	Hon. Edm. J. Mouson, C.B.
Ecuador	O. W. Lawrence
France	Rt. Hon. Vis. Lyons, G.C.B.
Germany	Rt. Hon. Sir E. B. Malet, K.C.B.
Greece	Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart.
Guatemala	J. P. Harris-Gastrell
Haly	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Lubbock, G.O.B.
Japan	Hon. Francis R. Plunkett
Mexico	Sir Spencer M. John, K.C.M.G.
Morocco	Sir John H. D. May, G.C.M.G.
Netherlands	Hon. William Stuart, C.B.
Persia	Sir R. F. Thomson, K.C.M.G.
Portugal	Colonel G. E. Mansfield
Roumania	George G. Petre
Russia	Sir Wm. A. White, K.C.M.G.
Serbia	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Morier, K.C.B.
Siam	G. H. Wyndham, C.B.
Spain	E. M. Satow, C.M.G. (Agent)
Sweden	Sir F. C. Ford, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Switzerland	Edwin Corbette
Turkey	Francis O. Adams, C.B.
United States	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Thornton, G.C.B.
Uruguay	Sir L. S. West, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Venezuela	W. G. Falgrave
Foreign Representatives in England	
Count Karolyi	Count Karolyi
Baron Henri Solvyns	Baron De Penedo.
Don Marcial Martinez	Don Marcial Martinez.
Marquis Tseng	Marquis Tseng.
Senor Carlos Holguin	Senor Carlos Holguin.
M. C. F. De Falbe	M. N. Osa (Consul-General).
M. W. H. Waddington	M. W. H. Waddington.
Count Munster	Count Munster.
M. Crisanto Medina	M. Crisanto Medina.
Count Nigra	Count Nigra.
Justini Mori	Justini Mori.
M. Ignacio Mariscal	M. Ignacio Mariscal.
Count G. M. De Bylandt	Count G. M. De Bylandt.
Prince Mirza Malcolm Khan	Prince Mirza Malcolm Khan.
Senor Don Jose R. De Lucue	Senor Don Jose R. De Lucue.
M. M. D'Antas	M. M. D'Antas.
Prince J. Gluck	Prince J. Gluck.
M. De Staal	M. De Staal.
M. C. Mijatovich	M. C. Mijatovich.
Prince N. Varouddhi	Prince N. Varouddhi.
Marquis de Camille Lagieles	Marquis de Camille Lagieles.
Count Piper	Count Piper.
H. Vernet (Consul-General)	H. Vernet (Consul-General).
Musurus Fasha	Musurus Fasha.
E. Phelps	E. Phelps.
Colonel Amaro Carre	Colonel Amaro Carre.
General Guzman Blanco	General Guzman Blanco.

FEBRUARY.



CRANE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.					
			Rises.	Sets. after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.					O'Clock.	After Sunset.					O'Clock.	London.			Bridges.		Liverpool Dock.		
								0	2	4	6	8		4	6	8	10	12		Morn.	Aftern.		Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	0	2	4	6	8	4	6	8	10	12	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	John P. Kemble, actor, born, 1757	7 41	13 51	4 48	5 42	2 38						27					0 5	0 34	9 30	9 59	32					
2	Tu	Purification of V. Mary	7 40	13 58	4 49	6 28	3 32						28					0 59	1 22	10 24	10 47	33					
3	W	Blot died, 1803	7 38	14 5	4 50	6 59	4 30						29					1 43	2 11	11 8	11 26	34					
4	Th	Fair on the Thames, 1814	7 36	14 10	4 52	7 30	5 32						30					2 20	2 36	11 45	—	35					
5	F	Sir Robert Peel born, 1788	7 34	14 15	4 54	7 57	6 34						1					2 51	3 7	0 1	0 16	36					
6	S	Queen Anne born, 1625	7 32	14 19	4 56	8 22	7 36						2					3 23	3 38	0 32	0 48	37					
7	S	5TH SUND. APT. EPIPHANY	7 30	14 23	4 57	8 47	8 41						3					3 55	4 11	1 3	1 20	38					
8	M	Half-Quarter Day	7 29	14 25	4 59	9 10	9 45						4					4 28	4 43	1 36	1 53	39					
9	Tu	The Sultan of Turkey born, 1833	7 27	14 27	5 0	9 34	10 51						5					4 58	5 14	2 8	2 23	40					
10	W	Washington born, 1732	7 25	14 28	5 2	10 0	11 58						6					5 31	5 47	2 39	2 56	41					
11	Th	Descartes died, 1603	7 24	14 28	5 4	10 29	Morn.						7					6 7	6 29	3 12	3 32	42					
12	F	Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1554	7 22	14 27	5 6	11 3	1 6						8					6 50	7 17	3 54	4 15	43					
13	S	Glencoe Massacre, 1691	7 20	14 26	5 8	11 45	2 14						9					7 45	8 17	4 42	5 10	44					
14	S	6TH SUND. APT. EPIPHANY	7 18	14 24	5 10	Aftern.	3 20						10					8 54	9 35	5 42	6 19	45					
15	M	Cardinal Wiseman died, 1865	7 16	14 21	5 12	1 34	4 21						11					10 19	11 1	7 0	7 44	46					
16	Tu	Melancthon born, 1487	7 14	14 17	5 14	2 44	5 16						12					11 40	—	8 26	9 5	47					
17	W	Michael Angelo died, 1563	7 12	14 13	5 16	4 0	6 4						13					0 15	0 46	9 40	10 11	48					
18	Th	Luther died, 1546	7 11	14 8	5 18	5 20	6 43						14					1 13	1 40	10 38	11 5	49					
19	F	Ostlin Colliery Accident, 1861	7 9	14 2	5 19	6 43	7 19						15					2 4	2 29	11 20	11 54	50					
20	S	Princess Louise Victoria of Wales born, 1867	7 7	13 55	5 21	8 3	7 51						16					3 52	3 15	—	0 17	51					
21	S	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 5	13 48	5 23	9 20	8 19						17					3 36	3 58	0 40	1 1	52					
22	M	James Barry died, 1808	7 3	13 40	5 25	10 35	8 47						18					4 20	4 43	1 23	1 45	53					
23	Tu	Sir George Smart died, 1867	7 1	13 32	5 27	11 43	9 17						19					5 3	5 22	2 8	2 28	54					
24	W	St. Matthias, Apostle	6 59	13 23	5 29	Morn.	9 49						20					5 42	6 3	2 47	3 7	55					
25	Th	Sir G. Wren died, 1728	6 56	13 13	5 30	0 51	10 23						21					6 25	6 48	3 28	3 50	56					
26	F	Thomas Moore died, 1832	6 54	13 3	5 32	1 53	11 2						22					7 14	7 40	4 13	4 39	57					
27	S	J. the Evangelist died, 1701	6 52	12 53	5 34	2 50	11 45						23					8 9	8 44	5 5	5 34	58					
28	S	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY	6 50	12 42	5 36	3 39	Aftern.						24					9 27	10 10	6 9	6 52	59					



A STREET SELLER AT CAIRO.—FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England was the first Joint-Stock Bank established in England. It was incorporated by William III in 1694. When first established, the notes of the Bank were at 10 per cent discount, and so late as 1745 they were under par. Bank Bills were paid in silver, 1745. Cash payments were discontinued in 1797, when notes of one and two pounds were first put into circulation. Banks were first established in 808 by the Lombard Jews, some of whom settled in Lombard-street.

The following is the House List of Governors and Directors of the Bank of England—

Governor, James Pattison Currie, Esq. | Deputy Governor, V W Collet, Esq.

Directors

Charles G Arbuthnot	Henry R Grenfell	Ilon R R 1 Melville
Edward C Baring	Henry H Gibbs	Edward H Palmer
Henry W Blake	John S Gullist	Augustus Prevost
John W Birch	Charles H Goschen	David Powell
Henry C O Bonser	E Alexander Hambro	Alfred De Rothschild
Herbert Brooks	Thomas N Hankey	Alfred G Sandeman
Robert W Crawford	Henry L Holland	Hugh C Smith
Benjamin B Green	Rt. Hon. J G Hubbard	Clifford Wigram

TRANSFER DAYS

The Transfer Days are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Instructions for Transfers are received between 9 30 a.m. and 1 p.m., and between 1 and 3 p.m. on payment of a fee of 2s 6d.

Transfers must be executed between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Transfers of Bank Stock are charged 5s for sums of £25 and under, and 12s for sums over £25.

All Transfers must be made in the Bank Books by the Stockholder, or by his duly authorized Attorney.

DIVIDENDS, WHEN PAYABLE

Dividends with certain special exceptions, are payable as follows—To the Stockholder in person at the Head Office, to the Stockholder in person at any of the Country Branches, provided he has previously made arrangements to that effect with the Agent of the Branch in question, to a duly authorized Attorney at the Head Office only. Dividend Warrants are forwarded by Post to the Stockholder, provided he resides in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, upon his signing a form of request. Forms can be obtained at the Head Office, at any of the Branches, and, in the case of the English Government Stocks, at any Money-Order Office.

Dividends are payable between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. (9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturdays) with the exception of those on Indian Promissory (Rupee) Notes and Registered (Rupee) Stock, which are payable between 9 30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturdays).

Indian Promissory (Rupee) Notes must be deposited at the India Office, Bank of England, prior to the payment of each Dividend.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY

Applications for Powers of Attorney must be lodged by hand at the Power of Attorney Office. Applications through the Post cannot be attended to.

Applications are received between the hours of 9 30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Powers of Attorney for Dividends ready after 2 p.m. on the day after that on which they are applied for.

Executed Powers for Dividends only must be presented for examination at the Dividend Office, and, if in order, acted upon at once. Executed Powers for Sale, Transfer, &c., must be presented for examination at the Power of Attorney Office.

NATIONAL DEBT (CONVERSION OF STOCK)

By the National Debt (Conversion of Stock) Act 1881, the Bank of England was authorized in October, 1884, to convert the Three per Cent Annuitants, Reduced Three per Cent Annuitants, and New Three per Cent Annuitants, either into Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings per Cent Annuitants, or into Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Cent Annuitants, at the following rates, that is to say, for every £100 of Three per Cent Annuitants either £105 of Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings per Cent Annuitants, or £110 of Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Cent Annuitants, and so on in proportion for any less sum of such Annuitants.

The dividends on the Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings per Cent Annuitants, and Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Cent Annuitants, are payable quarterly, and are due on Jan 5, April 5, July 5, and Oct 5.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANKERS

Agra Bank, 35, Nicholas-lane	Bank of Montreal, 9, Birch-lane
Alexanders and Co, 34, Lombard-st	Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad-st
Alliance Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane	Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria-street, F.C.
Anglo-Bank, Kensington High-st, and 239, Regent-st	Bank of Scotland, 49, Lothbury
Anglo-Austrian Bank, 31, Lombard-st	Bank of South Australia, 54, Old Broad-st
Anglo-Californian, Limited, 8, Angel-court, E.C.	Bank of Victoria, Australia, 33, Clement's-lane
Anglo-Egyptian, Limited, 27, Clement's-lane	Barclay, Bevan, and Co, 54, Lombard-st
Anglo-French, 45, New Broad-st	Baring Bros, & Co, 8, Bishopsgate-street, Within, E.C.
Anglo-Italian, Limited, 12, St Helen's-place	Biggs, W and J, 63, West Smithfield, & Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington
Australian Joint-Stock Bank, 18, King William-st	Bank of England, Southampton-buildings, Holborn
Bank of Africa, Limited, 25, Abchurch-lane	British Loan Company, 10, King William-st, E.C.
Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-st	Brooks and Co, 31, Lombard-st
Bank of British Columbia, 23, Cornhill, E.C.	Brown, Jamson, and Co, 23, Abchurch-lane
Bank of British North America, 3, Clement's-lane, E.C.	Brown, J., and Co, 25, Abchurch-lane
Bank of Constantinople, 19, Great Winchester-st	
Bank of Egypt, 34, Old Broad-st	

Capital and Counties Bank, Threadneedle-st, 27, Ludgate-hill, 68, Oxford-st, and 1, Long-acre

Central of London Bank, 52, Cornhill

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, 50, Threadneedle-st

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 65, Old Broad-st

Cheque Bank, 124, Cannon-st, E.C., and 30, Cockspur-st

Child and Co, 1, Fleet-st, E.C.

City Bank, 5, Threadneedle-st, 61, Ludgate-hill, 34, Old Broad-st, 129, Tottenham-court-road, 121, Edgware-road, and Holborn

Clydesdale Banking Company, 30, Lombard-st

Cocks, Biddulph and Co, 43, Charing-cross

Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate-st, Within, E.C.

Commercial Bank of Alexandria, Limited, 2, Moorgate-st

Commercial Bank of Sydney, 39, Lombard-st

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle-st

Consolidated Bank, 54, Threadneedle-st, and 450, West Strand

Continental Bank, 79, Lombard-st

Cox and Co, 1 and 2, Craig-st, 8, W. Court-st, 59, Strand

Cunliffe, Sons, and Co, 6, Princess-st, E.C.

Delhi and London Bank, Royal Bank Buildings, Bishopsgate-st

Demasde, Bowler, and Barnard, 50, Cornhill

Drummonds, 49, Charing-cross, S.W.

English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, 13, St Helen's-place, Bishopsgate

English Bank of Spain, 31, Lombard-st, E.C.

English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 78, Cornhill

Fulford and Co, 71, Lombard-st

Gillet and Co, 7, Lombard-st, 7, Old Broad-st

Glyn Mills and Co, 57, Lombard-st

Goswells and Halsey, 19, Fleet-st

Griffin Tomkinson and Lloyd, 22, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-st

Grindlay and Co, 58, Parliament-st

Harwood, Knight, and Allen, 18, Cornhill

Herries, Farquhar, and Co, 16, St James's-st

Hill and Bone, 17, West Smithfield

and Little Market

Hong-Kong and Shanghai, Limited, 81, Lombard-st

Hopkinson and Co, 3, Regent-st

Imperial Bank, 6, Lothbury, F.C.

Victoria-street, and 1, Sydney-place, S.W.

Imperial Ottoman Bank, 26, Throgmorton-st

International Bank, Limited, 112, Cannon-st

Ionian Bank, Limited, 31 and 34, Lombard-st, E.C.

King and Co, 65, Cornhill, and 45, Pall-mall

Lay and Co, 60, West Smithfield, New Cattle Market, and Deptford

Lloyd Bailett and Bosanquet, Limited, 60 and 62, Lombard-st

London and China Mercantile, 65, Old Broad-st

London and Provincial Bank, 7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, 163, Edgware-road, 360, Kingsland-rd, Lewisham, Sutton, and Twickenham, &c.

London and County Joint-Stock Bank, 31, Lombard-st

Albert-gate, Knightsbridge, 21, Hanover-square, 1, Connaught-st, Edgware-road, 441, Oxford-st, 34, High-st, Bond-st, 67, High-st, Kensington, 19, High-st, Islington, 181, Chaldon-road, 1, Amherst-road East, Hackney, &c.

London and County Bank, 74, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, 166, Westminster Bridge-road, 1, Providence-place, Lambeth, 334, High Holborn, 15, Newington-butts, S.E., 112, Aldersgate-st, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster, Blackheath, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Stratford, Barnet, Hammarworth, and other places

London, Mexico and South America, Limited, 144, Leadenhall-st

Lombard and Hanover Bank, 27, Lombard-st

Lombard and River Plate Bank, 52, Moorgate-st

London and San Francisco Bank, 23, Old Broad-st

London and South-Western Bank, 7, Fenchurch-st, 27, Regent-st, 37, Park-st, Camden Town, High-st, Hampstead, Circus-rd, St John's-wood, Clapham-cum-mus, Commercial-road, Stepney, Bow, 10, Loughborough-place, Brixton, 304, Brixton-road, Manor-terrace, Kilburn, Westwood-hill, Norwood, Forest-hill, Welling, Thurlow-place, Lower Norwood, 98, High-st, Peckham, High-st, Putney, Bank Buildings, Wandsworth, Seven Sisters-road, Upper Holloway

London and Westminster Bank, 41, Lothbury, 1, St James's-square, 214, High Holborn, 6, High-st, Borough, 120, High-st, White-chapel, 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-st, 417, Strand, 31, Westminster Bridge-road, and 192, Brompton-road

London and Yorkshire, Limited, 7, Draper's-gardens

London Chartered Bank of Australia, 33, Cannon-st

London Joint-Stock Limited, 5, Princess-st, Bank, 6, Pall-mall, 124, Chancery-lane, 6, High-st, Borough, 120, High-st, White-chapel, 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-st, 417, Strand, 31, Westminster Bridge-road, and 192, Brompton-road

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MARCH.



WOODCOCK.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, &c.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Setts. after Noon.	Setts.	Rises. Morn.	Setts. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.		After Sunset.		O'Clock.		O'Clock.		O'Clock.		London	Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.				
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	M	St. David.	6 48	12 30	5 37	4 22	1 27													10 54	11 30	7 35	8 19	60
2	Tu	Length of Night, 12h. 5m.	6 46	12 18	5 39	4 59	2 23													—	0 5	8 55	9 30	61
3	W	W. C. Macready born, 1703	6 44	12 5	5 41	5 32	3 24													0 35	0 58	10 0	10 23	62
4	Th	Lord Somers born, 1632	6 42	11 52	5 43	6 2	4 26													1 21	1 38	10 46	11 3	63
5	F	Death of Laplace, 1827	6 40	11 39	5 45	6 27	5 28													1 57	2 14	11 22	11 39	64
6	S	Art. of W. Ward (Charles Brown) died, 1817	6 38	11 25	5 46	6 51	6 32													2 29	2 45	11 54	—	65
7	S	CEINQUAGES. SHROVE S.	6 36	11 10	5 48	7 15	7 38													2 59	3 14	0 10	0 24	66
8	M	Duke of Bridgewater died, 1803	6 34	10 55	5 50	7 40	8 43													3 29	3 45	0 39	0 54	67
9	Tu	Fire Insurance due	6 31	10 40	5 51	8 5	9 50													4 1	4 16	1 10	1 26	68
10	W	Ask Wednesday P. of Wales married, 1841	6 28	10 25	5 53	8 33	10 55													4 33	4 51	1 41	1 58	69
11	Th	Income Tax imposed, 1842	6 26	10 9	5 55	9 5	Morn.													5 6	5 23	2 16	2 31	70
12	F	St. Gregory	6 23	9 53	5 57	9 42	0 4													5 41	6 2	2 48	3 6	71
13	S	Uranus discovered, 1781	6 21	9 36	5 58	10 28	1 9													6 26	6 49	3 27	3 51	72
14	S	QUADRA. 1st SUN. LENT	6 18	9 19	6 0	11 21	2 10													7 18	7 51	4 14	4 43	73
15	M	Earl St. Vincent d. d. 1823	6 16	9 2	6 2	11 33	3 6													8 29	9 11	5 16	5 54	74
16	Th	Prince Imperial born, 1868	6 13	8 45	6 4	1 35	3 56													9 58	10 43	6 36	7 23	75
17	W	St. Patrick	6 11	8 27	6 6	2 51	4 36													11 23	—	8 8	8 48	76
18	Th	Princess Louise born, 1848	6 9	8 10	6 8	4 12	5 13													0 1	0 32	9 26	9 57	77
19	F	Bishop Kerr d. d. 1711	6 7	7 52	6 10	5 32	5 45													0 50	1 23	10 24	10 48	78
20	S	Saturn due south at 4h. 15m. p.m.	6 5	7 34	6 11	6 51	6 16													1 48	2 10	11 13	11 35	79
21	S	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT	6 3	7 15	6 12	8 8	6 45													2 32	2 51	11 54	—	80
22	M	William I. of Prussia born, 17 7	6 1	6 57	6 14	9 22	7 14													3 14	3 36	0 19	0 39	81
23	Th	National Gallery founded, 1821	5 59	6 39	6 15	10 33	7 45													3 55	4 17	1 1	1 20	82
24	W	Queen Elizabeth died, 1803	5 57	6 20	6 17	11 39	8 18													4 36	4 56	1 42	2 1	83
25	Th	Annunciation. Lady Day	5 54	6 2	6 18	Morn.	8 57													5 16	5 34	2 21	2 41	84
26	F	Duke of Cambridge born, 1813	5 52	5 43	6 20	0 30	9 40													5 53	6 15	2 59	3 18	85
27	S	Treaty of Amiens, 13 9	5 50	5 25	6 22	1 32	10 28													6 38	7 4	3 40	4 8	86
28	S	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT	5 48	5 7	6 24	2 18	11 20													7 32	8 3	4 29	4 57	87
29	M	John Kable died, 1817	5 45	4 48	6 26	2 55	Atorn.													8 39	9 28	5 28	6 4	88
30	Th	Battle of Fontenoy, 1744	5 43	4 30	6 28	3 34	1 14													10 8	10 47	6 48	7 33	89
31	W	Charlotte Brontë died, 1848	5 41	4 12	6 30	4 4	2 15													11 24	11 55	8 12	8 49	90



PETTY LARCENY—FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED DURING THE SESSION 1884-5,

IN THE SEVEN YEAR OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

The figure before each Act denotes the Chapter.

1. An Act to grant to her Majesty additional rates for Income Tax.
2. An Act to apply the sum of two million forty-nine thousand pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on March 31, 1885.
3. An Act to amend the law relating to the representation of the people of the United Kingdom.
4. An Act to amend the forty-third section of the Yorkshire Registration Act, 1884.
5. An Act to amend Part II. of the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883.
6. An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1885-6.
7. An Act to authorise an advance to the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.
8. An Act to provide during twelve months for the discipline and regulation of the Army.
9. An Act to relieve municipal voters from being disqualified in consequence of letting their dwelling-houses for short periods.
10. An Act to extend the hours of polling at Parliamentary and Municipal elections.
11. An Act to enable her Majesty to give a guarantee for the purpose of facilitating the raising of a loan for the Government of Egypt.
12. An Act to amend the law relating to the distribution of the Royal Irish Constabulary Force.
13. An Act to amend the law relating to highways.
14. An Act to apply the sum of thirteen millions three hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-five pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1885.
15. An Act to assimilate the law affecting the registration of occupation voters in counties and boroughs, and for other purposes.
16. An Act to amend the law regulating the registration of voters in Scotland, and for other purposes relating thereto.
17. An Act to amend the law relating to the registration of Parliamentary voters in Ireland, and for other purposes connected therewith.
18. An Act to extend the area to which the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, applies.
19. An Act further to facilitate the building, enlargement, and maintenance of industrial schools in Ireland.
20. An Act to amend the law relating to the admission of barristers in Ireland.
21. An Act to amend the law with respect to contested elections of Burial Boards.
22. An Act to provide for expenses incurred in relation to conferences of local authorities.
23. An Act for the redistribution of seats at Parliamentary elections, and for other purposes.
24. An Act to enable her Majesty to settle an annuity on H.R.H. Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora.
25. An Act for making provision for the transfer to the Secretary of State in Council of India of unclaimed India Stock and Dividends, and for amending the East India Railway Company Purchase Act, 1879, and the East India Railway (redemption of annuities) Act of 1881; and for other purposes.
26. An Act to amend the Yorkshire Registrars Act, 1884.
27. An Act to declare the true meaning of section twenty-two of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875.
28. An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India.
29. An Act to enable Municipal Corporations to confer the honorary freedom of boroughs upon persons of distinction.
30. An Act to amend the Local Loans Act, 1875, as regards the establishment of a sinking fund.
31. An Act for amending the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Acts, and for other purposes.
32. An Act to amend and extend the Acts relating to the redemption of Tide Rent Charge in England and Wales.
33. An Act to amend the Metropolitan Management Acts.
34. An Act to declare and explain the sixty-eighth section of the Water Works Clauses Act, 1847.
35. An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1875, in relation to ships and port sanitary authorities.
36. An Act to provide for the regulation of land held by one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or a Volunteer Corps for an artillery or rifle range, or a school of gunnery, or like purposes.
37. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts, and to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts, and for other purposes connected therewith.
38. An Act to amend the law relating to School Boards so far as affected by the incorporation of a municipal borough, and as respects the division of the Metropolis.
39. An Act to enable the sanitary authorities in Ireland to take possession of land for the erection of temporary cholera hospitals.
40. An Act to provide for the application to charitable purposes of such portion of the property subject to the will of Edward Polehampton as is now vested in the Crown, and for the management and application of the said property.
41. An Act to make provision with respect to the maintenance of certain piers and other works on the estuary of the river Shannon.
42. An Act to provide for defraying the expenditure on account of Greenwich Hospital directly out of the revenue of the Hospital; to amend in other respects the Greenwich Hospital Act 1805 to 1883; and to amend the law relating to the Naval Knights of Windsor.
43. An Act to suspend for a period certain payments in annuities created under the National Debt Act, 1883, and to reduce for a like period the permanent annual charge of the National Debt.
44. An Act to raise the sum of four million pounds by Exchequer Bills or Treasury Bills for the service of the year ending March 31, 1885.
45. An Act to enable her Majesty's Postmaster-General to acquire lands in London, Birmingham, Bristol, and Newcastle-on-Tyne for the public service.

46. An Act to prevent Medical Relief from disqualifying a person from voting.
47. An Act to enable the Treasury to provide, out of the surplus funds arising under the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, office accommodation for officers appointed under the said Act.
48. An Act for the institution of the ancient dignity and title of Earl of Mar.
49. An Act to bring into effect an International Convention for the protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables.
50. An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the raising of money by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and for other purposes.
51. An Act to grant certain Duties and Customs and Inland Revenue, and to amend the Law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue.
52. An Act to amend the law relating to lunatics.
53. An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to the members and officers of local authorities.
54. An Act to amend the law relating to pluralities.
55. An Act to explain section thirty-four of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act, 1840.
56. An Act to amend the law with respect to corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections.
57. An Act to remove doubts as to the appointment of regaining barristers.
58. An Act to amend the Telegraph Act, 1863 to 1878.
59. An Act to continue various expiring laws.
60. An Act to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia.
61. An Act for appointing a Secretary for Scotland and Vice-President of the Scottish Educational Department.
62. An Act to amend the law relating to the charges of returning officers at Parliamentary elections.
63. An Act to amend the Patents, Designs, and Trade-Marks Act, 1891.
64. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1885, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.
65. An Act to appoint Public Works Loan Commissioners, to grant money for the purpose of loans and purchases by the Irish Land Commission, and to make other provisions relating to those commissioners.
66. An Act to accelerate the hearing of appeals under the Acts relating to the registration of voters in Ireland in 1885.
67. An Act to provide for the discharge of the liability of the Consolidated Fund in respect to certain Indian Army pensions.
68. An Act to amend the Metropolitan Police Staff Superannuation Act, 1825.
69. An Act to make further provision for the protection of women and girls, the suppression of brothels, and other purposes.
70. An Act to amend the law relating to Scottish sea fisheries and for other purposes relating thereto.
71. An Act to amend the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877, in relation to the pensions of clerks of the Crown and clerks of the peace.
72. An Act to amend the law relating to the dwellings of the working classes.
73. An Act to provide greater facilities for the sale of land to occupying tenants in Ireland.
74. An Act to amend the law relating to taking evidence by commission in India and the Colonies, and elsewhere in her Majesty's dominions.
75. An Act to amend the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871.
76. An Act for the preservation of the River Thames above Teddington Lock for purposes of public recreation, and for regulating the pleasure traffic thereon.
77. An Act to amend the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1893, and for other purposes connected with labourers' dwellings in Ireland.
78. An Act to reorganise the educational endowments of Ireland.
79. An Act to amend the law relating to the management of woods, forests, and land revenues of the Crown.
80. An Act for enabling allowances to be made to the officers of Poor Law Unions in Ireland on abolition of office.

PRIVATE BILL LEGISLATION.

From a Parliamentary paper it appears that, of the private bills passed during the session 1883, 161 received legislative sanction out of 237 which came before the several Parliamentary Committees. Of this number, 70 are bills connected with railway undertakings, 45 of them being for the construction of 230 miles of new railway and other works, at an estimated expenditure of £13,401,000. The total number of bills of this character promoted during the session was 132, for the construction of 540 miles of new railway, involving a capital expenditure of £41,387,980, thus allowing that half the number of bills promoted have been successful, while only about one third of the expenditure and mileage had been authorised. Of the 70 successful bills, 25 are in respect of abandonment of authorised works, extensions of time, or sale. Twelve of the authorised bills are for the construction of 114 miles of entirely new lines of railway, by companies incorporated for the purpose, at an outlay of £2,541,000, the remaining £10,880,000 of expenditure authorised being by existing companies on additional lines and other works, chiefly by the great leading companies, the largest outlay being £1,340,000 by the London and North-Western Company; £1,000,000 by the Great Eastern Company; £1,000,000, by the South-Eastern Company; £889,000 by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company; £800,000 by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company; £600,000 by the London, Chatham and Dover Company; £520,000 by the Mersey Company; £480,000 by the London and South-Western Company; £440,000 by the London and Blackwall Company; and £400,000 by the Taff Vale Company. Among the other bills which were sanctioned are 12 for the construction of tramways, 20 gas and water bills, 10 in connection with docks, harbours, and rivers, and 14 town improvement bills; the remaining bills are in connection with projects of a miscellaneous character. Twenty-one of the authorised bills relate to railways, tramways, and other undertakings connected with the metropolis. Among the bills connected with the provinces, Lancashire and Yorkshire contribute several to the list, 19 being bills in respect of undertakings in Lancashire, and 10 connected with projects in Yorkshire. Five of the bills are connected with undertakings in Liverpool, and 5 in respect of Manchester projects, of which the most important is the Manchester Ship Canal, 36 miles in length, the estimated cost of which is £10,000,000. The Yorkshire bills include 1 in connection with the Leeds Coloured Cloth Hall estate.

STAMP DUTIES.

AFFIDAVIT, or Statutory declaration made under the provisions of 5 and 6 Will. IV., c. 62 £0 2 6

APPRAISEMENT or valuation of any property, or of any interest therein, or of the annual value thereof, or of any dilapidations, or of any repairs wanted, or of the materials and labour used or to be used in any building, or of any artificers' work whatsoever:—

Not exceeding £5	£0 0 8	Exc. £40 and not exc. £50	£0 2 6
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10	0 0 8	50	0 5 0
10	0 1 0	100	0 10 0
20	0 1 0	200	0 15 0
30	0 2 0	500	1 0 0
40	0 2 0		
Bankers' Cheques			1d.

CHEQUES, DRAFTS, OR ORDERS ON DEMAND 0 0 1
which must be cancelled by the person drawing the cheque, draft, or order, by writing his name on the stamp.

RECEIPTS.—For £2 and upwards 0 0 1
N.B. Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.

Receipts may be stamped within fourteen days of date on payment of £5, or within one month on payment of £10, penalty: after that time they cannot be stamped. Penalty for giving a receipt without a stamp, £10. Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used, £10. Penalty for frauds in the use of adhesive stamps, £20.

PASSPORT 0 0 6

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

From April, 1886, to April, 1887, the Property and Income Tax is fixed at 8d. in the pound; incomes of 1s. or less than £150 per annum exempt; if above £150 and not exceeding £400 are taxed at the rate of 5d. in the pound, allowing an abatement of £120. Other exemptions—the premiums paid by a person for an Assurance on his own life, or on the life of his wife, or for a Deferred Annuity to his Widow, are declared free from Income Tax, provided such premiums do not exceed one sixth of his returnable income. The balance of average profits for the three years previous, from April to April, deductions allowed to be made. For repairs of premises occupied for purposes of trade, and supply and repair of implements and utensils employed in trade or profession. For bad debts, for average losses, and also for rent of house or offices used for the purpose of trade or profession, such sum not exceeding two third parts of such rent.

DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSES OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20 OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house and in front and on the ground or basement story thereof; or by a person licensed to sell therein, by retail, beer; hotel or coffee-house keeper; or as a farmhouse by a tenant or farm-servant, and bona fide used for the purpose of husbandry only.
The duty is 8d. in the pound for dwelling-houses and offices not occupied and used for any of the purposes described in the preceding.

Exemptions.—Market-gardens and Nursery-grounds.

PROBATE AND ACCOUNT DUTY.
On affidavit of value for probate or letters of administration and inventory (unless a former inventory exhibited before June 1, 1881) of estate in respect of which probate or letters of administration granted or inventory exhibited on and after June 1, 1881, except as hereafter mentioned, and an account to be delivered to Commissioners of Inland Revenue under 44 Vict., c. 12, sec. 88, on death of person dying on or after June 1, 1881, of (1) donations mortis causa; (2) beneficial interest on property accruing by survivorship; (3) property passing under voluntary settlement, interest for life or absolute power of revocation reserved to settlor:

Where value exceeds £100 and not £300, £1 for each £50 or fraction of £50.
Where value exceeds £300 and not £1000, £1 5s. for each £50 or fraction of £50.

Where value exceeds £1000, £3 for each £100 or fraction of £100.
The value of estate of person dying domiciled in United Kingdom may be ascertained by deduction of debts due to persons resident in United Kingdom, and funeral expenses.

The legacy and succession duties at 1 per cent are not payable on assets covered by the stamp on the affidavit inventory or account.

On affidavit of value or inventory where gross value of personal estate in United Kingdom or abroad of person dying on or after June 1, 1881, does not exceed £300.

A fixed duty of 80s., which satisfies legacy and succession duties on property to which the affidavit or inventory relates.

The stamp duty of 5s. per cent paid on deed of voluntary settlement of property included in an account will be returned, on production of deed, to person delivering the account.

Heavy penalties are imposed for not paying probate and account duties within prescribed time.

Exemptions.—Affidavit or inventory of estate under £100 of person dying after July 26, 1864, and of estate of any common seaman, marine, or soldier slain or dying in her Majesty's service.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER.

Of Bank of England Stock £0 7 8
East India Company Stock 1 10 0

Of any debenture stock or funded debt of any company or corporation, and colonial generally: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred 0 2 6
Proviso for composition in these cases, see 43 & 44 Vict., c. 20, ss. 68 to 77.

Copy or Extract (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed 0 1 0

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, residues, and successions: If the deceased died on or after June 1, 1881, every pecuniary legacy or residue, or share of residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with duty by the 44 Vict., cap. 12, sec. 42.

To children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased, £1 per cent.

The persons chargeable with duty, at the rate of £1 per cent, are exempt in cases where the probate or letters of administration have been obtained on or after June 1, 1881, in respect of the estate and effects, according to the value, whereof duty shall have been paid on the affidavit, or inventory, or account, in conformity with the 44 Vict., cap. 12.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants, £2 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants, £5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants, £6 per cent.

To any Person in any other Degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased, £10 per cent.

The Husband or Wife is not chargeable with duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable with duty at the lower rate.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any legacy, residue, or share of residue liable to duty, without taking or signing the proper receipt for the same, are subject to a penalty of £10 per cent on the amount or value of such legacy, residue, or share of residue.

Persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to a penalty of £10 per cent on duty calculated at £1 per cent for every month of delay. Also see "Probate Duty."

LETTER OF ALLOTMENT of any share, 1d.

INLAND REVENUE AND EXCISE LICENSES.

At every post office the public can procure stamps and embossed envelopes. Postage-stamps which are available for the prepayment of telegrams and parcels can be had of the respective values of 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., &c. Impressed bill-stamps can be obtained of various values.

Postage-stamps are now used instead of adhesive Inland Revenue stamps of the value of 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., to denote the duties on the following documents, viz.:

- Agreements liable to a duty of 6d.
- Bills of Exchange for payment of money on demand liable to the duty of 1d.
- Certified copies of, or extracts from, Registers of Births, &c. (duty 1d.).
- Charter Parties (duty 6d.).
- Contract Notes (duty 1d.).
- Delivery Orders (duty 1d.).
- Lease, or Tack, or Agreement, for the Letting, for any definite term less than a year (duties 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d.).
- Letters of Renunciation (duty 1d.).
- Notarial Acts (duty 1s.).
- Policies of Insurance (not Life or Marine—duty 1d.).
- Protests of Bills of Exchange or of Promissory Notes, (duties 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s.).
- Promises liable to the duty of 1d., Receipts (duty 1d.).
- Transfers of Shares in Joint Stock Mines (duty 6d.).
- Voting Papers (duty 1d.).
- Warrants for Goods (duty 8d.).

One or more stamps may be used to make up the requisite amount, care being taken, however, in every case to cancel the stamps, by writing the signature (or initials) and the date across the stamps.

Any of the superseded adhesive Inland Revenue stamps, which may already be in possession of the public, may be used for the payment of Inland Revenue duties, and they may be used also in payment of postage.

Postage-stamps cannot be used for Inland and Foreign Bills payable otherwise than on demand—for Treasury Notes, for Law or other fees, nor for any documents other than those above enumerated.

Inland Revenue and Fee Stamps may be obtained at all money-order offices. On the prepayment of the proper duty, executed and unexecuted documents and printed forms can be left at these Offices to be forwarded for stamping.

Except at the large head post office, no stamp of a higher value than £5 can be obtained at the ordinary Receiving Offices.

Civil Service and Judiciary Fee Stamps are kept in stock at all head post offices in England, and can be obtained through any money-order office in England or Ireland. Civil Service Fee Stamps can also be procured at any money-order office in Scotland. In Assize towns, Judiciary Fee Stamps can be obtained at the post office during the whole time that the office is open to the public, both on the day before the Assizes commence and so long as they continue. Bankruptcy Stamps, for the use of creditors in English bankruptcy cases, are kept at all head post offices in England and Scotland—those for the use of suitors being kept only at the post office or stamp office in towns where there is a county court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy. Any rate of duty, however, can be specially ordered through any money-order office in England. Patent, Design, and Trade Mark Stamps and Forms, required in the preliminary stages of registration, are kept on sale at the head post offices in 140 of the principal towns of the United Kingdom. These, and other similar stamps and forms required in later stages, can also be specially ordered through any money-order office. If application is made for a stamp of higher value than is kept in stock, the Postmaster can obtain the stamp, if the applicant deposit in cash the value of the stamp required.

Excise Licenses of the following descriptions and values are now supplied by the Post Office, viz.:

1. Dog, Gun, and Private Brewers' Licences, issued at all money-order offices in England and Scotland.

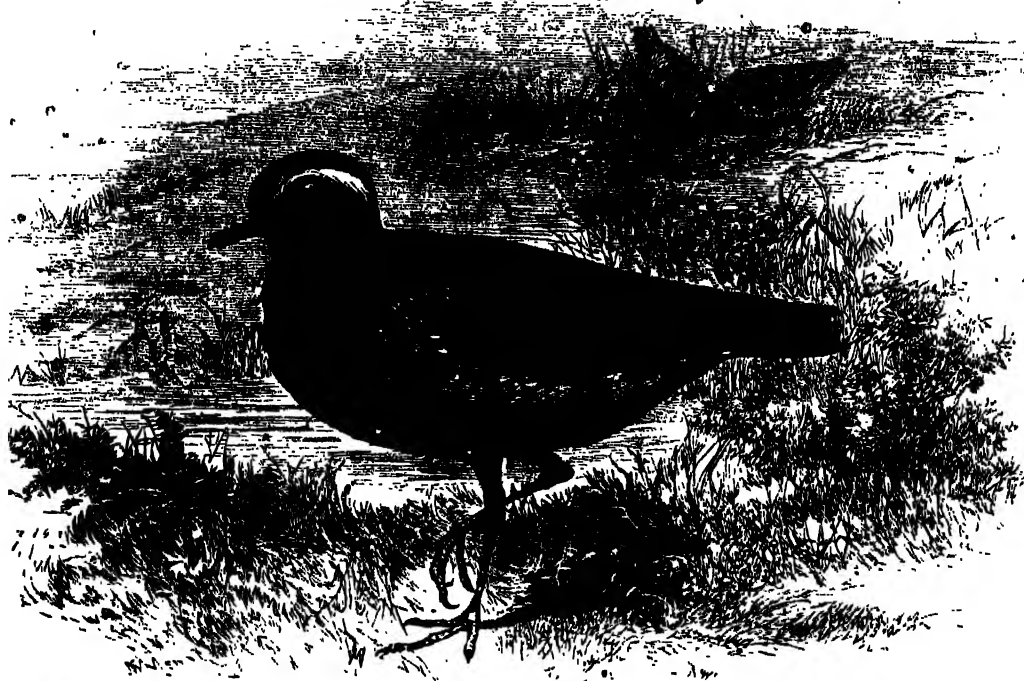
Dogs	£ s. d.	Private Brewers (not formal)	£ s. d.
Guns	0 7 8	Do.	0 8 0
	0 10 0	Do.	0 8 0

2. Male Servants, Carriages, and Armorial Bearings' Licences issued at all money-order offices in England, viz.:

Male Servants	£ s. d.		
Carriages with less than four wheels, or with four wheels and weighing less than 4 cwt.	0 15 0		
Carriages with four wheels and weighing 4 cwt. or upwards	2 5 0		
Armorial Bearings; if worn or used, and painted on or affixed to carriage	2 2 0		
Armorial Bearings, if not on carriage	1 1 0		

Game and Gamekeepers' Licences are also issued by the post offices in the same way.

APRIL.



GOLDEN PLOVER.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	South after Noon	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Atten.	Before Sunrise.			After Sunset.			O'Clock.		O'Clock.				Morn.		Aftern.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Th	Expedition to the North Pole, 1818	5 38	3 54	6 31	4 31	3 17								27							0 23	9 20	9 48	91
2	F	Length of Day, 12h. 57m.	5 36	3 36	6 33	4 55	4 22								28						0 45	1 5	10 10	10 30	92
3	S	Richard, Bishop	5 34	3 18	6 35	5 20	5 26								29						1 25	1 42	10 50	11 7	93
4	S	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT	5 32	3 0	6 37	5 43	6 33								30						1 58	2 11	11 23	11 39	94
5	M	Princess Victoria of Hesse born, 1841. Camille, Countess of Salm born, 1841	5 29	2 43	6 38	6 8	7 40								1						2 30	2 45	11 55		95
6	Th	Old Lady Day	5 27	2 25	6 40	6 36	8 48								2						3 2	3 16	0 10	0 27	96
7	W	Prince Leopold born, 1835	5 24	2 8	6 41	7 6	9 57								3						3 33	3 51	0 41	0 58	97
8	Th	Lord Chatham died, 1773.	5 22	1 51	6 43	7 42	11 3								4						4 9	4 27	1 16	1 34	98
9	F	Lord Bacon died, 1626	5 20	1 34	6 44	8 25	Moon.								5						4 45	5 3	1 52	2 10	99
10	S	Battle of Toulouse, 1814	5 18	1 18	6 45	9 16	0 6								6						5 23	5 45	2 28	2 48	100
11	S	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT	5 15	1 2	6 46	10 15	1 2								7						6 10	6 35	3 10	3 35	101
12	M	Prince Frederick of Prussia born, 1803	5 13	0 46	6 48	11 22	1 53								8						7 0	7 40	4 0	4 31	102
13	Th	Handel died, 1759	5 11	0 30	6 50	Aftern.	2 34								9						8 17	8 59	5 5	5 42	103
14	W	Princess Beatrice born, 1857	5 9	0 15	6 52	1 49	3 11								10						9 45	10 27	6 24	7 10	104
15	Th	Length of Night, 10h. 14m.	5 7	Aftern.	6 53	3 8	3 44								11						11 5	11 40	7 52	8 30	105
16	F	Victory of Culloden, 1746	5 5	0 15	6 55	4 25	4 14								12							0 12	9 5	9 37	106
17	S	Napoleon III. visited England. Oxford Lent Term ends 1885.	5 2	0 29	6 57	5 41	4 42								13						0 37	1 2	10 2	10 27	107
18	S	PALM SUNDAY	5 0	0 43	6 59	6 58	5 11								14						1 26	1 49	10 51	11 14	108
19	M	St. Alphege	4 58	0 57	7 0	8 12	5 42								15						2 10	2 30	11 35	11 55	109
20	Th	Napoleon III. born, 1808	4 56	1 10	7 2	9 21	6 13								16						2 51	3 10		0 16	110
21	W	Bishop Hoher born, 1783. Hilary Law Sittings end	4 55	1 23	7 4	10 26	6 49								17						3 32	3 51	11 35	0 57	111
22	Th	Jupiter due south at 6h. 50m. p.m.	4 53	1 35	7 6	11 22	7 31								18						4 11	4 30	1 16	1 36	112
23	F	GOOD FRIDAY. St. George	4 51	1 47	7 8	Morn.	8 17								19						4 49	5 6	1 55	2 14	113
24	S	Brasil discovered, 1498	4 49	1 58	7 10	0 14	9 6								20						5 25	5 47	2 31	2 50	114
25	S	EASTER SUNDAY	4 47	2 9	7 11	0 57	10 2								21						6 9	6 33	3 12	3 34	115
26	M	New Orleans taken, 1802	4 45	2 19	7 13	1 34	11 1								22						6 59	7 27	3 58	4 24	116
27	Th	French Army in Italy, 1800. Camille, Countess of Salm born, 1841	4 43	2 29	7 14	2 5	Aftern.								23						7 58	8 34	5 52	5 23	117
28	W	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789. Oxford Easter Term begins	4 41	2 38	7 16	2 33	1 4								24						9 13	9 54	5 59	6 35	118
29	Th	Alexander II. born, 1818	4 39	2 47	7 17	2 58	2 7								25						10 32	11 4	7 49	7 57	119
30	F	London University founded, 1827	4 37	2 55	7 19	3 21	3 11								26						11 33		8 29	8 58	120



THE CHILDHOOD OF HAMLET.
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1886.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES.

From a report presented to the Local Government Board, 1885, by the water companies we learn the number of houses supplied in the years 1872 and 1883, respectively; and in each of these years the total amount of the rates, rentals, and other charges, the total amount of the dividend and the rate per cent, the amount of share and loan capital, the amount of bonuses to shareholders, and other financial particulars.

The following table shows, in respect of each of the companies, the maximum number of houses, or other buildings, supplied with water in the years 1872 and 1883, and the total amount of the rates, rentals, and other charges for the supply of water to houses or other buildings during the financial years 1872 and 1883:—

NUMBER OF HOUSES AND WATER RENTALS.

Name of Company.	Number of Houses or other Buildings supplied in		Increase per Cent.	Water Rentals or other Buildings in		Increase per Cent.
	1872.	1883.		1872.	1883.	
Chelsea	27,948	62,430	16.0	£ 70,883	£ 103,704	46.1
East London	101,587	141,788	35.6	152,655	228,930	50.5
Grand Junction	133,500	48,517	36.9	92,169	150,015	62.8
Kent	39,425	58,784	49.1	47,594	79,027	67.9
Lambeth	48,558	75,623	55.7	59,551	187,455	87.0
New River	120,662	141,551	16.3	274,898	412,060	50.2
Southwark and Vauxhall	70,075	100,854	27.5	103,315	179,528	73.9
West Middlesex	48,980	62,930	43.3	117,745	178,399	47.3
Totals	497,736	629,249	32.4	948,277	1,506,057	55.7

It will be observed that, between 1872 and 1883 the number of houses or other buildings supplied with water by the companies rose from 497,736 to 629,249, an increase of 32.4 per cent; while the water rentals in respect of such houses or buildings rose from £948,277 to £1,506,057, or 58.7 per cent. The average rental thus increased from 18s. 1d. per house in 1872 to 22s. 5d. in 1883, or 19.9 per cent. The companies explain, in relation to this increase, that the houses newly erected are for the most part of a superior class; that those rebuilt are generally much larger than those which they replaced; that in many cases, owing to works of public or private improvement, two or three houses have been converted into one; and that thus, while the number of houses in the most densely populated parts of London has diminished, the value of the property has increased commensurately with increase in size.

AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY OF WATER FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES TO EACH HOUSE.

Name of Company.	Number of Gallons.		Increase or Decrease in Gallons.
	In 1872.	In 1883.	
Chelsea	252	240	-6
East London	100	205	+45
Grand Junction	279	208	-41
Kent	135	134	-1
Lambeth	185	174	-12
New River	166	167	+1
Southwark and Vauxhall	171	168	-3
West Middlesex	178	161	-17

According to the above table, the average amount of water supplied daily to each house for domestic purposes by six out of the eight companies was less in 1883 than it was in 1872.

The aggregate amount of dividends received by the shareholders during the period 1872-83 was £2,501,498, on a share capital which increased from £7,955,578 in 1872 to £10,344,313 in 1883. The rate per cent of the dividend paid by each company was higher at the end than at the commencement of the period, notwithstanding that by far the greater part of the new capital created was issued to the shareholders or their nominees at par, an arrangement by which the dividend-bearing capital was increased to a greater extent than would have been necessary if it had been raised in the open market.

TABLE SHOWING RATES PER CENT OF DIVIDENDS.

Name of Company.	Rate per Cent of Dividend in First Half-Year of 1872.		Rate per Cent of Dividend in Last Half-Year of 1883.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Chelsea	6	0	7	5
East London	6	0	7	10
Grand Junction	8	0	8	10
Kent	8	2	10	10
Lambeth	6	0	7	10
New River	7	8	11	18
Southwark and Vauxhall	5	10	7	10
West Middlesex	9	16	7	10

In calculating the gains of the shareholders during the above period, it is necessary to take into consideration not only the dividends which they received, but also the gains which they made by taking up shares and loan capital at par, in pursuance of the powers given to them by their private Acts by the incorporation of the provisions of sections 17 to 19 of the Companies Clauses Act, 1863. The total amounts of share and loan capital thus paid up during the above period in respect of capital taken up by shareholders or their nominees were £2,302,438 and £715,117 respectively; the only company the shareholders of which did not take up share capital at par being the East London Waterworks Company.

TABLE SHOWING DIVIDENDS AND SHARE CAPITAL TAKEN UP BY SHAREHOLDERS AT PAR.

Name of Company.	Amount of Dividends.	Amount of Capital paid up during the period 1872-83, taken up by shareholders at par.	
		Share.	Loan.
Chelsea	£ 618,080	£ 341,908	£ 59,900
East London	1,258,218*	150,400†	56,700‡
Grand Junction	785,591	212,600	174,712
Kent	802,170†	557,840	207,880
Lambeth	510,881	225,212	51,075
New River	2,356,719	—	—
Southwark and Vauxhall	652,804	—	—
West Middlesex	1,211,018	—	—
Totals	£2,501,498	£2,302,438	£715,117

* Including a bonus of 1 per cent per annum on ordinary stock, payable in each of the two half-years to June, 1876, and June, 1878.

† Apparently only partly by shareholders.

‡ Including £18,000 terminable bonds.

§ Including a bonus of 1 per cent per annum in the half-year to December, 1878.

|| Including £22,800 terminable debentures and bonds issued between 1872 and 1876.

On reference to the detailed statistics furnished by the several companies, it will be seen that the particulars of the amount of bonuses or other payments made to shareholders do not, as ordered, include, "in the case of the New River Company, any payments in respect of the landed estate, houses, or property of that company, not directly used for or connected with their water supply." The company have declined to furnish this information, on the ground that the estate and houses in question are private property.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF SHARE CAPITAL.

Name of Company.	Amount of Share Capital in		Increase per Cent.	Estimated Value of Share Capital on or about		Increase per Cent.
	1872, March or June.	1883, Sept. or Dec.		Dec. 31, 1871.	Dec. 31, 1883.	
Chelsea	£ 558,692	£ 1,000,600	51.9	£ 797,633	£ 1,672,475	109.7
East London	1,625,580	1,695,260	4.3	1,970,961	3,312,518	63.0
Grand Junction	797,390	1,070,000	34.2	1,284,832	2,128,300	65.7
Kent	516,460	888,907	39.4	627,690	1,615,455	155.5
Lambeth	765,817	1,325,047	75.9	867,452	2,463,616	184.0
New River	1,670,428	2,019,958	21.0	3,903,582	8,474,000	117.0
Southwark & Vauxhall	1,042,500	1,390,000	28.4	1,172,515	2,350,500	100.5
West Middlesex	848,731	1,154,541	36.0	1,704,365	2,828,625	66.0
Totals	7,955,768	10,344,313	30.0	12,330,830	24,705,531	101.1

* This is given to June 30, 1883, but the amount of share capital was the same in December, 1884.

AMOUNT AND VALUE OF LOAN CAPITAL.

Name of Company.	Amount of Loan Capital in		Increase or Decrease per Cent.	Estimated Value of Loan Capital on or about		Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	1872, March or June.	1883, Sept. or Dec.		Dec. 31, 1871.	Dec. 31, 1883.	
Chelsea	£ 170,000	£ 150,100	-11.7	£ 170,000	£ 183,122	+ 7.7
East London	199,600	291,440	+ 47.6	102,000	481,217	+ 371.8
Grand Junction	208,700	285,000	+ 37.0	210,700	291,800	+ 38.3
Kent	42,000	42,000	—	42,000	42,000	—
Lambeth	229,850	158,925	-30.8	280,950	136,875	-40.7
New River	1,032,458	1,271,571	+ 23.2	975,317	1,406,018	+ 44.2
Southwark & Vauxhall	372,880	432,000	+ 15.9	383,208	510,125	+ 33.2
West Middlesex	30,000	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2,255,298	2,714,086	+ 19.8	2,144,280	3,050,952	+ 42.3

* In the period of 1872-83, a portion of the loan capital has been converted into share capital, and a further portion has been raised by terminable bonds, now paid off.

† In these cases a considerable amount of loan capital was raised during the half-year following Dec. 31, 1871, which will account for the estimated value of the loan capital on that day being less than the amount of loan capital at the close of the following half-year.

‡ This is the value of £125,000 debenture stock, loan capital, to the amount of £30,225 having been converted into share capital in November, 1883.

Waterworks Clauses Act (1847) Amendment (1875) declares that the words "the annual value of the tenement supplied with water" in the 28th section of the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, shall, within the unions and parishes to which the Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Act, 1849, extends, mean the rateable value as settled from time to time by the local (parochial) authority as duly constituted: Provided that where the water rate is chargeable on the annual value of a part only of any hereditament entered in the valuation list, such annual value shall be a fairly apportioned part of the rateable value of the whole tenement, ascertained as aforesaid, the apportionment in case of dispute to be determined in manner provided by the said section. This short but important Act, which in future will be known as 'Torrens' Water Clauses Amendment Act,' is intended to define and limit the rating powers of the Metropolitan Water Companies on that, in future, the water rate will depend on the annual value of the house as settled by the parochial authorities, and not by the companies. This Act came into operation August, 1885.

MAY.



QUAIL.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, &c.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF NIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT.				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Setts.	Before Noon.	Rises.	Setts.	Afternoon.	Before Sunrise.	At Sunrise.	At Sunset.	After Sunset.	At Midnight.	At Midnight.	At Midnight.	At Midnight.	At Midnight.	At Midnight.	At Midnight.	At Midnight.	At Midnight.	At Midnight.	At Midnight.	At Midnight.	
1	S	Prince Arthur born, 1880	4 35	3 3	7 21	3 46	4 19																		121
2	S	LOW SUNDAY	4 33	3 10	7 23	4 10	5 25																		122
3	M	Jarvis taken, 1885	4 31	3 16	7 24	4 37	6 30																		123
4	Th	Lord Matheron (statesman) died, 1883. Easter Law sittings begin	4 29	3 22	7 26	5 6	7 45																		124
5	W	Napoleon I. died, 1821	4 28	3 28	7 27	5 40	8 53																		125
6	Th	Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke assassinated, 1882	4 26	3 32	7 29	6 22	9 59																		126
7	F	Savings Banks instituted, 1815	4 24	3 37	7 30	7 10	10 59																		127
8	S	Half-Quarter Day	4 22	3 41	7 32	8 7	11 52																		128
9	S	2ND SUNDAY APT. EASTER	4 21	3 44	7 33	9 12	Morn.																		129
10	M	Indian Mutiny commenced, 1857	4 19	3 46	7 35	10 22	0 37																		130
11	Th	Sir J. F. W. Herschel died, 1871	4 17	3 49	7 36	11 38	1 14																		131
12	W	Passage of the Douro, 1800	4 15	3 50	7 38	Attern.	1 47																		132
13	Th	Pope Pius IX. born, 1792	4 14	3 51	7 39	2 9	2 17																		133
14	F	"Illustrated London News" first published, 1842	4 12	3 52	7 41	3 24	2 45																		134
15	S	Daniel O'Connell died, 1847	4 11	3 51	7 42	4 38	3 13																		135
16	S	3RD SUNDAY APT. EASTER	4 10	3 51	7 44	5 52	3 41																		136
17	M	Dr. Jenner born, 1749	4 8	3 49	7 45	7 3	4 11																		137
18	Th	Boswell died, 1795	4 6	3 48	7 47	8 10	4 44																		138
19	W	Dunstan, Archbishop	4 5	3 45	7 48	9 11	5 23																		139
20	Th	Columbus died, 1506	4 4	3 42	7 49	10 6	6 7																		140
21	F	Marie Edgeworth died, 1840	4 3	3 39	7 50	10 53	6 56																		141
22	S	Length of day, 16h. 50m.	4 2	3 35	7 52	11 33	1 50																		142
23	S	4TH SUNDAY APT. EASTER	4 0	3 30	7 53	Morn.	8 47																		143
24	M	Birth of Queen Victoria, 1819	3 59	3 25	7 55	0 6	9 48																		144
25	Th	Princeps Melank born, 1848	3 58	3 20	7 56	0 36	10 50																		145
26	W	Augustine, Bishop	3 57	3 14	7 58	1 2	11 52																		146
27	Th	Corpus Christi	3 56	3 7	7 59	1 26	Attern.																		147
28	F	William Pitt born, 1759	3 55	3 0	8 0	1 50	2 1																		148
29	S	King Charles II. restored, 1660	3 54	2 52	8 1	2 12	3 7																		149
30	S	Regation Sunday	3 53	2 44	8 2	2 38	4 15																		150
31	M	Canter taken, 1841	3 52	2 36	8 3	3 5	5 24																		151



ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

19. Parliament re-assembled. Vote of censure on the Government policy in Egypt moved by Sir Stafford Northcote.

— Inspection of Grenadier Guards by the Queen at Windsor, and departure of Coldstream Guards for Bouakim.

20. Lords: Earl Granville read a message from the Queen embodying a portion of the Militia, and ordering that those soldiers who would otherwise be entitled to enter the reserve should continue in the Army service for a certain period.

— 5th Regt. Guards (2nd Battalion) left for Bouakim.

23. Three unsuccessful attempts made at Exeter to hang John Lee for the murder of Miss Keyne at Habbacombe, the drop failing to act. Lee resisted.

24. Commons: Application of the "cloture" for the first time on the interposition by Mr. J. Redmond of extraneous matter in connection with the debate on the Vote of Censure, and Mr. O'Brien suspended.

26. Lords: Lord Salisbury moved a Vote of Censure on the Government policy in Egypt: Amendment by Lord Wentworth in favour of the exercise by the Egyptian people of the right to select their own Government.

— Explosion of a fuse during experiments at Shoeburyness: six persons killed.

— General Buller's force fell back upon Mafeking.

27. Lords: Lord Salisbury's Vote of Censure carried by 184 to 68.

— Commons: Sir Stafford Northcote's Vote of Censure rejected by 302 to 228.

MARCH.

2. Sunday Campaign: Plan of advance altered: General Brackenbury ordered to retire to Korti.

3. Mid-Somerset Election: V. K. D. Wingfield-Digby (C.) unopposed.

— Explosion at Unworth Colliery, near Newnston: over forty lives lost.

4. Installation of Mr. Cleveland as President of the United States.

9. Commons: Addition of 26,000 men to the Army voted, and general discussion on the Government policy in the Sudan.

— Return of General Brackenbury's column to Korti, previous to going into summer quarters.

10. Commons: Redistribution Bill in Committee: Amendment to disfranchise Universities defeated by 259 to 79.

11. Madrid Chamber of Deputies ratified the commercial agreement between England and Spain.

— West Gloucestershire Election: R. B. St. John Ackers (C.), 4837; Sir W. Marling (L.), 4488. Glasgow: T. Russell (L.) unopposed.

13. Commons: Mr. Gladstone stated that an agreement had been come to with Russia that no further advance should be made in the disputed territory near Afghanistan on either side. Mr. Fowler's amendment to omit the restriction of the Chief of London to two members elected by 162 to 117.

— Bombardment of Chinhai by the French.

16. Lords: Address agreed to thanking her Majesty for having accepted the loyal offer of military service from New South Wales, and expressing satisfaction at the announcement of similar offers from other colonies.

17. Commons: Redistribution Bill: Motion to fix the total number of members at 658 defeated by 149 to 47.

18. International Convention respecting the Finances of Egypt: This provided for a loan of 29,000,000, with an international guarantee, a reduction of 5 per cent on all coupons, and 2 per cent on Suez Canal shares, England to receive 2,000,000 a year as the costs of occupation.

19. General Graham, with 10,000 men, made a reconnaissance from Souakim to Hasheen: a slight skirmish with the enemy.

19. Bank rate reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent.

20. Lords: Motion for opening Natural History Museum at South Kensington on Sundays rejected—the votes being equal. Amendment by Earl Cairns in favour of opening museums on week-day evenings carried.

— General Graham advanced from Souakim and captured the enemy's position at Hasheen, fourteen miles distant, after a series of skirmishes lasting over seven hours. British loss, nine killed and forty wounded.

22. Troops under General M'Neill having advanced from Souakim to erect zerabs in the direction of Tarnai, were surprised by the enemy, and a desperate fight took place. British losses, about fifty killed and 150 wounded. The enemy lost above 1000.

— Revolt of half-breeds in Manikobu under Louis Riel, and encounter with the authorities, in which fifteen of the police were killed.

23. Reinforcements ordered to Quetta in connection with the Afghan Boundary question.

24. The French Chamber voted the Scrutin de Liste Bill by 412 to 99.

25. Lincolnshire Handicap: Rendigo, 1; Bird of Freedom, 2, MacMahon, 3.

26. Lords: Message read from the Queen calling out the Army and Militia Reserves.

— News received of a defeat of the French at Hong-Kong.

27. Arrival of Lord Dufferin at Rawul Pindi to meet the Ameer.

— Grand National: Roquefort, 1; Friar, 2; Black Prince, 3.

28. University Boat-Race: Oxford won.

30. Resignation of the French Ministry, consequent on an adverse vote arising out of the recent French reverses in Tonquin.

— Zobeir'sasha and other prisoners arrested in Alexandria landed at Gibraltar.

31. Departure of the Queen for Aix-les-Bains.

Arrival of the Ameer of Afghanistan at Rawul Pindi.

APRIL.

3. General Graham having advanced in force from Souakim, found Tarnai deserted by the enemy, and was unable to follow them to Tarnai through want of water.

6. Volunteer Review at Brighton: about 18,000 men present. Sham fights at Dover and Aldershot.

— New French Ministry formed under M. Bisson.

7. Statement by M. Brissot, the French Premier, and a vote for 150,000,000 for the Tonquin Expedition agreed to, preliminary, of peace having already been signed in Peking.

8. A portion of General Graham's force occupied Haidoub.

— Dr. Temple, enthroned Bishop of London in St. Paul's Cathedral.

— The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Dublin, and received an enthusiastic welcome.

9. Information received that on March 30 the Russians attacked the Afghans at Pundich, and occupied that place.

11. Alderman Nottage, Lord Mayor of London, died.

13. The Prince and Princess of Wales left Dublin for the South; disturbance at Mallow.

— Commons: Statement made with regard to the attack on Afghans at Pundich.

14. Alderman Fowler elected Lord Mayor in the room of Alderman Nottage, deceased.

15. In a scouting expedition from Haidoub the Mounted Infantry captured a party of Arabs, together with a number of camels, sheep, and cattle.

— Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cork.

16. Egyptian Loan Bill passed through Committee.

18. Alderman Nottage, late Lord Mayor of London, buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

20. Prince and Princess of Wales visited Limerick, and met with a cordial reception.

21. Commons: Mr. Gladstone, in laying on the table a vote of credit for £11,000,000, explained the circumstances under which it was required—£4,500,000 would be for the Sudan, and £6,500,000 for naval and military preparations. A Redistribution Bill passed through Committee.

23. Explosion at the Admiralty: Mr. Swinson, Assistant Secretary, seriously injured. Discovery of portions of an infernal machine.

— Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Belfast, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

24. Suppression of the *Hosphore Egyptian*. The French flag hauled down at Cairo.

27. Commons: Motion to consider the Vote of Credit for the Sudan and other military purposes separately negatived by 229 to 168. Vote of Credit for £11,000,000 agreed to without debate or division.

— Prince and Princess of Wales concluded their visit to Ireland.

28. Lords: Egyptian Loan Bill passed.

— Commons: Redistribution Bill, as amended, in Committee.

29. Redistribution Bill: Sir Charles Dilke's motion to reduce the number of members for Westminster from four to three members carried by 171 to 91.

— City and Suburban. Bird of Freedom, 1; MacMahon, 2; Woodmark, 3.

30. Commons: Budget: Expenditure, 1884-5, £29,003,000; revenue, £28,013,000. Proposal to increase the income tax from 5d to 8d.; 2s. per gallon added on spirits, 1s. per barrel on beer; alteration on probate duty, &c., and suspension of the Sinking Fund.

— Presentation to Convocation of a copy of the Revised Old Testament.

MAY.

1. Lords: Lord Derby announced that Sir C. Warren had completely restored order in Bechuanaland, and established a protectorate over a large extent of territory to the north.

— Commons: Regent's Canal, City, and Docks Railway Bill read the second time by 187 to 117. Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

3. Defeat of insurgent Indians, at Bittulford, by Colonel Oller.

4. Inventions Exhibition, South Kensington, opened by the Prince of Wales.

— Commons: Mr. Gladstone announced, with regard to the Afghan difficulty, that the impediments to a friendly correspondence with Russia had been removed, and the two Governments had agreed to a settlement of the differences by arbitration.

6. Commons: Registration Bill. Motion by Sir M. Lopes that the cost be defrayed out of the Imperial Fund instead of by local taxation rejected by 240 to 238.

6. A successful raid made from Souakim on a party of Arabs under Osman Digna's Lieutenant, Adam Sardon, at Takool.

— Two Thousand Guineas: Paradox, 1; Chopette colt, 2; Child of the Mist, 3.

7. Bank rate reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent.

— Mrs. Weldon obtained £10,000 damages against M. Gounod for libel.

8. One Thousand Guineas: Farewell, 1; Jane, 2; Satchell, 3.

11. Commons: British troops withdrawn to Wady Halfa and Assouan; the Souakim-Berber railway stopped. On the Vote of Credit Bill, Lord George Hamilton moved an amendment demanding further information as to the purposes to which the money was to be devoted—defeated by 290 to 290. Redistribution Bill read the third time.

11. Defeat of Riel's forces near Bezonche by troops under General Middleton; Riel killed.

12. Commons: Channel Tunnel Bill thrown out by 241 to 99. Registration Bill: A new clause, providing that parochial medical relief should not be a disqualification for the franchise, carried against the Government by 87 to 80.

13. Chester Cup: Merry Prince, 1; Lonsdale, 2; Stone Clank, 3.

14. Bank rate reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent.

— Commons: Mr. Gladstone moved that a grant of £3000 a year be made to Princess Beatrice for life—carried by 337 to 88.

15. Presentation to Sergeants Cox and Cole of £118, subscribed by members of Parliament in recognition of their bravery at the dynamite explosion in Westminster Hall.

— Tennis Championship at Hampton Court, between Lambert (England) and Pettitt (Boston, U.S.), won by Pettitt by 7 sets to 5.

16. Burton and Cunningham sentenced at the Old Bailey to penal servitude for life for complicity in the dynamite outrages at Westminster, the Tower, and elsewhere.

19. Revised Version of the Old Testament published.

— Canadian Pacific Railway completed.

20. Lords: English, Scotch, and Irish Registration of Voters Bills and the Vote of Credit Bill read the third time.

— Commons: Lords' amendments to Registration of Voters (England) Bill agreed to by 167 to 66.

21. Lords: Royal Assent given, by commission, to the Registration, Vote of Credit, and other bills. House adjourned till June 6.

— Antrim Election: Sinclair (L.), 3971; O'Neill (C.), 3932.

24. Communist riots in Paris.

26. Landing of the Gunits from Souakim at Alexandria.

27. New sea canal to St. Petersburg opened.

JUNE.

1. Earthquake in Cashmere: fifty lives lost.

3. The Derby: Melton, 1; Paradox, 2; Royal Hampton, 3.

4. The French Chamber rejected a proposal for impeaching M. Jules Ferry by 332 to 151.

5. Commons: Mr. Childers' detailed changes in the Budget proposals: One shilling per gallon of the additional two placed on spirits to be remitted; additional beer duty to remain in force only until next May; £9,000,000 on y of the £11,000,000 would be spent. The Governments of England and Russia agree to a reference of the Afghan question to arbitration.

— Oaks: Lonely, 1; St. Helena, 2; Cipollina, 3.

6. Lords: Redistribution Bill passed through Committee with slight formal amendments.

— Commons: Customs and Inland Revenue Bill: Sir M. Hicks-Beach moved an amendment declaring the increase on the beer and spirit duties inequitable, in the absence of any additional duties on wine. This was carried by 264 to 252—a majority of 12 against the Government.

8. Commons: Mr. Gladstone announced that, in consequence of the adverse vote of the previous night, a Cabinet meeting had been held, and, as the result, a communication would be made to her Majesty. The House adjourned.

— Darwin memorial unveiled in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

10. Prince Edward of Wales admitted a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

11. Lord Salisbury summoned to Balmoral.

12. In the House of Lords Earl Granville, and in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone, announced that the Queen had accepted the resignation of the Government.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1886.

12. Vice at the India Museum, extending to the Inventions Exhibition.

15. Commons: Mr. Gladstone announced that Lord Salisbury had undertaken the formation of a Government.

— Prince Frederick Charles, nephew of the German Emperor, and father of the Duchess of Connaught, died.

16. Earthquakes in Casimere: upwards of 2000 lives lost.

17. Field-Marshal Manteuffel, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, died.

18. Colliery explosion at Pendlebury, near Manchester: over 160 lives lost.

— Dongola evacuated by the British troops.

— Asot: Gold Cup: St. Gatien, 1; Eole, 3; The Burchman, 1.

19. Lords: Lord Salisbury announced that negotiations had not sufficiently advanced to enable him to make a statement with regard to the Ministerial situation. Lord Kimberley's motion to consider the Redistribution Bill defeated by 124 to 56.

24. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues delivered up the seals of office to the Queen at Windsor, and they were handed over to the Conservatives.

— Commons: Parties changed sides in the House, the Conservatives taking their seats to the right of the Speaker. Several new writs were moved for the re-elections rendered necessary by the new Ministerial appointments. Mr. Gladstone read the letters which had passed between Lord Salisbury and himself, through her Majesty, with reference to the amount of support to be afforded by the late Ministry to their successors in closing the business of the Session.

25. Lords: Royal Assent given to the Seats Bill and the Princess Henriette's Annuity Bill.

26. The Lord Chancellor (Sir Hardinge Giffard) took the oath as a Peer and his seat in the House of Lords as Lord Halsbury.

29. Presentation of the freedom of the City of London to Prince Edward of Wales.

30. Great naval sham-fight of the Evolutionary Squadron in Bantay Bay.

JULY.

1. At a meeting of the Mansion House it was resolved, on the motion of the Prince of Wales, to form a Boys' Gordon Homes as a memorial to General Gordon.

— Northumberland Plate: Blue Grass, 1; Hambleton, 2; Greenbank, 3.

— Elections: Llancaeron: R. E. Webster (C), 417; W. Pethick (L), 374. Eye: E. Ashmead-Bartlett (C), 473; M. Hawkes (L), 336. North Devon: J. C. More Stevens (C), unopposed.

5. Wakefield Election: E. Green (C), 1918; W. H. Low (L), 1661.

— Judgment given by the House of Lords in the Aylesford Peerage case, awarding the earldom to Mr. C. W. Finch.

8. Woodstock Election: Lord Randolph Churchill (C), 532; Mr. Currie Grant (L), 406.

— Henley Regatta: Grand Challenge Cup, Jesus College, Cambridge; Diamond Sculls, Mr. W. S. Unwin, Oxford.

6. Parliament reassembled. Lord Salisbury made a statement with regard to the foreign policy of the Government, and Lord Carnarvon announced that it was not intended to reintroduce the Crimes Act for Ireland.

— Commons: On Mr. Bradlaugh presenting himself to be sworn, Sir M. Hicks-Beach moved a resolution, directing that Mr. Bradlaugh be excluded from the House until he engaged not to disturb its proceedings. Assented to by Mr. Hopwood, supported by Mr. Gladstone, defeated by 389 to 318.

— Big Bear, who took part in Riel's rising in North-West Canada, captured.

7. Lords: Regent's Canal, City, and Dock Railway Bill read the second time. Discussion on payment of interest out of capital during construction.

9. Commons: Sir M. Hicks-Beach announced that the 8d. income tax would be retained, and the deficit would be met by £4,000,000 Treasury Bills.

— County Down Election: Lord Arthur Hill (C), 5097; Mr. Brown (L), 4690.

13. Lords: Earl Spencer's motion in connection with the Tramways (Ireland) Bill carried by 95 to 20.

— Lord Wolseley arrived in London from Egypt.

14. Suspension of the Manchester Bank, from defalcations of manager.

15. Commons: The restoration of Westminster Hall determined by vote of the House.

— A statue of Béranger unveiled in the Square du Temple, Paris.

16. Lords: Housing of the Working Classes (England) Bill introduced by Lord Salisbury.

— Arrival in London of the Guards' Canal Corps from the Soudan.

17. Aylesbury Election: Baron F. De Rothschild (L), 2363; Mr. Graham (C), 1416.

— Lords: Sir N. M. Rothschild took the oath and his seat as Lord Rothschild.

— Arrival of Captains Vate and Pysocoff, of the Afghan Commission, at Herat.

20. Commons: Resignation of Captain (Lieut.) Serjeant-at-Arms.

— Wimbledon: International Trophy won by Scotland with 1688 marks.

21. Lords: Irish Land Purchase Bill passed through Committee.

— Commons: Medical Relief Disqualification Bill. Mr. Courtney moved a resolution of disapproval of the measure defeated by 225 to 22.

— Arabs attack Kassala, and were defeated with the loss of 3000 men, the garrison capturing large supplies of cattle, sheep, &c.

— Wimbledon: Queen's Prize won by Sergeant Bulmer, 2nd Lincolnshire, with 307 points.

— Foundation-stone of a new building for the Guildhall School of Music laid on Thames Embankment.

22. Reported death of the Mahdi from smallpox on June 20.

— Wimbledon: Kolapore Cup won by the Mother Country with 650; Guernsey second, 619.

23. Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill, amendment by Mr. Jesse Collings enlarging the scope of the measure opposed by the Government, but carried by 160 to 130.

— Princess Beatrice married to Prince Henry of Battenberg at Whippingham Church, Isle of Wight.

— Wimbledon: Echo Shield won by Eugland, beating Scotland by 6 and treble by 20 points.

27. Opening of new docks at Antwerp by the King of the Belgians.

28. Commons: Motion by Mr. Callan, to declare certain expressions used by Mr. Bright a breach of privilege, negatived by 164 to 23.

— Egyptian Loan issued for £1,000,000.

29. Great mortality from cholera in Spain; over 80,000 deaths reported.

30. Lords: Medical Relief Bill passed through Committee.

— Goodwood Cup: Althorp, 1; Meath, 2; Connaught, 3.

31. Commons: Sixpenny Telegram Bill passed.

— Prince Henry of Battenberg took the oath of allegiance.

— Wingfield Sculls won by Unwin.

7. Commons: Criminal Law Amendment Bill read the third time, and passed.

— Army Rifle Meeting: Champion prize won by Corporal Wilson, 2nd Royal Highlanders.

11. Lords: Labourers (Ireland) Bill passed.

— Commons: Housing of the Working Classes Bill passed.

12. A vote of thanks proposed to officers and soldiers engaged in the Soudan passed by both Houses of Parliament.

13. Prevention of Crimes Amendment Bill passed both Houses of Parliament.

— Mr. W. H. Smith, in the House of Commons, proposed to award gratuities to the troops engaged in the Soudan.

13. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon appointed Secretary of State for Scotland.

— First meeting of the Royal Commission on Deposition of Trade and Industry.

14. Prorogation of Parliament.

— Reported completion of Russian survey of Zulikhar Pass.

— Mr. Gladstone arrived at Bergen, Norway.

19. The Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught inspected troops at Aldershot.

20. (Apitulation of Kassala on July 20.)

— The Prince of Wales left London for a tour in Sweden.

— Professor J. Wurdsworth, M.A., Oxford, son of late Bishop of Lincoln, appointed Bishop of Ely.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

Office: Victoria Embankment. Office Hours from Ten to Five.
CLERK TO THE BOARD: G. Y. CROAD.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF ENGLAND.

The report of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education for 1884-5 shows that 18,761 schools came under inspection, and that these schools had accommodation for 4,826,738 scholars; the number of 4,897,231 children on the registers; 9,920,045 of them present on the day of inspection; an average attendance daily throughout the year of 3,373,194; and 1,531,689 of them able to pass the examination in the three elementary subjects. These figures show a rate of progress far exceeding the numerical progress of the population. When the first Elementary Education Act was passed in 1870, the population numbered 22,090,163; last year it was reckoned at 27,182,446. This shows an increase of 22.8 per cent. But in the same time the number of inspected schools shows an increase of 128 per cent, and the accommodation of 157 per cent. In 1870 there were school-places for 1,872,554; in 1884, for 4,826,738. The actual attendance of children is even more favourably striking, and has sprung from 1,225,764 in 1870 to 3,373,194 last year—an increase at the rate of 165 per cent. But the increase in the number of teachers is greater still, and equals 178 per cent, or a rise from 30,130 in 1870 to 82,447 in 1884. Not only are there more teachers, but they are paid better; for whereas in 1870 the average salary of a male teacher was £95, and that of a mistress £34 a year, now the average salary of a male teacher is £119, and that of the latter £73; besides which 90 per cent of them have free residences. To provide the schools, £1,735,595 had, since 1870, been borrowed by 1740 School Boards. Including loans, the 1884 English Boards received last year an income of £4,922,517, and spent £4,663,524, as against an expenditure of £4,272,846 in 1883. In Wales, 291 Boards received £282,558, and spent £275,852. In the voluntary schools the school places came to 11s. 9d. per child, and in the Board schools to 16s. 8d. per child. There is a great difference between the extremes which go to make up this last average; for London rates came to £19a. 9d. per child, while Hull rates are only 3s. 4d. Yet each Hull scholar contrives to get 10s. 6d. from the Government grant, while the London scholar earns no more than 17s. 3d. The total capital expenditure on buildings in schools in England and Wales had been no less than £3,000,000. The statistics for Scotland bear the same witness to progress in education. If we compare the cost in this country to that of the Australian colonies when the population was about three millions, and the expenditure on education was just over £2,000,000. If this rate be applied to the English population, education would cost about £30,000,000 a year. The whole cost of education in England, including science and art, amounted to under £12,000,000, and £3,000,000 should be taken off that sum for the fees paid by the children, thus giving a net sum of £10,000,000 for thirty-five millions of people, or about 6s. per head of the entire population per annum. The cost in Australia was 14s. per head, in Massachusetts it was 19s. per head, and in Paris it was 13s. 6d. per head. As the schools fill, the juvenile criminals appear to decrease and the prisons empty. The number of prisoners under sixteen years of age in March, 1880, was 429, and that number fell in 1883 to 208, and since that time the number had been still further reduced. The report showed also that the number of prisoners under sentence of penal servitude had fallen from 11,500 in 1869 to under 8000 in 1884, and the greater portion of the reduction was in the case of prisoners under thirty years of age. The number of prisoners under that age had decreased by one-half. This decrease is believed to be mainly due to the Education Act and the work of the reformatory and industrial schools. Just as we were going to press the triennial election of the Board was taking place.

Return for the years 1874 to 1884, showing the Average Cost per Child in Average Attendance in the Voluntary schools; the Average Grant per Child; the Average School Fees per Child; and the Voluntary Contributions per Child.

Year.	The Average Cost per Child in Average Attendance.	The Average Grant per Child in Average Attendance.	The Average School Fees per Child in Average Attendance.	The Voluntary Contributions per Child in Average Attendance.
1874	£ s. d. 1 10 10	s. d. 12 5	s. d. 10 5	s. d. 7 9
1875	1 11 10	12 5	10 11	8 1
1876	1 13 5	13 8	10 6	8 8
1877	1 13 9	14 4	10 21	8 8
1878	1 14 0	15 2	10 2	8 1
1879	1 14 6	15 3	10 10	7 9
1880	1 14 7	15 5	10 9	7 3
1881	1 14 11	15 7	11 0	7 1
1882	1 14 6	15 9	11 0	6 10
1883	1 14 10	15 11	11 1	6 8
1884	1 15 2	16 4	11 2	6 6

AUGUST.

4. Funeral service in memory of General Grant, in Westminster Abbey.

— Reported outbreak of cholera in Macedonia.

7. Meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Gastein.

JUNE.



CURLEW.

			ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, BIRTHDAYS, HISTORICAL NOTES, &c.										SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF DAY & NIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
D. OF M.	D. OF W.		Rises.	Sun before Noon.		Sets.	Rises. Moon.	Sun Afternoon.		Before Sunrise.						After Sunset.						London.		Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
				M.	H.			M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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THE VILLAGE CHAMPION. "I'LL WRITE TO THE PAPERS!"
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

OBITUARY RECORD OF 1884-5.

Memoirs of all of whom, with the Arms and Portraits of some, will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

1881.

AUGUST.

Amphill, the Right Hon. Odo William Leopold, Baron, P.O. G.C.B., O.C.M.G., Ambassador at the Court of Germany.—25.
Birdwood, Lieut. Frederick W.L., R.A., a promising young officer.
Bohns, Henry George, publisher, of York-street, Covent-garden.—22.
Burns, Dr James Collis, St. Lawrence-on-Sea.—8.
Buxton, Elizabeth, Dowager Lady.—28.
Ferrers, Marjorie Edward, J.P. and D.L., senior coherer of the barony of Ferrers, of Chertsey.—23.
Knightley, the Rev. Henry Charles, formerly Vicar of Combroke.—14.
Medley, Major-Gen. Julius George, R.E., formerly Consulting Engineer Government of India.—12.
Osway, Captain Cecil Alfred Tufon, of Newcastle Court, Radnorshire, J.P. and D.L.—18.
Riall, Phineas, Esq., of Old Conna Hill, co. Dublin, J.P. and D.L.—15.
Ross, George, Esq., of Pitconie, co. Ross, J.P. and D.L.
Roy, Mr. E.A., Asst.-Keeper of Printed Books, British Museum.—14.
Stephen, the Rev. Canon, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Sydney.—20.
Shipman, Rev. Thomas Trafford, M.A., Rector of Lydiard Tregoz, Wilts, Hon. Canon Carlisle.—27.
Torrance, Sir Robert Richard G.C.M.G., formerly M.P. for Cambridge.—31.
Wharcliffe, Georgiana Elizabeth, Dowager Lady.—21.
Wool, William Raven, Esq., of Singleton Lodge, Lancashire, J.P. and D.L.—20.

SEPTEMBER.

Arthur, Thomas, Esq., of Glanmerron, co. Clare, of an ancient county family.—14.
Besant, the Rev. Charles W., Chancellor of Bath and Wells.—10.
Barnes, Colonel, commanding Royal Artillery, Alexandria.—28.
Bates, William, Esq., surgeon of Borough Hospital, Winton-green, Birmingham, editor of "The Medicine Gallery of Portraits."—29.
Beresford-Peirse, Lady Adelaide.—29.
Berrington, the Rev. William Morgan Davies, J.P., Rector of Nolton, cum-Roch, Pembrokeshire.—21.
Bingley, Henry, Esq., of Higham, Essex, J.P.—28.
Blake, Admiral Patrick John, Thurston, Bury St Edmunds.—20.
Bray, Major-General George Frederick Campbell, late Colonel of the 95th.—20.
Browne, Walter Raleigh, Esq., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, an accomplished mathematician and writer.—4.
Bullen, the Rev. Edward, Rector of Eastwell, near Melton Mowbray.
Canning, the Hon. Catherine, daughter of the late Viscount Stratford De Redcliffe.—7.
Cayley, Edward Stillingfleet, Esq., of Wydale, York, J.P. and D.L.—40.
Cortfield, General Frederick Brooke, of the Bengal Infantry.—2.
Dickinson, Robert, of Shotley House, Durham, J.P., &c.—9.
Domville, Sir William Compton, third Baronet, of Templeogue and Sundry, co. Dublin, D.L.—20.
Douglas, Major George, J.P. and D.L. co. Rut.—21.
Dunster, Sir John Lewis, third Baronet.—8.
Eggs, the Right Hon. Melissa Griselda, Countess.—6.
Francis, Colonel Henry, late of the 90th and 84th Regiments.
Fraser, Lieut.-Colonel Andrew, retired, Madras Army.—18.
Giles, the Rev. John Allen, D.C.L., Rector of Sutton, Surrey, author of a well-known series of translations of the Greek classics.—24.

Gower, Robert Frederic, Esq., of Glasdowan, Castle Maigwyn, Pembrokeshire, J.P.—19.
Grant, Sir Archibald, seventh Baronet, of Moyvusk, J.P. and D.L.—4.
Griffith, William Pettit, an eminent architect and archaeologist.—14.
Gunning, Thomas Wyatt, Esq., barrister-at-law.—14.
Hawkins, John Gurney, Esq., of Hitchin.—17.
Hay, the Hon. Francis George, second son of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull.—11.
Hoopers, the Rev. Charles John, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.—28.
Hornby, William Henry, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Blackburn.
Hughes, the Rev. Henry Hunter, B.D., formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. John's, Cambridge.—4.
Jones, Charles H., Esq., J.P., four times Mayor of Huddersfield.
Keanes, Charlotte Maria, Dowager Lady.—8.
Leigh, the Hon. Gilbert Henry Chandos, M.C., M.P. for South Warwickshire, J.P. and D.L.
Levinger, Sir Richard George Augustus, seventh Baronet, formerly M.P. for Westminster.
Liddell, Thomas W., Esq., of the British Museum; distinguished as a Scandinavian scholar.—4.
Livesey, Joseph, Esq., father of the social movement, of Banbridge, Preston.—2.
Londonderry, Elizabeth Frances Charlotte, Marchioness of.—2.
Milton, Rev. Wilbur, Hon. Canon Ripon, Vicar of Munningham.—12.
Moore, Major-General George Frederick.
Morris, the Rev. John, the oldest minister of the English Presbyterian Church.
Mottram, the Hon. James, Q.C., Judge of the Birmingham County Court.—19.
Murray, Anthony, Esq., of Dollerie, Perthshire.—16.
O'Shaughnessy, Michael, Esq., C.C. of Huroe, Limerick.—28.
Paset, the Rev. Edward Henesse, formerly Vicar of Hoxne, Suffolk.—22.
Pennant, Colonel the Hon. Archibald Douglas, Northamptonshire.—8.
Picot, the Rev. Hugh, Rector of Stratham, Cambridgeshire, author of "The History of Hadleigh."
Radcliffe, John Netten, Esq., Medical Inspector of the Privy Council and Local Government Board.
Ransome, William Richard, Esq., a well-known agriculturist.
Road, the Rev. John, Vicar of Newburn, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Richards, Thomas Vaughan, Esq., Q.C.—26.
Rowe, Richard Charles, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Pure Mathematics University College, London.—21.
Rumley, General Randal, Colonel of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—13.
Russell, W., Esq., many years Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery.—5.
Seafeld, Louis-a Emma, Dowager Countess of.—2.
Sempill, the Right Hon. Maria Janet, Baroness.—5.
Seton, Sir James Lumden, eighth Bart. of Pitmedden, Aberdeen.—28.
Simmons, the Rev. Thomas Frederick, M.A., Canon of York, and Rector of Dalton Holme, Hull.
Smith, Barry, Lady Mary, of Marbury Hall, Cheshire.—21.
St. John, the Hon. and Rev. Edmund Tudor, M.A., of Blyth.—20.
Turner, Horace, Esq., of Liverpool, originator of reforms in the Dock Board warehouse system.—1.
Velthe, the Rev. William Douglas, of Ebbok, Dumfries, formerly Vicar of St. Baylour's, Paddington.—4.

Ward, Rev. Arthur R., M.A., Vicar of St. Clement's, Cambridge.—26.
Whitbread, Lady Mary, of Rutlandgate.

Williams-Freeman, William Peers, Esq., Clapton, Northamptonshire, formerly in Diplomatic Service.—18.

OCTOBER.

Anderson, the Rev. Alexander, M.A., LL.D., founder of Chancery House School, Old Aberdeen.—28.
Anderson, Rev. Richard, of Aiskew House, Bedale, Yorks. shire.—24.
Arnold, Rev. Charles, Hon. Canon of Peterborough, Rector of Tinwell.—2.
Barnham, Dr. Charles, J.P., Truro.
Blundell, the Hon. Beatrice Holthead, formerly Maid of Honour to the Queen.—8.
Bontain, James, Esq., H.M. Clerk of the Robes, and Gentleman Usher to the Queen.—16.
Carriek, the Countess of, widow of the third Earl of Carriek.—18.
Chalmers, Admiral Thomas, C.B., of Guisborough, York, D.L.—20.
Craven, Augustus, Esq., formerly of the Diplomatic Service.—4.
Crofton, Parsons, Esq., of Mohill, co. Leitrim.—28.
Denison, Christopher Beckett, J.P. and D.L.—30.
Dunford, Mrs. Emma, wife of the Bishop of Chichester.—16.
Edwards, the Rev. William Spencer, author of works of travel and popular theology.—4.
Fleming, Sir Valentine, formerly Chief Justice of Tasmania.—25.
Fletcher, Alfred Nevill, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Ross-shire.—1.
Freake, Sir Charles James, Bart., of Crownwell House, Kensington.—6.
Frith, Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Bentley, late of the 13th Hussars.
Gradwell, Richard, Esq., of Douth Hall, Mough, J.P.—28.
Grant, Edward Maxwell, Esq., formerly Times' correspondent for India and Russo-Turkish campaign.—21.
Hartley, John, Esq., of Wheaton Aston, Stafford, J.P. and D.L.—31.
Hopetoun, Etheldreda Anne, Countess of.—15.
Knox, the Venerable Edmund Dalmryple Hesketh, late Archbishop of Kilmore.—6.
Lefebvre, Admiral Nicholas, of Rue de la Vierge, Guernsey.—7.
Macell, John Penny, Esq., of Penny Bridge, Lancaster, J.P., D.L.—19.
O'Donel, Arabella, Dowager Lady.—12.
Osway, Vice-Admiral Robert Jocelyn, of Castle Osway, Tipperary, J.P. and D.L.—16.
Plunket, the Hon. Arthur Cecil, Crampton, agent to the Irish Society.—21.
Ponsonby, Chamberlaine Brabazon, Esq., of Killybeg Abbey, Tipperary, J.P. and D.L.—9.
Sebright, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., formerly Consul-General Indian Islands.—9.
Shrewsbury and Talbot, the Dowager Countess of.—13.
Stanley, Colonel, uncle of the Earl of Derby.—13.
Sullivan, Alexander Martin, Esq., formerly M.P. for the counties of Louth and Meath.—17.
Thursby, the Rev. William, M.A., of Ormerod House, Burnley, Lancashire, J.P.—10.
Townsend, the Rev. Richard, a Senior Fellow of Dublin University.—18.
Vesli, Emma, Dowager Viscountess De, widow of Thomas, third Viscount De Vesli.
Wilder, the Rev. John McMahon, B.D., Rector of Brandistone, near Norwich.—21.
Whidman, Imbington, Francis Jas., Norton Court, Kent, J.P.—15.

NOVEMBER.

Baynes, Edwin Donald, C.M.G., late Colonial Secretary and Lieutenant-Governor of Leeward Islands.—1.
Blackford, Major-General, of Sharnburgh.—18.
Ellis, Octavian, Esq., forty-six years secretary to the Royal Literary Fund.

Bonham-Carter, John, Esq., of Monte, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Winchester.—26.
Browne, the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Montagu, M.A., Dean of Lismore.—24.
Burney, Admiral James, of Teddington.

Colclough, Mrs. Rosebrough, of Tintern Abbey, co. Wexford.
Devereux, the Hon. Mrs. Flora Mary, of Glenmalur.—5.
Dupuis, the Rev. George John, M.A., Vice-Provost of Eton College.—22.
England, General Poole Vallentyne, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery.—6.
Farrar, the Rev. John, a leading member of the Wesleyan Ministry.
Fawcett, the Right Hon. Henry, M.P., Postmaster-General.—6.
Graeme, Captain Alexander J., R.N., Incefrakie and Abernethy.—14.
Graft, Sir Alexander, tenth Baronet of Dalvey, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, LL.D., D.C.L.—30.
Goring, Sir Charles, ninth Baronet, J.P., Sussex.—3.
Hamond, William Parker, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Cambridgeshire.—12.
Hurvey, Sir George Frederick, K.O.B.I., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.—4.
Hulme, Frederick William, Esq., an admired landscape-painter.—14.
Hume, the Rev. Canon, LL.D., archaeologist and traveller.—21.
Jephson, Sir James Saunders, third Baronet, Retired Commander R.N.—17.
Lawrence, Lieut.-General Sir George St. Patrick, K.C.S.I., C.B.—16.
Leitch, Henry Sturmont, Esq., a well-known sculptor.
Longfield, the Right Hon. Mountford, P.C., LL.D., Dublin.—21.
Londonderry, the Most Hon. George Henry Robert Charles William Vaue-Temple, fifth Marquis.—6.
Marjoribanks, Sir John, of Lees, Berwick, third Baronet, M.A. and D.L.—16.
Marret, Sir Robert Ripon, of Jersey.—10.
Napier, Sir Joseph, second Baronet, of Dublin.—13.
Nugent, General Charles Lavallin late 84th Regiment, of Portaferry.—2.
O'Grady, the Hon. Isabella, third daughter of Standish, first Viscount Guilmore.—15.
Pender, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Henry, J.P., Cornwall.—12.
Richards, Lieut.-General Herbert, Bombay Staff Corps.—13.
Richardson, John Crow, Esq., of Pant-y-gwydr, Swansea, and of Glanbryan Park, Carmarthenshire, J.P.—10.
Romilly, the Hon. Arthur, son of John, Lord Romilly.—14.
Ross, Charles, Esq., half a century in the Reporters' Gallery in both Houses of Parliament.—5.
Ridley, Sir Charles, second Baronet, D.L. for Norfolk.—23.
Saunders, Lady Anne, of Gatestone, Upper Norwood.—28.
Sherbrooke, the Right Hon. Georgiana, Viscountess.—3.
Stafford, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Valentine, Stafford-Jerningham, Lord, D.L., &c.—10.
Stonhouse, Sir Henry Vansittart, fifth Baronet.—14.
Tongue, Cornelius, Esq., of Tryall, an ardent follower of the chase.
Truman, the Rev. Edward, Vicar of North Grimsdon, Milton, &c.—4.
Wilbraham, Colonel Thomas Edward, of the Old Palace, Richmond, Surrey.—27.
Wright, Sir William, of Siglingthorpe Hall, East York, J.P. and D.L.—11.
Winn, the Hon. Jane Mary, of Warley Lodge.—18.

DECEMBER.

Alexander, the Rev. W. Lindsey, D.D., F.R.S., Edinburgh.—6.
Baily, Alfred Esq., of Baily's Magazine, and of sporting notoriety.—1.
Balfour, James, Esq., an old and staunch Liberal.

1885.

JANUARY.

Baxter, Miss, of Ellangowan, founded Dundee University College.—19.
Bayly, Colonel Edward Symes, of Ballyathur, Wicklow, J.P. and D.L.—26.
Beddingfield, Felix William George Richard, Esq., C.M.G., formerly Colonial Secretary, Mauritius.—7.
Behrens, Lady Doris, wife of Sir Jacob Behrens.—31.
Blakeney, the Rev. Richard Paul, D.D., Vicar of Bridlington.—31.
Bowles, John Samuel, Esq., Milton Hill, Berke, J.P. and D.L.—25.
Bradshaw, Thomas Joseph, Judge of the County Court, Northumberland.—17.
Brisco, Sir Robert, third Baronet, of Cumberland, D.L.—23.
Brophy, Captain Nicholas W. Patrick, drowned in Egypt.
Cholmondeley, William Henry Hugh, third Marquis of, and Earl of Rockingham, &c.—16.
Coddington, Lady Georgiana, of Dodington Park.—2.
Collins, Thomas, Esq., M.P., Knarborough, J.P. and D.L.
Coningham, W., Esq., formerly M.P. for Brighton.—20.
Cook, Joseph, Esq., formerly M.P. for Bolton.—8.
De Fontenay, the Marquis.—23.
Felden, the Rev. Henry James, M.A., Rector of Kirk Laughey.—21.
Fitz-Simon, Christopher O'Connell, Esq., of Glenclullen, in the county of Dublin, and Ballinamona, in the county of Wicklow, J.P. and D.L.
French, the Ven. Thomas FitzGerald, Archdeacon of Killaloe and Rector of Castleconnell.—30.
Fuller, the Right Rev. Dr., Bishop, Canada.
Girdlestone, the Rev. Edward, M.A., Canon of Bristol Cathedral and Vicar of Preston.—4.
Goulding, William, Esq., of Summerhill, Cork, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for the city.—8.
Hartopp, Edward Bourne, Esq., formerly M.P. for Leicestershire.—31.
Hastings, Lady Frances, Franklands, Sussex.—30.
Hesley, the Right Hon. Joseph Warner, of Waterbury, Oxford, D.C.I., J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Oxfordshire.—9.
Hearn, Major-General Charles Shuckburgh, J.P., formerly Inspector-General of Police, Madras.—13.
Jacobs, the Ven. Archdeacon, Dean of Christ Church.—20.
Konyon-Slaney, William, Esq., of Hutton Grange, Shropshire, J.P. and D.L.—10.
Kerr, Mother Henrietta Mary Emma, of the Sacred Heart.—4.
Lambague, the Rev. Joseph, S.J., M.A., Trinity College, Dublin.—23.
Napier, Sir Robert John Milliken, of Milliken, Bart.—4.
Newdgate, William, Esq., of Zitzikama, South Africa.—4.
Northbrook, Lady Arabella, widow of Francis Thornhill Baring, third Lord Northbrook.
Marshall, Dr. William, for some time medical attendant of the Queen.—29.
Meade, Vice-Admiral George Butler Clark.—13.
Morton, the Right Hon. Sholto John Douglas, twentieth Earl of.—24.
Mundy, Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Rodney, G.C.B.
Parker, the Rev. William, M.A., Rector of Comberton, Worcester.
Samborough, the Right Hon. Richard George Lamley, ninth Earl of.—6.
Seton-Stanger, Sir Henry James, Bart., of Allanton, Lanark, J.P. and D.L., Hereditary Armour-Bearer, Scotland.—6.
Somerset, Jane Georgiana, Duchess of.—14.
Voecker, Dr. Augustus, F.R.S., consulting obstetrician of the Royal Agricultural Society.
Whitmore, Major-General Mortimer Robert Smyth, formerly 7th Royal Fusiliers.—30.
Wood, Seales, Esq., an eminent geologist.

A'Court, Hon. Henry Holmes, R.N. Allgood, Colonel John Hunter, Esq., of Newwick, Northumberland, J.P. and D.L.—29.
Anthony, Charles, Esq., proprietor of the *Hareford Times*, which he founded fifty-three years ago, taking part in its production to the day of his death.
Aston, James Jones, Esq., Q.C.—17.
Aylesford, the Right Hon. Clement Finch, seventh Earl of.
Barbour, Robert, Esq., of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, J.P. and D.L.—17.
Barrington, Lady Catherine Georgiana.—18.
Baxter, Dr. Evan Buchanan, F.R.C.P., formerly Professor of Materia Medica in King's College.—14.
Bilke, Edward, Esq., of Chester-square; known for his benevolence and princely donations to hospitals.
Bland, Thomas Davison, Esq., of Kippax Park, Yorkshire, J.P. and D.L.—18.
Bristowe, Lady Alicia Mary, at Datchet House, Bucks.—31.
Brown, Lady Agnes Elizabeth.—17.
Budd, General Richard, retired Madras Army.—22.
Burnaby, Lieutenant-Colonel, killed at the Battle of Abou Klea.—17.
Carmichael, Major Ludovick Montebello, 5th Lancers, at Abou Klea.
Cator, Lady Louisa, at her residence in Bryanston-square.—7.
Cutton, the Rev. John, Prebendary of Norton, Hereford.—16.
Cole, Henry Thomas, Esq., Q.C., formerly M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.—5.
Conroy, the Lady Alicia, widow of Sir Edward Conroy, Bart.—21.
Cook, the R. v. William, D.D., an esteemed minister of the Methodist New Connexion.
Coote, Henry Charles, Esq., F.S.A., lawyer and antiquary.—4.
Davies, Dr. Herbert, F.R.C.P., consulting Physician to the London Hospital.—11.
Deedes, John, Esq., of the Inner Temple and South-Eastern Circuit.
Dundonald, the Right Hon. Thomas Berne Cochrane, eleventh Earl of.—16.
Elliot, William, Esq. (Elliot, Pearce, and Co.), bankers. The oldest Freemason in the world, having been initiated seventy years ago.—20.
Ferguson, Colonel John Stephenson, 2nd Life Guards.—11.
Fetherstonhaugh, Charles, Esq., of Sheffield Hall, Cumberland, J.P. and D.L.—10.
Findlater, Dr. Andrew, many years associated with Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh.—10.
Fraser, the Hon. John, of New South Wales.
Freer, Colonel, commanding the Halifax Regimental Depot.—30.
Fullerton, Lady Georgiana Charlotte, sister of Earl Granville.—10.
Hall, the Rev. William, Rector of Little Saxham, Suffolk.—14.
Hardy, Lady Laura, wife of Sir John Hardy, Bart.—19.
Hertelet, William James, Esq., H.M. Consul East and West Prussia.—12.
Higgins, Charles Longuet, Esq., of Turvey Abbey, Bedfordshire.—33.
Hosken, Vice-Admiral James.—9.
Hyde, John, Esq., D.L., of Crag, formerly of Castle Hyde, Cork.—2.
Keppel, Lady Maria Anne.—8.
Kingsland, Adelaide, Dowager Lady, widow of twenty-ninth Baron.—21.
Lanchester, Dr. Henry Thomas, Park House, Croydon.—8.
Lathbridge, John Christopher Baron, J.P. and D.L., of Tregare.—8.
Lewis, the Rev. William Garrett, prominent Baptist minister.
London, Right Rev. John Jackson, D.D., Lord Bishop of.
Lumley, Major James Rutherford, late Assist. Adj. General, Bengal Army.—24.
Madagascar, Lady Letitia Maria, of Carisbrooke House, Isle of Wight.—5.

Macpherson, Cluny, of Cluny, chief of the Clan Macpherson.
Normanby, the Right Hon. Laurence Marchioness of.—28.
O'Connell, Morgan, Esq., formerly M.P. for Meath.—20.
O'Leary, Surgeon-General Thomas C. He served with the 68th Light Infantry at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, receiving the Crimean and Turkish medals.
Paske, the Rev. Edward, diocese of Norwich.
Pope, Major-General George, C.B., late H.E.I.C.S.—20.
Quinn, the Most Rev. Dr., for many years Roman Catholic Bishop of Bathurst.
Rilton, Dowager Lady Emily, of Woodbrook.
Ricketts, Admiral Sir Cornwallis, second Baronet, of Leicester.—30.
Rigand, Major-General Gibbes, late 6th Royal Rifles.—1.
Robertson, Patrick Francis, Esq., late of Hatton House, Hastings, J.P. and D.L.—20.
Rodd, the Rev. Charles, formerly Rector of North Hill, Lancaster.—16.
Sails, Amelia, Countess de, widow of sixth Count de Sails.—8.
Scott, Colonel the Hon. Charles Cranthorn.—6.
Smyth, P. J., Esq., of Loan Fund Board, Ireland.—12.
Steel, Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Steel, Knight, R.N.A.—28.
St. Vincent, the Right Hon. John Edward Leveson-Jervis, fourth Viscount of Meaford, Stafford.—17.
Thistlethwayte, Mrs. Elizabeth Catharine, Southwick Park, Hants.—22.
Thornton, the Rev. T. M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of University College, Durham.—7.
Torrington, Mary Anne, Viscountess.
Turner, the Rev. Dawson William, D.C.L.—29.
Vivian, Letitia, Lady, widow of Richard Hussey, first Lord Vivian, G.C.B.—4.
Waller, Colonel William F. F., V.C., Bombay Staff Corps.
Whitcomb, the Rev. Christopher, M.A., Rector of Aswarby, and Vicar of Spurbury.—4.
Wilton, the Right Hon. Edward Arthur Holland Grey Egerton, third Earl of.—18.
Wodehouse, Lady Dubella Jane, daughter of sixteenth Earl of Ebor.—10.

FEBRUARY.

Arengo-Cross, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Alaric E., 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.—28.
Askwith, Lieutenant William Bayne, Royal Engineers.—27.
Avenmore, the Right Hon. Barry Nugent Velverton, fifth Viscount, Baron Velverton.—11.
Barrow, Mrs., of Norwich, an authoress well known for her works for the young and her interest in educational matters.—2.
Bayfield, Admiral Henry W., F.R.A.S.
Burrard, Lady Louisa, widow of Admiral Sir Charles Burrard.—17.
Campbell, Colin Minton, Esq., of the famous Minton pottery.—28.
Campbell, Mr., of Isley, formerly one of Her Majesty's Grooms-in-Waiting.—17.
Carruthers, Walter, Esq., proprietor and editor of the *Liverpool Courier*.—20.
Chichester, the Hon. Francis Algernon.
Coke, the Rev. George Francis, M.A., of Lenore, Herefordshire, Vicar of Titled, a descendant of George Coke, Bishop of Hereford, one of the twelve Bishops imprisoned by Parliament.—18.
Curzon, the Hon. Edward Cecil, J.P. and D.L.—12.
Douglas-Gresley, Robert Archibald, of High Park, co. Worcester, J.P. and D.L.—13.
Earle, Major-General, died from wounds received at Kerbekan, in the Sudan.—10.
Everest, George, Esq., C.B., &c.—21.
Eyre, Lieut.-Colonel Philip Roman, of the South Staffordshire Regiment (late 38th).—19.
Falconer, the Rev. William, formerly Rector of Bushey, Herts.—9.
Fegen, Frederick James, Esq., C.B., R.N., of Ballinlough, Tipperary.—1.
Gilbert, Mrs., the lady, President of the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind.
Gould-Adams, Captain Francis Michael, R.A., Ass. Superintendent of the School of Gunnery.—28.
Gough, Major Wilfred Arbuthnot Royal Dragoons, killed in action at Abou Klea.
Hadfield, M. E., Esq., architect.
Hill, the Hon. Emily Noel, daughter the fourth Lord Berwick.—14.
Hume-Rothery, Mrs. Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Hume, M.P.—12.
Jenkins, Mr., Chartist, author of several novels.
Johnson, Captain Cecil Goddard, Knight of San Fernando and Isabella la Catolica Spain, late of Queen's Foreign Service.—11.
Johnstone, Lady Eleanor.—26.
Lowell, Mrs., wife of the United States Minister, London.—18.
Lumsden, Lady Mary, sister of the Earl of Stamford.—16.
Lyon, Colonel Francis, Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich.
Maberley, Colonel William Leader, formerly Sec. to the Post-Office, and M.P. for Westbury, Northampton, and Shaftesbury.
Macintyre, General Andrew William, C.B., of the Royal (Madras) Artillery.—37.
MacCabe, Cardinal, at Dublin.—11.
Maxwell, General Edward Herbert, C.B.—21.
Middleton, William Joseph, Esq., of Myddleton Lodge, Yorkshire.—28.
Milner-Gibson, Susannah Arbuthnot, widow of the Right Hon. Thomas Milner-Gibson.—21.
Nelson, Sir Thomas, the City Solicitor.—7.
O'Brien, the Very Rev. Richard Baptist, Roman Catholic Dean of Limerick.—11.
O'Hagan, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord.—1.
Phillimore, Sir Robert Joseph, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., late Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.—4.
Peters, Major-General Thomas, of the Bengal Staff Corps (retired).—3.
Pitt, Lady Augusta, widow of Sir Thomas Pitt, formerly Baron of the Exchequer.—16.
Poule, Lieut.-Colonel Matthew Conway, M.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, British Burmah.—28.
Powers, Commander George, R.N.
Fritchett, the Rev. William Henry, M.A., Rector of St. Paul's, Old Charlton, Kent.—12.
Santon-Doby, Madame, eminent as a contralto singer.—18.
Shaw-Lefevre, Lady Rachel Emily.—10.
Smith, Frederick James, Esq., Recorder of Margate.—18.
Story, General Philip Francis, C.B., Bengal Cavalry.—13.
Strangways, Colonel Walter Aston Fox, Royal Horse Artillery, Commandant and Superintendent of the School of Gunnery of Shoeburyness.—28.
Sturt, Evelyn Pittfield Shirley, Esq.—10.
Tidman, Robert Vaughan, Esq.—4.
Thomas, Sidney Glenrath, Esq., one of the professors of the basic Bessemer process.—1.
Tyler, the Rev. Ioper Trevor, M.A., of Mount Mayn, in the county of Denbigh.—19.
Vernay, Lieut.-General George, Bengal Staff Corps.—26.
Vincent, the Rev. Gnan Parke, M.A., Rector of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, London.—7.
Westrupp, Hodder M., Esq., the well-known arithmetical.
Worsley, the Rev. Thomas D.D., Master of Downing College.—10.

(Continued on page 28)

JULY.



RUFF.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, &c.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.				HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Before Sunrise.	After Sunrise.	After Sunset.	After Sunset.	London.	Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	O'Clock.	1	2	3	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	Th	Princess Alice married, 1862	3 48	3 33	8 18	3 41	7 34		1			0 57	1 20	10 22	10 45	182
2	F	Sir Robert Peel killed, 1809	3 49	3 44	8 17	4 43	8 29		2			1 46	2 8	11 11	11 33	183
3	S	Dog Days begin	3 50	3 55	8 17	5 52	9 14		3			2 31	2 54	11 56	—	184
4	S	2ND SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	3 51	4 6	8 16	7 8	9 53		4			3 19	3 43	0 19	0 44	185
5	M	Princess Helena married, 1908	3 52	4 17	8 16	8 26	10 26		5			4 8	4 32	1 8	1 33	186
6	Th	Oxford Trinity Term ends	3 53	4 27	8 15	9 45	10 56		6			4 56	5 21	1 57	2 21	187
7	W	John Huss burnt, 1415	3 54	4 37	8 15	11 0	11 22		7			5 47	6 14	2 46	3 12	188
8	Th	Adam Smith died, 1790	3 55	4 47	8 14	Aftern.	11 50		8			6 38	7 6	3 39	4 3	189
9	F	Fire Insurance due	3 56	4 56	8 14	1 29	Morn.		9			7 34	8 3	4 31	4 59	190
10	S	Columbus born, 1457	3 57	5 4	8 13	2 40	0 18		10			8 31	9 8	5 28	5 59	191
11	S	3RD SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	3 58	5 13	8 13	3 48	0 48		11			9 42	10 17	6 33	7 1	192
12	M	J. Alex. Kinglake died, 1870	3 59	5 20	8 12	4 52	1 22		12			10 50	11 25	7 42	8 15	193
13	Th	John Cooper (actor) died, 1870	4 0	5 28	8 11	5 50	2 0		13			11 57	—	8 50	9 22	194
14	W	Bastille destroyed, 1793	4 1	5 34	8 10	6 44	2 44		14			0 25	0 52	9 50	10 17	195
15	Th	St. Swithin	4 2	5 41	8 9	7 29	3 33		15			1 16	1 38	10 41	11 3	196
16	F	Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1728	4 3	5 46	8 8	8 9	4 29		16			1 59	2 18	11 24	11 43	197
17	S	Dr. Watts born, 1674	4 4	5 52	8 7	8 42	5 20		17			2 37	2 56	—	0 2	198
18	S	4TH SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	4 5	5 56	8 6	9 10	6 27		18			3 13	3 30	0 21	0 38	199
19	M	Princess Augusta born, 1822	4 6	6 1	8 5	9 35	7 28		19			3 49	4 6	0 55	1 14	200
20	Th	Margaret	4 7	6 4	8 4	9 58	8 31		20			4 23	4 40	1 81	1 48	201
21	W	Robert Burns died, 1796	4 9	6 8	8 3	10 21	9 37		21			4 57	5 15	2 5	2 22	202
22	Th	St. Mary Magdalene	4 10	6 10	8 2	10 44	10 37		22			5 30	5 48	2 40	2 55	203
23	F	Quasnoe taken, 1820	4 11	6 12	8 0	11 9	11 40		23			6 8	6 28	3 15	3 38	204
24	S	Gloucester taken, 1704	4 12	6 14	7 58	11 35	Aftern.		24			6 50	7 18	3 53	4 15	205
25	S	5TH SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	4 14	6 15	7 56	Morn.	1 55		25			7 39	8 6	4 38	5 4	206
26	M	St. Anne	4 15	6 15	7 54	0 6	3 3		26			8 27	9 11	5 31	6 2	207
27	Th	Battle of Talavera, 1808	4 17	6 15	7 53	0 42	4 10		27			9 50	10 26	6 36	7 15	208
28	W	Cowley died, 1687	4 19	6 14	7 51	1 28	5 15		28			11 1	11 35	7 31	8 26	209
29	Th	Sir C. Cresswell died, 1822	4 21	6 13	7 50	2 22	6 13		29			—	0 7	9 0	9 32	210
30	F	W. Penn died, 1718	4 23	6 11	7 48	3 27	7 4		30			0 35	1 2	10 0	10 27	211
31	S	Gray died, 1771	4 24	6 8	7 47	4 41	7 48		31			1 28	1 53	10 53	11 18	212



• "WHEN THE FLOWING TIDE COMES IN"—FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MARCH.

- Adams, Francis, Esq., of Cotswold, Gloucestershire.—19.
 Adye, Major-General Gordon, late Madras Staff Corps.—2.
 Aylmer, Sir Justin Gerald, eleventh Baronet, of Donadea Castle, Kildare.—15.
 Bazley, Sir Thomas, Baronet, of Bathrop, Gloucester, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Manchester.—18.
 Burchell, the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Francis, the only raised Abbot of the Benedictine Order in England.—14.
 Butler, the Hon. Charles Lennox, S.P. and D.L., Middlesex and Warwickshire.—6.
 Butler, Archibald, Esq., of Faskally, Perthshire, J.P. and D.L.—6.
 Cartwright, the Hon. Mary, of Edgote, Northamptonshire.—10.
 Cocks, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Lygon, of Trevellyn, Vean, Cornwall, J.P. and D.L.—24.
 Cole, Colonel Arthur Lowry, C.B., late 17th Regiment.—30.
 Copland, Charles, Esq., founder and director Royal Bank of Ireland.—7.
 Craigie, Major-General Henry Cadogan, late 19th Hussars.—11.
 Curzon, Colonel the Hon. Ernest George, Colonel on the Staff at Shorncliffe.—5.
 Daniell, Mrs. Alicia Katherine.—8.
 Darby-Giffith, Major Christopher, of Padworth House, Berks, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Devon.—1.
 Davison, J. W., Esq., many years musical critic of the *Times*.—24.
 De Bunsen, the Rev. Prebendary Henry George, M.A., Rector of Donnington, near Abington, Salop.—19.
 De Courcy, Colonel Nevignon Willoughby, C.B., late Royal Marine Light Infantry.—31.
 Dudge, Miss Elizabeth Crombie, presented a public park to the city of Aberdeen, which bears her name.—30.
 Edwards, Lieutenant Alexander T. F., Royal Irish Regiment.—23.
 Freeling, Sir Arthur Henry, fifth Baronet, Major-General Royal Engineers (retired).—24.
 Fry, Herbert, Esq., who planned and annually re-compiled "The Royal Guide to London Charities," and a "Guide to London".—17.
 Haghe, Louis, Esq., Honorary President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.—9.
 Bailey, the Rev. Robert, M.A., formerly Professor of General Literature, Mathematics, and Logic at Lancashire College.
 Hannington, Major-General John Cavendish, late Bengal Army.—4.
 Hargrave, the Hon. John Fletcher, M.A., lately Judge of the Supreme Court, New South Wales.
 Hopkins, Major-General William Friend, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry.
 Jenkins, Joseph J., Esq., Member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.—5.
 Ker, Alan, Esq., many years a Puisne Judge of Jamaica.—10.
 Kinnoull, Louise, Dowager Countess of.—6.
 Knighton, Sir William Willesey, Bart., M.A., of Hampshire.—18.
 Lampson, Sir (utius Miranda, Bart., of Rowton, Sussex.—12.
 Leverage, Sir Vire Henry, eighth Baronet, of Knockin Castle, county Westmeath.—22.
 Lovell, Lady Rose, daughter of the seventh Duke of Beaufort.—12.
 MacNeill, Lady Isabella, widow of Sir John MacNeill, F.R.S.—7.
 Napier, the Hon. Mrs. Charles (Arabella Jane), of Woodlands, Tainum.—6.
 O'Brien, Lieut.-Gen. Bartholomew, C.B.—8.
 O'Callaghan, the Hon. George Cornelius Gerald, only son of Lord Lismore.
 Parker, General Richard, late 1st Life Guards, and Colonel 5th Dragoon Guards.—25.
 Peckham, Sir Barry Smith, C.M.G., K.C.B., Ambassador to China.—21.
 Pearce, Dr. George, late Madras Medical Service, Hon. Physician to the Queen.—28.
 Peel, Jonathan, Esq., of Acornington House, Lancashire, and Knowlmore Manor, Yorkshire.—6.
 Read, Thomas Fellowes, Esq., late Consul-General for Tunis.—24.
 Robinson, Major Richard Collingwood, late of 60th Rifles.—15.
 Sergeant, Major-General Edmond William, late 18th Royal Irish Regiment.—8.
 Saurin, Mark Anthony, Esq., of Ortelton, Pembrokeshire, J.P.—25.
 Strunge, Sir James Matthew, third Baronet, of Tynan Abbey, Ayrshire, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for the county.—11.
 Trench (Margaret), the Hon. Mrs. Le Poer.—4.
 Watson, Morison, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy, Owens College, Manchester.—25.
 White, the Rev. James, Rector of Stoley, Norfolk.
 Whiteside, Rosetta, Mrs., widow of the late Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.—17.
 Wordworth, the Right Rev. Christopher, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
- A PRILE.
- Adams, Borlase, Esq., of Bedford-square, J.P. for Middlesex.—23.
 Alexander, General Sir James Edward, C.B., F.R.S., Edin., Westerton, Bridge of Allan.—2.
 Anderson, Robert, Esq., A.R.S.A., an engraver and water-colour artist.—34.
 Andell, Richard, Esq., R.A., the well-known animal painter.—20.
 Ashbrook, Emily Theophilus, Viscountess.—5.
 Aymer, Michael, Esq., of Courtown, county Kildare, J.P.—4.
 Ayrton, William Scrope, Esq., of Southburn-by-Sea, Yorkshire, J.P.
 Bagot, Alan, Esq., the inventor of apparatus for saving life and preventing accidents in mines.
 Blackley, the Rev. William, M.A., late Vicar of Stanton-upon-Avon, Leicestershire.
 Boteler, Captain John Harvey, R.N., entered the Navy in 1808.
 Cairns, the Right Hon. Sir Hugh MacCalmont Cairns (Earl), Lord Chancellor in Lord Beaconsfield's Government.—2.
 Cotton, General Corbet, Col. 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.—30.
 Coffin, Dr. Robert Aston, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark.—16.
 Cromorne, Anne Elizabeth Emily, Dowager Lady.—11.
 Currey, the Rev. George, Master of the Charterhouse and Prebendary of St. Paul's.—30.
 De Freville, Mrs., of Hinxton Hall, Cambridge.
 Dent, Lady Selina, daughter of the eleventh Earl of Huntingdon.—22.
 Dunne, the Hon. Lady, widow of Captain the Hon. Sir Henry Duncan, R.N.—7.
 Eden, John, Esq., of Beamish Park, county Durham, J.P. and D.L.—1.
 Giles-Fuller, Arthur, Esq., M.A., of Youngbury, Berks, J.P.—8.
 Hales, Miss Mary Barbara, of Hales-place, Canterbury.—18.
 Hamilton, the Hon. Margaret Frances Florence, daughter of thirteenth Viscount Dillon.—19.
 Hurvey, Colonel C. Z., Royal Engineers.—6.
 Hawes, William, Esq., chairman of Council of the Society of Arts.
 Innes, Surgeon-General Francis William, M.D., C.B.—23.
 Kingston, Alfred, Esq., Ass. Keeper of Public Records, distinguished in antiquarian circles.—13.
 Knatchbull, Lieut.-General Reginald G., R.A., Bengal Artillery.—12.
 Knox, Mrs. Arthur, daughter of late Right Hon. Denis Dwyer, M.P., of Dunstable.—26.
 Lance, the Rev. John E., Rector of Burckland St. Mary, near Chard.
 Landers, General John Edmondstone, late of the Bengal Infantry.—6.
 Lawson, Sir William E., Genealogist of the Order of St. Patrick.—31.
 Lincoln, the Very Rev. J. W. Blakeley, Dean of.
 Lindsey, Lady Mary Catherine, of Glasnevin House, Dublin.—24.
 Lowndes, Edward William Esby, Esq., J.P., of Whaddon Hall.—18.
 Lynch-Blosse, the Hon. Lady (Elizabeth), daughter of Lord Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—2.
 Macan, General Henry, C.B.
 Marling, Margaret Williams, Dowager Lady.—18.
 McCulloch, Lieut.-Colonel William, formerly Political Agent at Munnebor.—6.
 Murray, General Freeman, formerly Governor of Bermuda.—14.
 Nottage, Alderman George "Swan," Lord Mayor of London.—11.
 Parker, Edith, Viscountess, of Down Place, Windsor.
 Patchell, Evan, Esq., of Allensmore Court, Hereford, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Hereford.—9.
 Perceval, the Rev. Henry, Rector of Elmley Lovett.—1.
 Pinhorn, William, Esq., Paymaster-in-Chief, R.N.
 Primrose, Colonel the Hon. Everard Henry.
 Pring, Mr. Justice Batcliffe, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland.
 Quin, Lady Edith Wyndham, daughter of the late Earl of Dunraven.—10.
 Rees, the Rev. Dr., President of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; author of the "History of Nonconformity in Wales," &c.—29.
 Richards, Brimley, Esq., musician and composer.
 Ragby, Major-General Christopher Palmer, Consul at Zanzibar.—14.
 Ruthven, Dowager Lady Mary, widow of James, fifth Lord Ruthven.
 Samuel, J. D'Aguiar, Esq., shipbuilder, formerly M.P. for Faversham and Tower Hamlets.
 Sartorius, Sir George Rose, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet; Count de Adenau, in Portugal.—7.
 Flase, the Dowager Lady, widow of Sir Frederick Flase, Bart.—10.
 Siborne, Laura, Countess of.—10.
 Silkirk, the Right Hon. Dumber James Douglas, sixth Earl of Keppel of the Great Seal of the United Kingdom now extinct.—11.
 Sullivan, the Right Hon. Sir Edward, Bart., 1st D., Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—13.
 Thurstle, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Hase, late Coldstream Guards.—5.
 Fisher, Thomas Neville, Esq., formerly H.M. Charge d'Affaires at Hayti.—49.
 Vaughan, Henry Halford, Esq., formerly Professor of Modern History at Oxford.—49.
 Wegman, Thomas Mathias, Esq., 1st D., late M.P. for Wolverhampton.—5.
 Wells, Lady Mary Elizabeth, wife of Sir Mordaunt Wells, C.B.—8.
 Wells, General Samuel, C.B.—8.
 Wilbraham, George Fortescue, Esq., Belmore House, Chelsea.—27.
 Winkley, Dowager Lady Sarah Philadelphia.—28.
- MAY.
- Aylmer, Sir Arthur Percy, twelfth Baronet, of Donadea, J.P.
 Boyle, Major Mordaunt Charles, King's Royal Rifle Corps.—5.
 Caraffa, of Naples, Princess (Sister Mary), of the Sisters of Charity St. Vincent de Paul, Clerkenwell-road.—21.
 Chaine, James, Esq., of Ballynaghy, county Antrim, M.P. for that county.—4.
 Chambers, Harriet, the widow of Dr. William Chambers.—10.
 Clutterbuck, the Rev. J. C., known as the "father of hydro-geology."
 Dixon, the Ven. Robert Victor, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh.—14.
 Dudley, the Right Hon. William Ward, Earl of.—7.
 Eden, the Rev. John Patrick, Hon. Canon of Durham and Rector of Sedgfield.—6.
- JUNE.
- Armstrong, Colonel Frederic Macnaghten, C.B.—22.
 Arnot, James Moncrieff, Esq., a past President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
 Buedict, Sir Julius, musical composer and conductor.—5.
 Biore, the Rev. Edward William, M.A., Vice Master of Trinity Coll., Cambridge.—24.
 Byron, Colonel William Gerard, 2nd Bart., King's Royal Rifle Corps, formerly General James, C.B.—24.
 Conway, General Thomas Byrdham, C.B.—7.
 Coventry, Captain Henry Amelius Beauchamp, known as a gentleman rider.—25.
 Douglas, Sir George Henry Scott, fourth Baronet.
 Fausa, Major-General Walter, C.B., Madras Staff Corps.—10.
 Pearson, the Ven. Henry, formerly Archbishop of Leicester.—12.
 Fitzgerald, the Right Hon. Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey, 1st C.L., &c.—28.
 Gethin, Sir Richard, seventh Baronet, late of Percy Mount, Supo.—11.
 Gooling, General William Clarke Finaide, late of Madras, R.A.—14.
 Gunning, the Rev. Sir John, fourth Baronet, of Horton.—30.
 Henneage, Charles Fenech, Gentleman Laborer of her Majesty's Privy Chamber.—1.
 Hyndson, Sir James Macaulay, K.C.B., of Tullis, Wicklow.—28.
 Hood, the Rev. Edwin Portant, author of a biography of Wordsworth, agent of Bentley, &c.
 Howard, Edward, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, late 34th Regiment.—26.

Jenkin, Professor Fleming, Professor of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh.—13.
 Kitten, James, Esq., of Leeds, founder of the Monkbridge and other ironworks.—30.
 Laddell, the Hon. Sir Adolphus Frederic Octavine, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.—29.
 Mackie, Robert Bownat, Esq., of St. John's House, Wakefield, M.P. for that town.—18.
 Madden, Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, Bengal Staff Corps.—12.
 Maist, the Rev. William Wyndham, Vicar of Ardeley, Stevenage, Herts.—13.
 Milman, Sir William, third Baronet, of Leaton, Devon.—17.
 Muir, Surgeon-General Sir William Muir, K.C.B., Honorary Physician to the Queen.—5.
 Pallas, Ellen, wife of the Lord Chief Baron Exchequer in Ireland.—32.
 Perry, Lady, Margaret, Countess, widow of Lord Joceline Percy.—19.
 Phillips, Major Henry Burch Iye, J.P., late 27th Inniskillings.
 Ramsbottom, John Richard Esq., J.P. and D.L., late 16th Lancashire.—20.
 Rouch, the Rev. Frederick, Minor Canon of Canterbury, and Vicar of Littlebourne.
 Scott, Sir James Sibbald David, third Baronet, of Dunnin, J.P. and D.L.—24.
 Stokes, Admiral John Lort, of Scotchwell, Pembroke.—11.

JULY.

Alexander, Major William, late 10th Bengal Light Cavalry.—11.
 Allen, Sir George Wigram, K.C.M.G. Barnett, Deputy Surgeon-General Oliver, C.I.E.—24.
 Bartlett, Major-General Henley T., retired Lieut.-Colonel Bengal Staff Corps.—26.
 Brady, Captain Maxire Kyle, of the Royal Engineers.—16.
 Blunt, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred, of Heathfield Park, Sussex.—5.
 Cadell, Lieut-General Alexander Tod, late Madras R.A.—14.
 Cavendish, Mrs. Caroline.—13.
 Chestnall, Anne, Ennabath.
 Dowager Countess of, daughter of Cecil, Lord Forester.—26.
 Coneybeare, the Rev. Charles, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Hants.—20.
 Crofton, General John Elliott, 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—17.
 Cunningham, the Rev. James Joseph Myrton, M.A., Rector of Housheath, Cambridgeshire.—20.
 Dalrymple, Elphinstone, Francis Anstruther, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.—6.
 De Huel, Felix John, late Solicitor of H.M. Customs.—31.
 Delap, the Rev. Robert, of Monellan, in the county of Donegal.—25.
 Digby, Colonel John Almon, late of the Grenadier Guards.—13.
 Douglas, General Charles, Royal Artillery.—28.
 Elcombe, the Rev. Henry F., M.A., Rector of Glast, Topham, Devon.—30.
 Erskine, the Hon. James Augustine, late Ass. Commissary-General.—21.
 Ewart, Colonel Richard Sheridan, late 30th Reg. Bengal Army.—19.
 Fairlie, Robert F., Esq., an eminent engineer.—31.
 Flude, General Thomas Peters, Col. Commandant Royal Artillery.—11.
 Graham, William, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire.—16.
 Hunter, Colonel Richard, late 7th Madras Cavalry.—4.
 Jones, the Rev. John Harries, Ph.D., of Trevelock College, Brecon.—21.
 Kavanagh, Lady Harriet Margaret, daughter of the second Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B.—14.
 Langston, the Rev. Augustus Wemyss, M.A., Rector of Little Fyssham, Norfolk.—27.
 Law, the Hon. Henry Spencer, J.P. and D.L. for Kent.—16.
 Lynch, Mrs. Henry, Theodora Eliza, auth. a successful writer of fiction and poetry.

Law-Warner, the Rev. Henry James, M.A., Hon. Canon of Norwich.—10.
 Macfarlane, James, Esq., a Scottish Journalist.
 Miles, Major-General Charles W., late Bengal Staff Corps.—26.
 Montefiore, Sir Moses, first Baronet, in his 101st year.—28.
 O'Halloran, Captain W.L., Auditor-General of South Australia.—15.
 Pim, Jonathan, Esq., formerly M.P. for the city of Dublin.—6.
 Poole, the Right Rev. Arthur W., D.D., Missionary Bishop of Japan.—14.
 Robinson, Sergeant James, Q.C., First Serj.-at-Law, Ireland.—1.
 Rowe, Mary, Dowager Countess of.—22.
 Salisbury, the Right Rev. George Moberly, D.C.L., Bishop of.—6.
 Smith, Donald Macleod, Esq., Sheriff Substituted of Nairn and Elgin.
 Stepany, Henry Herbert, Esq., late of Dunro Abbey.—18.
 Stopford, Admiral James Sydney, R.N.—8.
 Torphichen, Helen, Baroness, widow of Robert, eleventh Lord Torphichen.—23.
 Veitch, William, J.L.D., the eminent Greek scholar.—8.
 Von Stieglitz, Charles Augustus, Esq., of Knockbarragh Park, in the county of Down.
 Wheeler, Edward Vincent, Esq., of Kyewood House, Worcester, J.P. and D.L.—4.
 Williams, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur, of Canada.—6.
 Williams, Henry, Esq., a well-known artist.—27.
 Yardley, Lady Amelia, widow of Sir William Yardley.—12.
 Young, the Rev. Edward Newton, Rector of Quainton, Bucks.—20.

AUGUST.

Allan, Colonel Grant, late of 12th Regiment M.N.I.—5.
 Alchmarie, Susan, Countess of.—3.
 Beavor, Sir Thomas, Bart., of Highbury, Norfolk.—18.
 Brown, Major-General John Tatton Butler, R.A., present at the siege of Sebastopol.—19.
 Berkeley, the Rev. William Comyns, of Gutteridge Court, Worcester.—7.
 Boyle, Charles J., Esq., of Hall House, Mawthorpe.—20.
 Boyle, Edward Montagu, Esq., antiquary and genealogist.—11.
 Bristow, Robert Robertson, Esq., late of Privy Seal Office.—15.
 Chapman, Colonel John Feyer, 7th Dragoon Guards.—11.
 Colvin, Dr. Thomas, R.N. Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets.—18.
 Connolly, Peter, Esq., of Coolmore, county Kilkenny.—7.
 Coulson, the Hon. Mrs. Blenkinsopp, daughter of George Anson, seventh Lord Byron.—1.
 Cuthbert, James, Esq., a well-known horticulturist.—1.
 Cuyler, Sir Charles Henry Johnes, Bart.—17.
 Eile-Drax, Miss Maria Caroline, of Olantigh Tower, Kent.—18.
 Fowke, Henry, Mayor of Derby.—18.
 Goodacre, the Rev. Francis Burgess, Rector of Wilby, Norfolk.—14.
 Griffiths, the Rev. John, D.D., Warden of Wadham College.—14.
 Halifax, the Right Hon. Charles Wood, Viscount.—8.
 Ilion-Maxwell, Sir John, sixth Baronet, of Springkell, county Dumfries.—22.
 Ince, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B., was long in the Colonial service.
 Homfray, Henry, Esq., of Broadwaters House, Worcestershire, J.P. and D.L.—9.
 Houghton, the Right Hon. Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord, D.C.L., LL.D., &c.—11.
 Jones, Hugh Heywood, Esq., of Larkhill, Liverpool.—3.
 Kennedy, Vice-Admiral I.I., C.B.—18.
 Killalee, the Very Rev. William Jackson, Dean, at Killarney, Bishop.—4.
 Knapford, Douglas, Esq., Recorder of Margate.

Legge, Lady Georgiana Caroline, fifth daughter of third Earl of Dartmouth.—11.
 Murray, W. Fowell, Esq., one of the Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy.—29.
 Muspratt, James Randall, B.C.S., late Judge Parnesh.—17.
 Muspratt, Richard, Esq., of Trelawny House, Flint, J.P.—18.
 Nash, John Pearson, M.D., Surgeon-Major Madras Army.—17.
 Oakley, the Rev. W. Henry, Rector of Wyfordby.—18.
 Phillips, the Rev. Canon Gilbert Henderson, York.
 Potts, Robert, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.—5.
 Puckle, Major-General James, late of Mysore.—18.
 Purton, Thomas Pardoe, Esq., J.P., of Fountains Hall, Salop.—12.
 Ray, Captain Edward Hood Lingard, R.N. Southsea.—12.
 Richardson, the Rev. Richard, of Capenhurst Hall, Cheshire.—12.

Stracey, Sir Henry Josias, sixth Baronet, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for East Norfolk.—7.
 Stranham, Eliza, wife of General Sir Anthony Stranham, K.C.B.—19.
 Tempest, Lord Ernest M'Donnell Vane.—13.
 Thompson, Major-General Richard Lloyd, late 45th N.I.—18.
 Thoms, William John, Esq., F.S.A., projector and editor of *Notes and Queries*, &c.—15.
 Trelawny, Sir John Selousbury, ninth Baronet, of Trelawny, D.L.—4.
 Walker, William, Esq., F.R.C.S., surgeon-oculist to the Queen in Scotland.—16.
 Walsh, Frederick William, one of the Judges of the Court of Bankruptcy, Ireland.—7.
 Wigan, Horace, Esq., an actor and dramatist.—7.
 Wigram, William Knox, Esq., of The Obelisks, Twickenham, author of "The Justice's Notebook"—4.

EXPENDITURE OF THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

The report of the Asylums Board, 1885, shows an increased expenditure, and deals with the subject as a whole. From it we learn that, although an enormous amount of money was spent, infectious diseases had increased, and proceeded on very much the same lines as heretofore. Indeed, the entire policy of the Metropolitan Asylums Board seems to have been based on the idea of providing everything for an emergency, with which the Board was unable to cope when it arose, instead of providing for average requirements, accompanied by elastic arrangements that could grasp all the necessities of an epidemic when it occurred. In support of this statement the report refers to a number of striking facts. Taking the years from 1880 to 1884, the capacity of the hospitals and average number of beds occupied was as follows:—

Year.	Capacity.	Beds Occupied.
1880	2172	501
1881	2522	1137
1882	2551	678
1883	1201	491
1884	2601	1088

Again, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1884, when there was an epidemic of smallpox, the hospitals were barely one-half full, and yet accommodation for another 512 was added at Winchester-hill. According to the official statement of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, the cost per bed per day of the hospitals, for the year ending Michaelmas, 1884, was:—Eastern, 13s. 9d.; South-Western, 8s. 1d.; Western, 15s. 1d.; South-Eastern, 11s. 2d.; North-Western, 11s. 10d.; Watlington, 11s. 5d.; ships, 8s. 4d.; Darent Camp, 5s. A comparison of the relative cost of the maintenance of officers and patients per day also brings out some curious results:—

Hospital.	Patients.	Officers.
Eastern (Homerton)	3s. 1d.	4s. 2d.
South-Western (Stockwell)	1s. 4d.	3s. 11d.
Western (Fulham)	1s. 6d.	7s. 8d.
South-Eastern (Deptford)	1s. 4d.	4s. 7d.
North-Western (Hamstead)	2s. 4d.	3s. 11d.

In 1884, with an average number of 1831 patients, there appears to have been an excessive number of officers employed. The discrepancy in the various hospitals of the cost of maintaining patients and officers is, the report observes, not only very remarkable but very suggestive. It is extremely questionable, it proceeds, whether the Local Government Board would have allowed such a state of things to exist in any workhouse or district school. It appears that the increase of expenditure in the year ended Lady Day, 1884, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880, was £87,000. The amount of the calls made upon the several unions and parishes for the year ending Michaelmas, 1884, was £454,302, while for the half-year to Lady Day of the present year the amount was £325,661. Against this alarmingly increasing expenditure, the committee contend that the number of patients under treatment bears no proportion whatever, the average number for the years 1883 and 1884 being 503 and 504 respectively. The report deals with other apparent irregularities on the part of the managers, and, reviewing the operations of the Board from its commencement, the committee concludes that the results are eminently unsatisfactory. There has, they allege, been an enormous expenditure on large establishments which were far in excess of the requirements for pauper cases, and, though they are used to a great extent for non-pauper cases, for which they were never intended, are far from full. The management has evidently been unsound in principle and most lavish in cost. As an example, the introduction of electric lighting into these establishments. Again, the expenditure of the Eastern Hospital for 1884 was £59,940, and the daily average of patients was 229. Thus the annual cost of a patient, on an average, at this hospital was about £260. As a large number of the patients were children, and as the expenditure referred to does not include rent or rates, it may be seen at a glance that the management of the Eastern Hospital was extravagant and wasteful, if not sinful. Spirits, wines, and beers were consumed in extraordinary quantities. In the last quarter of 1884 "there was said to have been consumed 1455 bottles of champagne, 970 bottles of brandy, 2571 bottles of port, 2447 of 'pint' bottles of port, besides sherry, brandy, whisky, gin, claret, and hock. There was also consumed during the same quarter of a year £25 worth of mineral waters, 2116 worth of beer, and £423 worth of milk." Yet infectious diseases had increased, although the stamping out of infectious diseases in the metropolis was supposed to be one of the objects for which the Metropolitan Asylums Board was created.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1886.

AUGUST.



GROUSE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, &c.	RISES.		MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT				HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.	
			Rises.	Sets.	After Noon.	Sets.	Before Sunrise.	After Sunset.	London.	Bridge.	Liverpool.	Dock.				
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	S	6TH SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	4 25	6 57	7 46	6 0	8 25					2 18	2 42	11 43	—	213
2	M	Battle of Sedan, 1870	4 26	6 1	7 44	7 21	8 56					3 6	3 28	0 7	0 31	214
3	Tu	Bank of England founded, 1722	1 28	5 57	7 42	8 42	9 27					3 53	4 16	0 53	1 18	215
4	W	G. Canning died, 1827	4 30	5 52	7 41	10 1	9 54					4 41	5 6	1 41	2 6	216
5	Th	Lord Howe died, 1799	4 31	5 46	7 40	11 17	10 21					5 28	5 51	2 31	2 53	217
6	F	Snake of Edinburgh born, 1844	4 33	5 40	7 38	Altern.	10 52					6 14	6 38	3 16	3 39	218
7	S	Queen Caroline died, 1821	4 35	5 33	7 36	1 39	11 21					7 3	7 30	4 3	4 28	219
8	S	7TH SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	4 36	5 25	7 34	2 45	Morn.					7 58	8 30	4 55	5 23	220
9	M	Greenwich Observatory commenced, 1875	4 38	5 17	7 32	3 45	0 1					9 4	9 41	5 55	6 29	221
10	Tu	St. Laurence	4 40	5 9	7 31	4 39	0 43					10 22	11 0	7 9	7 47	222
11	W	Dog Days end	4 41	4 59	7 29	5 27	1 31					11 36	—	8 25	9 1	223
12	Th	Grouse-shooting begins. Trinity	4 42	4 49	7 27	6 9	2 22					0 10	0 37	9 35	10 2	224
13	F	Old Lammas Day	4 44	4 39	7 25	6 43	3 19					1 1	1 23	10 26	10 48	225
14	S	Prince Albert of Prussia born, 1862	4 45	4 28	7 23	7 14	4 18					1 45	2 3	11 10	11 28	226
15	S	8TH SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	4 46	4 17	7 21	7 39	5 19					2 21	2 36	11 46	—	227
16	M	Gaslights first introduced, 1807	4 47	4 5	7 19	8 4	6 22					2 54	3 10	0 1	0 19	228
17	Tu	Frederick the Great died, 1788	4 49	3 52	7 17	8 27	7 25					3 26	3 41	0 35	0 51	229
18	W	Beattie died, 1803	4 51	3 39	7 15	8 48	8 28					3 56	4 14	1 6	1 21	230
19	Th	Earl Russell born, 1702	4 52	3 26	7 13	9 13	9 31					4 30	4 45	1 39	1 55	231
20	F	Battle of Saragossa, 1810	4 53	3 12	7 11	9 38	10 35					5 1	5 16	2 10	2 26	232
21	S	Blackcock-shooting begins	4 55	2 57	7 9	10 6	11 41					5 35	5 52	2 41	3 0	233
22	S	9TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	4 57	2 42	7 7	10 40	Altern.					6 11	6 33	3 17	3 36	234
23	M	Sir W. Herschel died, 1822	4 59	2 27	7 5	11 19	1 54					6 58	7 24	3 58	4 23	235
24	Tu	St. Bartholomew	5 1	2 11	7 3	Morn.	2 57					7 56	8 29	4 49	5 21	236
25	W	David Hume died, 1776	5 2	1 55	7 1	0 8	3 58					9 6	9 51	5 54	6 31	237
26	Th	Sir R. Walpole born, 1676	5 3	1 39	6 59	1 5	4 51					10 32	11 10	7 16	7 57	238
27	F	Thompson (poet) died, 1748	5 5	1 22	6 57	2 13	5 88					11 47	—	8 35	9 12	239
28	S	St. Augustine	5 7	1 5	6 55	3 30	6 18					0 18	0 46	9 43	10 11	240
29	S	10TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 8	0 27	6 53	4 51	6 52					1 12	1 36	10 37	11 4	241
30	M	Length of Day, 13h. 41m.	5 10	0 29	6 51	6 13	7 24					2 2	2 25	11 27	11 50	242
31	Tu	John Bunyan died, 1688	5 12	Morn.	6 49	7 33	7 52					2 48	3 12	—	0 13	243



NOT TO BE CAUGHT BY CHAFF.
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE WORK OF THE POST OFFICE.

The work of the Post Office during the past year, 1884, has in many of its departments shown a considerable growth.

The average number of letters to each person in the United Kingdom increased from 16 in 1854, 22 in 1864 to 39 in 1884. Including post-cards, the average per person was 42, a far larger proportion than in any other country. The number of post offices in the United Kingdom increased by 458, making the total number 16,484, of which 919 are head offices; 773 letter-boxes have been added, bringing the total number of receptacles of all sorts for letters up to about 38,000. The total number of officers on the permanent establishment of the department is about 48,000. The number added during the year having been 1886. The number of females included in this total is 2819. Besides the foregoing, there are, it is estimated, about 47,000 persons employed by local postmasters, &c., throughout the country to aid in carrying on the business of the department. During the year much attention was devoted to devising new measures for expediting the conveyance of mails by railway throughout the United Kingdom, and to completing measures undertaken in the previous year with the same object. Additional payments to railway companies, amounting in all to about £72,000 a year, were made. The number of parcels carried by the department increased steadily. No less than 22,004,373 parcels were posted, of which 19,222,047 were posted in England and Wales, 2,378,177 in Scotland, and 1,304,149 in Ireland. The arrangements for Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post were completed, and the department accepts parcels not exceeding 7 lb. in weight for transmission to Gibraltar, Egypt, Aden, India, and British Burma.

The number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c., received in the Returned Letter Offices was 5,626,877, showing a decrease of 1.8 per cent over the previous year. Of this total 512,826 letters were unreturnable, and of 36,473 letters which were posted without any address whatever, 1886 contained value to the total of £3696. Upwards of 45,000 parcels could not be delivered, owing chiefly to incorrect packing and incomplete addresses. A remarkable instance of carelessness occurred at Birmingham: two cheques, for £117 and £20, one payable to bearer and the other uncrossed, were posted in a letter-box without cover or address. They were sent to the Returned Letter Office and duly restored to their owners.

The business of the Post Office Savings Bank continues to develop. The total amount due to depositors on Dec. 31 last was £44,773,773, an increase of £3,002,985 over the previous year. This is exclusive of the balance of Government Stock held by depositors at the close of the year, which amounted to £1,916,325. The deposits were 6,458,707 in number and £14,510,411 in amount, as compared with 6,292,308, amounting to £13,575,167, in 1883; and the withdrawals were 2,198,799 in number and £12,530,568 in amount, as compared with 2,076,466, amounting to £11,801,171, in 1883. The amount of interest credited to depositors was £1,025,117, being an increase of £69,306 over the previous year. The greatest number of deposits made in one day was 46,041, on Jan. 7, amounting to £102,768; but the largest amount deposited in one day was £123,500, which was deposited on Jan. 1. The greatest number of withdrawals in one day took place on Dec. 23, when this sum 14,843, amounting to £45,450; and the largest amount withdrawn in one day was on Aug. 7, when the number was 8077 and the amount £78,473. The daily average of deposits was 21,107, amounting to £47,430, and of withdrawals 7147, amounting to £34,414. The average amount of each deposit was £2 4s. 11d., and of each withdrawal 25 14s. The number of new accounts opened during the year was 774,264, and 540,296 were closed, as compared with 772,201 accounts opened and 525,595 closed in 1883.

The inland money orders varied last year were upwards of 11,900,000 in number, and £23,600,000 in amount; the decrease, as compared with the previous year, being 1,832,605 in the number, and £1,475,418 in amount. Against this falling off must be reckoned the very large increase in the number and amount of postal orders referred to below. There was a slight decrease in the foreign orders, but an increase in the colonial orders. The total number of money orders of all descriptions was 12,214,592, and the amount £24,323,295, as compared with 14,028,302 and £25,046,008 in 1883-4. It is noticeable that upwards of 49 per cent of the money orders were for sums not exceeding £1. A system came into operation on Jan. 1 last under which foreign and colonial countries, which have no direct money order system between each other, can send and receive orders through Great Britain. This system, which is simple and inexpensive, but very convenient, has been adopted by a large number of States.

The increased facilities afforded by the provisions of the Act affecting postal orders, passed in 1883, and the reduction of the rates of commission, have contributed to the rapid development of that branch of business, and the total number of orders paid last year was 18,681,164, amounting in value to £7,586,347, as compared with 12,296,556 orders, amounting to £5,028,663, in 1883-4.

The telegraph business of the country shows but little development; an increase of only 942,000 messages in the year cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The yearly increase has, owing no doubt to the stagnation of trade, the competition of the telephone, and the rapidity of the letter post, been steadily diminishing during the last five years. The expenditure has, however, largely increased, and it will be noticed that last year it exceeded the revenue by about £26,000, and that for two years no contribution has been made towards the payment of the interest, amounting to £326,417 a year, on the capital invested. The department has at present twenty-seven telephone exchanges open in various county towns, with a list of 1141 subscribers, paying a total of £22,600 a year; but by far the greater part of the telephone exchange business of the country continues to be conducted by private companies, who now obtain licences from the department on the very liberal terms laid down in August, 1884. The royalties paid by companies amounted to only £18,370 in the year. A considerable reduction is, however, about to be tried in the telegraph department.

The gross revenue of the Post Office for the year was £10,032,488, and the expenditure £7,586,164, leaving a net revenue of £2,446,324, being a decrease of £40,800 on the previous year.

POSTAL CHANGES IN 1885.

Letters posted at any branch office, receiving-house, pillar-post, or wall letter-box in the town districts of London up to 7 p.m. are in time for delivery the same night in the districts in which posted, and in certain adjoining districts. All the night mails for the provinces share in the extension of posting time. Thus, in the town districts the posting is as under:—In any letter-box, 6 p.m.; ditto, with fee of 1d., 7; at head district offices, with fee of 1d., 7.30; at St. Martin's-le-Grand, with fee of 1d., 7.45; at the railway stations, with fee of 1d., up to the time of the departure of the trains. For some towns the payment of a late fee is not required, as the night mail letters are forwarded by late trains.

Next to this change in immediate interest to Londoners is the complete reorganisation of the northern postal services, including the Scotch, Irish, and North of England mails. The great feature of the scheme is the establishment for the first time in the history of the Post Office of a special mail-train, which runs from Euston to Perth, detaching the Irish mails at Crewe, and having subsidiary services in connection with it. This train leaves Euston twenty minutes earlier than heretofore—namely, 8.30 p.m. Letters for this dispatch can be posted in the town districts of the metropolis generally without late fee half an hour later—namely, up to 9 p.m. at any office, letter-box, or pillar-post. On payment of a late fee of 1d., letters can be posted in town district letter-boxes one hour later—viz., up to 7 p.m.; and half an hour later at the head district offices—viz., up to 7.30 p.m.; and up to 7.45 p.m. at the chief office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The late letter-box at the Euston-square Railway Station is kept open for the receipt of late letters, upon which 1d. fee must be prepaid, until 8.30 p.m., and such letters as may be posted in the travelling post office up to the time of departure of the train. These mails are due at Aberdeen forty minutes earlier, at Inverness one hour and forty minutes earlier, and at other places in proportion.

In addition to the outward dispatch from the metropolis, an equally elaborate series of trains convey the mails southwards, permitting of a much earlier delivery. There is practically no restriction as to the size of letters. The scale of postage applicable to letters between 2oz. and 14oz. in weight is continued without limit. The letter postage advances as follows:—For the first ounce, 1d.; for 2oz., 1½d.; for all greater weights, 1d. for every 2oz. plus a penny. Consequently, letters weighing over 12oz. will be accepted at the following rates of postage:—Above 12oz., under 14oz., 4½d.; above 14oz., under 16oz., 5d.; above 16oz., under 18oz., 5½d.; above 18oz., under 20oz., 6d.; above 20oz., under 22oz., 6½d.; above 22oz., under 24oz., 7d.; and so on at the rate of 1d. for every additional 2oz. The parcel post is extended to places abroad, at the same rates as for India, Gibraltar, and Egypt, and the insurance of registered postal packets, and also of parcels. The West India mails are dispatched regularly every two weeks—i.e., on each alternate Thursday, commencing at the end of July, instead of on the 2nd and 17th of each month. Another important change is, that an insurance can be effected upon parcels up to £10; and, above all, the long-promised 6d. telegrams came into operation on Oct. 1, 1885.

TELEGRAMS.

Charge for twelve words 6d., inclusive of address of sender and receiver; for twenty-four words 1s., inclusive of address. If, therefore, the address requires six words, the message must consist of eighteen words only for 1s., in place of twenty as heretofore.

INLAND BOOK POST.

The postage is one halfpenny for every 2oz. or part of that weight. A packet posted wholly unpaid is charged with double the book postage; and if posted partially prepaid, with double the deficiency.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BOOK POST.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 in. in length and 12 in. in width or depth. The postage is 1s. a pound.

FOREIGN CARD POST.

The postage of a card is in every case one half the rate for a single letter. Foreign post-cards with an impressed stamp of 1d. and 1½d. each are sold at that rate, and are transmissible to all Continental countries of the Postal Union.

REGISTRATION (INLAND AND FOREIGN).

The fee for registering a letter, newspaper, or book-packet passing between any two places in the United Kingdom is twopenny.

INDIAN PARCEL POST.

1. Persons wishing to send parcels to any part of British India and Burma can now do so.
2. The charge for parcels is 1s. per lb. or fraction of 1 lb., covering transit from London to destination in India.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Postal orders, for certain fixed sums from 1s. up to £1, are issued to the public at all post offices at which money-order business is transacted. The following are the amounts for which postal orders are issued, together with the poundage payable in respect of each order:—

Amount of Order.	Poundage.	Amount of Order.	Poundage.
1s. 0d. ...	1d.	7s. 6d. ...	1d.
1s. 6d. ...	1d.	10s. 0d. ...	2d.
2s. 0d. ...	1d.	20s. 0d. ...	3d.

The person to whom a postal order is issued must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the money-order office at which the amount is to be paid.

MONEY ORDERS.

The commission on Inland Money Orders is:—
For sums under 10s., 2d.; 10s. and under £2, 3d.; £2 and under £3, 4d.; £3 and under £4, 5d.; £4 and under £5, 6d.; £5 and under £6, 7d.; £6 and under £7, 8d.; £7 and under £8, 9d.; £8 and under £9, 10d.; £9 and under £10, 11d.; £10, 1s.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Post-Office Savings Banks are established at all money-order offices in the United Kingdom, and are open for the receipt and payment of money and for the transaction of Government Stock business daily during the hours appointed for money-order business.

THE PARCELS POST.

The following are the general conditions in regard to weight, dimensions, rates, and time of postage:—

FOR AN INLAND POSTAL PARCEL of a weight

The rate of postage to be prepaid in ordinary postage stamps—

Not exceeding 1 lb. ...	0s. 8d.
Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 3 lb. ...	0s. 6d.
" 3 lb. " " 5 lb. ...	0s. 4d.
" 5 lb. " " 7 lb. ...	1s. 0d.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES.

JANUARY.

The Moon will be near Mercury on the morning of the 3rd. She will be near Venus during the evening hours of the 8th and 9th, the planet being to the left of the Moon on the former and to her right on the latter day. She is near Saturn during the nights of the 17th and 18th, he being to the left of the Moon on the former night and to the right on the latter. She is near Mars during the night common to the 23rd and 24th, the planet being very near and to the left of the Moon till 1h a.m. on the 24th; the nearest approach will be about 2h a.m., after which time the Moon will be a little to the left of the planet. She is near Jupiter from the time of rising on the 24th, throughout the night the planet being to the right of the Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 5th at 44 minutes after 7h in the morning.	
First Quarter " 13th " 24 " 0 " afternoon.	
Full Moon " 20th " 45 " 7 " morning.	
Last Quarter " 27th " 31 " 1 " morning.	

She is most distant from the Earth on the 5th, and nearest to it on the 20th. Mercury rises morning star, rising on the 1st at 6h 10m a.m., or 1h 49m before the Sun; on the 5th at 6h 15m a.m., or 1h 49m before the Sun; on the 11th at 6h 37m a.m., or 1h 38m before sunrise; on the 18th at 6h 37m a.m., or 1h 23m before the Sun; on the 21st at 6h 49m a.m., or 1h 6m before the Sun; on the 26th at 6h 50m a.m., or 51 minutes before the Sun; and on the last day at 7h 8m a.m., or 36 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 3rd, at his greatest western elongation (23 deg. 21 min.) on the 5th, in his descending node on the 20th, and in aphelion on the 30th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 8h 4m p.m., on the 11th at 8h 5m p.m., on the 21st at 8h 6m p.m., and on the 31st at 7h 34m p.m. She is near the Moon on the 9th, in her descending node on the 4th, at her greatest brilliancy on the 18th, and stationary among the stars on the 26th.

Mars rises on the 1st at 10h 15m p.m., on the 11th at 8h 46m p.m., on the 21st at 7h 12m p.m., and on the 31st at 5h 31m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 23rd and 24th, and stationary among the stars on the 26th.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 11h 36m p.m., on the 11th at 10h 55m p.m., on the 21st at 10h 20m p.m., and on the 31st at 8h 39m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 24th, and stationary among the stars on the 26th.

Saturn sets on the 1st at 7h 46m a.m., or 22 minutes before sunrise; on the 12th at 6h 59m a.m., or 1h 6m before the Sun has risen; on the 22nd at 6h 18m a.m., or 1h 30m before sunrise; on the 31st at 5h 32m a.m., or 1h 51m before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 17th and 18th.

FEBRUARY.

The Moon is near Mercury on the 2nd. She is very near Venus on the evening of the 5th, the closest approach will be about 7 o'clock; she is near Saturn on the 14th, being to the right of the planet during the early evening hours; the nearest approach will be at 5h p.m., after which time the planet will be at the right of the Moon, the distance increasing as the night advances. She is near Mars during the night common to the 19th and 20th, being to the right of the planet, the distance decreasing throughout the night, the nearest approach being on the morning of the 20th at 6 o'clock. She is near Jupiter throughout the night of the 20th, being to the right of the planet till after midnight; the nearest approach will be at 2h a.m. on the 21st, after which the planet will be to the right of the Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 4th at 15 minutes after 3h in the morning.	
First Quarter " 12th " 45 " 2 " morning.	
Full Moon " 19th " 15 " 6 " afternoon.	
Last Quarter " 26th " 11 " 5 " afternoon.	

She is most distant from the Earth on the 3rd, and nearest to it on the 19th.

Mercury rises on the 5th at 7h 18m a.m., or 21 minutes before sunrise; on the 10th at 7h 15m a.m., or 10 minutes before the Sun; on the 17th at 7h 15m a.m., or 1 minute before the Sun. He sets on the 24th at 5h 22m p.m., or 7 minutes before sunset, and on the 26th at 5h 36m p.m., or 4 minutes after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 2nd, near Venus on the 19th, and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 24th.

Venus sets on the 1st at 7h 29m p.m., on the 11th at 6h 38m p.m.; on the 18th at 4h 49m p.m., or 31 minutes after sunset; on the 21st at 5h 24m p.m., or 5 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 22nd she rises at 5h 50m a.m., or on the 26th at 5h 27m a.m. She is near the Moon on the 5th, in perihelion on the 6th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 15th.

Mars rises on the 1st at 8h 27m p.m., on the 11th at 7h 28m p.m., on the 21st at 6h 42m p.m., on the 26th at 5h 53m p.m., or 17 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 19th and 20th, and in aphelion on the 7th.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 9h 35m p.m., on the 11th at 8h 53m p.m., on the 21st at 8h 9m p.m., on the 28th at 7h 36m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 20th and 21st.

Saturn sets on the 2nd at 5h 32m a.m., or 2h 8m before sunrise; on the 12th at 4h 51m a.m., on the 22nd at 4h 10m a.m., on the 26th at 3h 45m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 14th.

MARCH.

The Moon is near Venus on the morning of the 4th, being to the left of the planet. She is near Mercury during the evening of the 6th. She is near Saturn during the night of the 13th, being to the right of the planet, the distance decreasing as the night advances. She is near Mars during the night of the 18th, being to the right of the planet till after midnight; the nearest approach will be at 2h 0m a.m. on the 19th, and after this time the planet will be to the right of the Moon. She will be near Jupiter during the night hours of the 19th and morning hours of the 20th; she will be to the right of the planet, but the distance decreases as the night advances. She will be near Saturn a second time this month on the morning of the last day, the planet being to the left of the Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 5th at 4 minutes after 10h in the afternoon.	
First Quarter " 12th " 17 " 1 " afternoon.	
Full Moon " 20th " 37 " 4 " morning.	
Last Quarter " 27th " 41 " 10 " morning.	

She is most distant from the Earth on the 2nd, nearest on the 15th, and again most distant on the 30th.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 5h 58m p.m., or 21 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 6th at 6h 30m p.m., or 5 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 11th at 7h 13m p.m., or 1h 18m after the Sun; on the 16th at 7h 41m p.m., or 1h 40m after sunset; on the 21st at 8h 6m p.m., or 1h 54m after the Sun has set; on the 26th at 8h 19m p.m., or 1h 50m

after the Sun sets; and on the last day at 7h 55m p.m., or 1h 26m after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 6th, in his ascending node on the 10th, in perihelion on the 15th, at his greatest eastern elongation (16 deg. 31 min.) on the 22nd, and stationary among the stars on the 30th.

Venus rises on the 4th at 5h 11m a.m., or 1h 31m before sunrise; on the 14th at 4h 40m a.m., or 1h 30m before the Sun; on the 24th at 4h 15m a.m., or 1h 19m before the Sun has risen; and on the 31st at 4h 6m a.m., or 1h 25m before the Sun rises. She is near the Moon on the 4th and 31st, stationary among the stars on the 10th, at her greatest brilliancy on the 21st.

Mars rises on the 1st at 5h 54m p.m., or 16 minutes after the Sun; on the 21st he sets at 6h 24m a.m., or 1 minute before sunrise; on the 24th at 5h 47m a.m., or 10 minutes before the Sun has risen; on the 31st at 5h 16m a.m., or 25 minutes before the Sun rises. He is near the Moon on the 14th and 19th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 6th.

Jupiter rises on the 2nd at 7h 23m p.m., or 4h 49m after sunset; on the 12th at 6h 41m p.m., or 44 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 18th at 6h 14m p.m., or 8 minutes after the Sun sets. He sets on the 31st at 4h 31m a.m., or at the same time as the Sun rises. He is near the Moon on the 20th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 21st.

Saturn sets on the 3rd at 3h 34m a.m., on the 13th at 2h 56m a.m., on the 23rd at 2h 18m a.m., on the 31st at 1h 49m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th, stationary among the stars on the 3rd, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 22nd.

APRIL.

The Moon will be near Venus on the morning of the 1st day, the planet being to the right of the Moon. She is near Mercury on the evening of the 4th; she is near Saturn during the evening and night hours of the 9th, being to the right of the planet, and she is near the same planet on the 10th, being to the left of Saturn. She is to the right and near Mars during the evening and night hours of the 14th; the nearest approach will be at 1 a.m. on the 15th; after this time she will be to the left of the planet; she is near Jupiter during the nights of the 15th and 16th, being to the right of the planet on the former and to the left on the latter night, and she is near Venus during the morning of the last day. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 4th at 31 minutes after 2h in the afternoon.	
First Quarter " 11th " 44 " 5 " afternoon.	
Full Moon " 18th " 59 " 2 " afternoon.	
Last Quarter " 26th " 16 " 5 " morning.	

She is nearest the Earth on the 5th, and most distant from it on the 27th.

Mercury sets on the 1st at 7h 43m p.m., or 1h 15m after the Sun; on the 5th at 7h 18m p.m., or 40 minutes after sunset; on the 11th at 6h 30m p.m., or 16 minutes before the Sun; he rises on the 5th at 4h 24m a.m., or 5 minutes before sunrise; on the 11th at 3h 56m a.m., or 19 minutes before the Sun; on the 16th at 4h 40m a.m., or 25 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 21st at 4h 25m a.m., or half an hour before the Sun has risen; on the 26th at 4h 13m a.m., or 32 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 4th and 5th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 14th, in his descending node on the 18th, stationary among the stars on the 21st, and in aphelion on the 26th.

Venus rises on the 3rd at 4h 0m a.m., or 1h 51m before sunrise; on the 13th at 3h 41m a.m., or 1h 27m before the Sun has risen; on the 23rd at 3h 26m a.m., or 1h 22m before the Sun rises; on the 30th at 3h 15m a.m., or 1h 22m before the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 30th, in her ascending node on the 26th, and at her greatest western elongation (46 deg. 8 min.) on the 29th.

Mars sets on the 3rd at 5h 1m a.m., or 39 minutes before the Sun; on the 13th at 4h 16m a.m., or 55 minutes before the Sun has risen; on the 23rd at 3h 55m a.m., or 1h 17m before the Sun rises; on the 30th at 3h 5m a.m., or 1h 29m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 14th and 15th, and stationary among the stars on the 18th.

Jupiter sets on the 1st at 5h 37m a.m., or 1 minute before sunrise; on the 12th at 4h 48m a.m., or 25 minutes before the Sun has risen; on the 22nd at 4h 10m a.m., or 44 minutes before the Sun rises. He is near the Moon on the 15th and 16th.

Saturn sets on the 2nd at 1h 41m a.m.; on the 12th at 1h 3m a.m.; on the 22nd at 0h 24m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 9th and 10th.

MAY.

The Moon is near Mercury on the morning of the 2nd; she is very near Saturn during the evening of the 7th; she is near Mars during the evening and night hours of the 11th and 12th, being to the right of the planet on the 11th, and to the left on the 12th. She is near Jupiter during the night of the 18th, the planet being to the right of the Moon, and she is very near Venus on the morning of the 30th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 4th at 43 minutes after 3h in the morning.	
First Quarter " 11th " 20 " 1 " morning.	
Full Moon " 18th " 47 " 1 " morning.	
Last Quarter " 25th " 38 " 11 " afternoon.	

She is nearest the Earth at midnight on the 11th, and most distant from it at midnight on the 25th.

Mercury rises on the 1st at 4h 1m a.m., or 84 minutes before sunrise; on the 6th at 3h 51m a.m., or 86 minutes before the Sun has risen; on the 11th at 3h 42m a.m., or 35 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 16th at 3h 33m a.m., or 37 minutes before the Sun; on the 21st at 3h 26m a.m., or 37 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 26th at 3h 21m a.m., or 38 minutes before the Sun has risen; and on the 31st at 3h 20m a.m., or 32 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 2nd, at his greatest western elongation (36 deg. 16 min.) on the 7th.

Venus rises on the 3rd at 6h 10m a.m., or 1h 21m before sunrise; on the 13th at 5h 58m a.m., or 1h 21m before the Sun has risen; on the 23rd at 5h 43m a.m., or 1h 26m before the Sun rises; and on the 31st at 5h 11m a.m., or 1h 31m before the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 20th, and in aphelion on the 29th.

Mars sets on the 3rd at 2h 56m a.m., or 1h 35m before the Sun; on the 18th at 2h 18m a.m., or 1h 50m before the Sun has risen; on the 23rd at 1h 0m a.m., or 2h 30m before the Sun rises; and on the 31st at 1h 44m a.m., or 2h 36m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 11th and 12th.

Jupiter sets on the 2nd at 3h 30m a.m., or 1h 3m before sunrise; on the 12th at 2h 49m a.m., or 1h 26m before the Sun has risen; on the 22nd at 2h 9m a.m., or 1h 53m before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 18th, and stationary among the stars on the 23rd.

Saturn sets on the 1st at 11h 53m p.m., on the 11th at 11h 18m p.m., on the 21st at 10h 48m p.m., and on the 31st at 10h 5m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 7th.

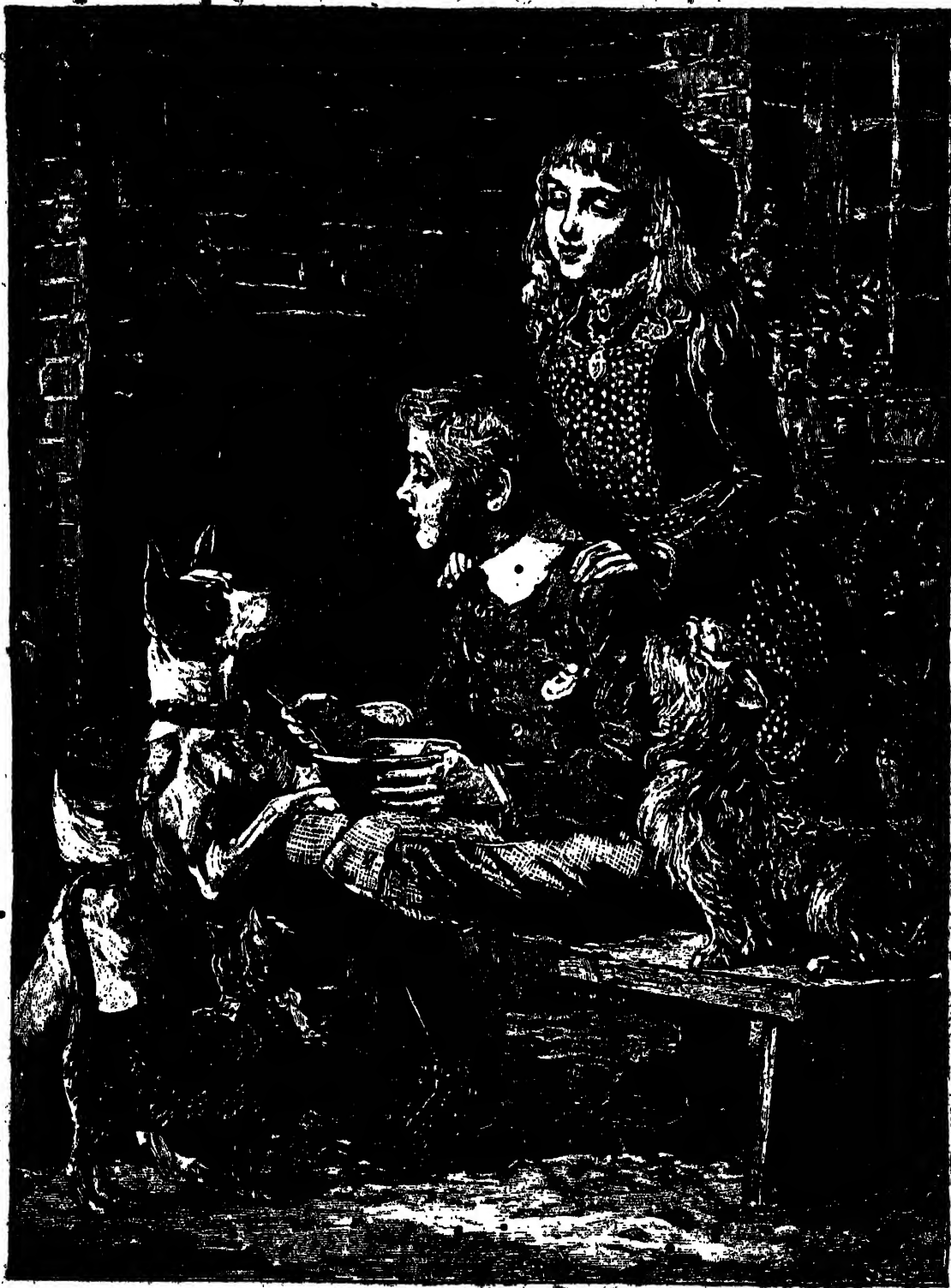
(Continued on page 86.)

SEPTEMBER.



PARTRIDGE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	Rises.		Sets.		Rises.		Sets.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			H. M.	M. A.	H. M.	M. A.	H. M.	M. A.	Before Sunrise.					After Sunrise.					London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.				
									O'Clock.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.		Aftern.
1	W	St. Giles	5 13	0 8	6 46	8 54	8 22				3										3 34	3 57	0 37	0 59	244
2	Th	Great Fire of London, 1666	5 15	0 27	6 44	10 11	8 52				4										4 19	4 41	1 22	1 44	245
3	F	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658	5 16	0 46	6 42	11 27	9 25				5										5 3	5 23	2 6	2 28	246
4	S	Battle of Worcester, 1051	5 18	1 6	6 40	Atten.	10 0				6										5 45	6 7	2 48	3 10	247
5	S	15th SUN. APT. TRINITY	5 20	1 25	6 37	1 39	10 41				7										6 31	6 57	3 32	3 56	248
6	M	Dr. E. Wylt born, 1714	5 21	1 45	6 35	2 36	11 27				8										7 24	7 53	4 22	4 49	249
7	Th	Dr. Johnson born, 1709	5 23	2 5	6 32	3 25	Morn.				9										8 28	9 8	5 18	5 53	250
8	W	Nativity of Virgin Mary	5 25	2 20	6 29	4 8	0 18				10										9 52	10 33	6 33	7 17	251
9	Th	Sebastopol taken, 1855	5 26	2 46	6 27	4 45	1 13				11										11 10	11 46	7 58	8 35	252
10	F	Battle of Flodden Field, 1513	5 27	3 7	6 25	5 16	2 12				12										—	0 15	9 11	0 40	253
11	S	Battle of Marston, 1191	5 29	3 28	6 22	5 44	3 11				13										0 39	1 2	10 4	10 27	254
12	S	12th SUN. APT. TRINITY	5 31	3 49	6 20	6 8	4 14				14										1 22	1 42	10 47	11 7	255
13	M	Charles J. Fox died, 1805	5 32	4 10	6 18	6 31	5 17				15										1 58	2 14	11 23	11 39	256
14	Th	Duke of Wellington died, 1830	5 33	4 31	6 16	6 55	6 19				16										2 28	2 43	11 53	—	257
15	W	Bruehl (engineer) died, 1820	5 35	4 53	6 14	7 17	7 24				17										2 58	3 12	0 8	0 23	258
16	Th	Mont Cenis Tunnel opened, 1871	5 36	5 14	6 12	7 43	8 27				18										3 29	3 44	0 38	0 54	259
17	F	Lambert, Bishop	5 38	5 35	6 10	8 9	9 32				19										4 0	4 15	1 9	1 29	260
18	S	Length of day, 12h. 7m.	5 40	5 56	6 7	8 41	16 37				20										4 32	4 49	1 40	1 57	261
19	S	13th SUN. APT. TRINITY	5 42	6 17	6 5	9 18	11 42				21										5 4	5 22	2 14	2 29	262
20	M	Peace Congress of Brussels, 1848	5 43	6 39	6 2	10 2	Atten.				22										5 42	6 3	2 47	3 7	263
21	Th	St. Matthew	5 45	7 0	6 0	10 54	1 43				23										6 27	6 55	3 28	3 58	264
22	W	Lord Denham died, 1848	5 46	7 21	5 58	11 54	2 41				24										7 26	8 2	4 20	—	265
23	Th	Battle of Assaye, 1803	5 48	7 41	5 56	Morn.	3 29				25										8 40	9 27	5 27	6 5	266
24	F	Burke (poet) died, 1834	5 49	8 2	5 54	1 5	4 11				26										10 10	10 52	6 52	7 35	267
25	S	Devon died, 1803	5 51	8 22	5 52	2 21	4 49				27										11 30	—	8 17	8 55	268
26	S	14th SUN. APT. TRINITY	5 53	8 44	5 50	3 40	5 18				28										0 3	0 30	9 28	9 55	269
27	M	Strasbourg capitulated, 1870	5 55	9 3	5 47	5 52	5 50				29										0 54	1 20	10 19	10 45	270
28	Th	Metropolitan Police commenced duty, 1829	5 56	9 23	5 45	6 25	6 19				30										1 44	2 4	11 9	—	271
29	W	St. Michael	5 58	9 42	5 43	7 45	6 48				1										2 27	2 50	11 52	—	272
30	Th	St. Jerome	5 59	10 2	5 41	9 2	7 20				2										3 11	3 33	0 15	0 36	273



"WHO SPEAKS FIRST?"—FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

JUNE.

THE MOON is near Mercury on the morning of the 1st; she is near Saturn on the evening of the 3rd and 4th, the planet being to the left of the Moon on the former, and to the right of the Moon on the latter evening. She is near Mars on the 5th and 6th, being to the right on the former, and to the left on the latter evening. She is very near Jupiter on the evening of the 9th, the nearest approach will be about 10 p.m. She will be near Mercury on the evening of the 20th, and she is near Venus on the morning of the 29th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 2nd at 55 minutes after 1h in the afternoon.
First Quarter	" 8th " 27 " 7 " morning.
Full Moon	" 16th " 39 " 1 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 24th " 35 " 4 " afternoon.

She is nearest the Earth on the 5th, and most distant from it on the 21st. MERCURY rises on the 5th at 3h 23m a.m., or 24 minutes before sunrise; on the 15th at 3h 34m a.m., or 13 minutes before the Sun has risen; on the 13th at 3h 48m a.m., or 2 minutes before the Sun rises. He sets on the 11th at 8h 14m p.m., or 1 minute after sunset; on the 19th at 8h 5m p.m., or 51 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 24th at 9h 25m p.m., or 1h 9m after the Sun sets; on the 29th at 9h 34m p.m., or 1h 10m after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 1st, in his ascending node on the 6th, in perihelion on the 11th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 12th, and near Saturn on the 21st.

VENUS rises on the 2nd at 2h 17m a.m., or 1h 34m before sunrise; on the 12th at 2h 1m a.m., or 1h 44m before the Sun has risen; on the 22nd at 1h 47m a.m., or 1h 57m before the Sun rises; on the 30th at 1h 30m a.m., or 2h 8m before the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 29th.

MARS sets on the 2nd at 1h 5m a.m., on the 12th at 0h 33m a.m., on the 22nd at midnight. He is near the Moon on the 9th, in quadrature with the Sun on the 11th, and near Jupiter on the 26th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 1h 30m a.m., on the 11th at 0h 51m a.m., on the 21st at 0h 18m a.m. He sets on the 30th at 1h 13m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 9th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 18th.

SATURN sets on the 1st at 10h 5m p.m., on the 10th at 9h 34m p.m., on the 20th at 9h 0m p.m., or 42 minutes after sunset; on the 30th at 8h 25m p.m., or 7 minutes after the Sun has set. He is near the Moon on the 23rd and 24th.

JULY.

THE MOON is very near Saturn on the morning of the 2nd. She is near Mercury on the evening of the 3rd; she is near both Jupiter and Mars during the evenings of the 6th and 7th; on the 6th she is situated to the right of both planets, but nearer to Jupiter than Mars; on the 7th she will be to the left of both planets, but nearer to Mars than to Jupiter; she will be near both Venus and Saturn during the morning hours of the 29th, the planet Venus being a little above and to the right of the Moon, the planet Saturn being also higher than and to the left of the Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 1st at 7 minutes after 10h in the afternoon.
First Quarter	" 8th " 18 " 1 " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 16th " 9 " 3 " morning.
Last Quarter	" 24th " 21 " 7 " morning.
New Moon	" 31st " 28 " 5 " morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the 3rd, most distant from it on the 10th, and again nearest on the 31st.

MERCURY sets on the 4th at 9h 4m p.m., or 1h 20m after the Sun sets; on the 9th at 9h 29m p.m., or 1h 15m after the Sun has set; on the 14th at 9h 19m p.m., or 1h 5m after sunset; on the 19th at 9h 5m p.m., or 1h 0m after the Sun; on the 24th at 9h 46m p.m., or 48 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 29th at 9h 24m p.m., or 31 minutes after the Sun has set. He is near the Moon on the 3rd, in his descending node on the 15th, at his greatest eastern elongation (26 deg. 52 min.) on the 19th, and in aphelion on the 26th.

VENUS rises on the 2nd at 1h 38m a.m., on the 12th at 1h 39m a.m., on the 22nd at 1h 30m a.m., on the 31st at 1h 44m a.m. She is near the Moon on the 29th and 30th.

MARS sets on the 1st at 1h 26m p.m., on the 11th at 10h 56m p.m., on the 21st at 10h 24m p.m., and on the 31st at 9h 54m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 6th and 7th, and in his descending node on the 19th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 1h 31m p.m., on the 16th at 10h 56m p.m., on the 26th at 10h 20m p.m., on the 30th at 9h 42m p.m., or 1h 53m after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 6th and 7th.

SATURN sets on the 1st at 8h 21m p.m., or 3 minutes after the Sun; on the 2nd at 8h 18m p.m., or 1 minute after sunset; on the 6th he rises at 8h 47m a.m., or 6 minutes before the Sun; on the 10th at 8h 31m a.m.; on the 20th at 8h 57m a.m.; and on the 30th at 2h 24m a.m., or 1h 59m before the Sun rises. He is near the Moon on the 2nd and 29th, and in conjunction with the Sun on the 4th.

AUGUST.

THE MOON will be near Mercury during the evening hours of the 1st; she will be very near Jupiter during the evening of the 3rd, and near Mars during the evening of the 4th. She will be near Saturn during the morning hours of the 29th; will be near Venus during the morning hours of the 29th; and near Mercury again on the morning of the 29th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 6th at 6 minutes after 9h in the afternoon.
Full Moon	" 14th " 24 " 6 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 22nd " 42 " 7 " afternoon.
New Moon	" 29th " 51 " 0 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 15th, and nearest it on the 29th.

MERCURY sets on the 2nd at 8h 0m p.m., or 18 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 7th at 7h 38m p.m., or 2 minutes after sunset. He rises on the 18th at 4h 47m a.m., or 4 minutes before the Sun has risen; on the 24th at 4h 59m a.m., or 1h 3m before sunrise; on the 29th at 8h 37m a.m., or 1h 31m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 1st and 26th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 18th.

VENUS rises on the 1st at 4h 40m a.m., on the 11th at 2h 5m a.m., on the 21st at 2h 30m a.m., and on the 31st at 2h 44m a.m. She is near the Moon on the 27th and 28th, near Saturn on the 6th, and in her ascending node on the 15th.

MARS sets on the 1st at 8h 51m p.m., on the 10th at 8h 25m p.m., on the 20th at 8h 56m p.m., and on the 30th at 8h 28m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 9h 34m p.m., or 1h 48m after the Sun; on the 9th at 8h 5m p.m., or 1h 33m after the Sun has set; on the 19th at 8h 30m p.m., or 1h 17m after the Sun sets; on the 29th at 7h 55m p.m., or 1h 0m after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 3rd and 31st, and in aphelion on the 32nd.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 2h 21m a.m., on the 10th at 1h 51m a.m., on the 20th at 1h 12m a.m., on the 30th at 0h 43m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 29th.

SEPTEMBER.

THE MOON will be near Mars during the evening of the 2nd; she is near Saturn during the morning hours of the 23rd; she is near Venus and Mercury during the morning hours of the 26th and 27th; she is near Jupiter during the evening of the 28th; and near Mars on the evening of the last day. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 5th at 56 minutes after 7h in the morning.
Full Moon	" 13th " 50 " 10 " morning.
Last Quarter	" 21st " 56 " 5 " morning.
New Moon	" 27th " 19 " 9 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 11th, and nearest to it on the 26th. MERCURY rises on the 3rd at 3h 33m a.m., or 1h 43m before the Sun rises; on the 8th at 3h 48m a.m., or 1h 37m before the Sun has risen; on the 13th at 4h 10m a.m., or 1h 16m before sunrise; on the 18th at 4h 49m a.m., or 51 minutes before the Sun; on the 23rd at 5h 42m a.m., or 24 minutes before the Sun has risen; on the 28th at 5h 55m a.m., or 1 minute before sunrise; on the 29th he sets at 5h 53m p.m., or 8 minutes after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 26th and 27th, at his greatest western elongation (18 deg. 5 min.) on the 2nd, in his ascending node on the 2nd, in perihelion on the 7th, and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 26th.

VENUS rises on the 1st at 2h 57m a.m., on the 10th at 3h 33m a.m., on the 20th at 3h 53m a.m., and on the 30th at 4h 21m a.m. She is near the Moon on the 26th and 27th, and in perihelion on the 18th.

MARS sets on the 1st at 8h 25m p.m., or 1h 39m after sunset; on the 9th at 8h 2m p.m., or 1h 50m after the Sun has set; on the 19th at 7h 38m p.m., or 1h 33m after the Sun sets; on the 29th at 7h 15m p.m., or 1h 32m after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 2nd and 30th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 7h 41m p.m., or 55 minutes after the Sun; on the 8th at 7h 16m p.m., or 47 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 18th at 6h 41m p.m., or 34 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 25th at 6h 4m p.m., or 19 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 26th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 0h 31m a.m., on the 9th at 0h 49m a.m., on the 16th at 1h 34m p.m., on the 26th at 10h 57m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 22nd and 23rd.

OCTOBER.

THE MOON is near Mars on the evening of the 1st day; she is near Saturn during the evenings of the 19th and 20th, being to the right of the planet on the former and to the left on the latter evening. She is near Jupiter on the 23rd, she is near Venus on the morning of the 26th, she is near Mercury on the 26th, and near Mars during the evening of the 30th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 4th at 54 minutes after 10h in the afternoon.
Full Moon	" 13th " 24 " 3 " morning.
Last Quarter	" 20th " 41 " 2 " morning.
New Moon	" 27th " 16 " 7 " morning.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 9th, and nearest to it on the 25th at midnight.

MERCURY sets on the 2nd at 5h 45m p.m., or 7 minutes after the Sun; on the 7th at 5h 37m p.m., or 12 minutes after sunset; on the 12th at 5h 48m p.m., or 16 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 17th at 6h 22m p.m., or 20 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 22nd at 6h 14m p.m., or 22 minutes after the Sun; on the 27th at 5h 7m p.m., or 20 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 25th, is near Jupiter on the 4th, in his descending node on the 10th, in aphelion on the 21st.

VENUS rises on the 1st at 4h 27m a.m., or 1h 34m before sunrise; on the 10th at 4h 57m a.m., or 1h 20m before the Sun has risen; on the 20th at 5h 28m a.m., or 1h 4m before the Sun rises; on the 30th at 6h 0m a.m., or 51 minutes before the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 26th, and near Jupiter on the 22nd.

MARS sets on the 1st at 7h 11m p.m., or 31m after sunset; on the 9th at 6h 55m p.m., or 1h 36m after the Sun has set; on the 19th at 6h 37m p.m., or 1h 39m after the Sun sets; on the 26th at 6h 22m p.m., or 1h 46m after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 1st and 30th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 5h 51m p.m., or 14 minutes after the Sun; on the 9th at 5h 26m p.m., or 6 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 13th at 5h 12m p.m., or 1 minute after the Sun sets; on the 9th he rises at 6h 44m a.m., or 2 minutes before sunrise; on the 19th at 6h 46m a.m., or 45 minutes before the Sun has risen; on the 26th at 6h 19m a.m., or 1h 31m before the Sun rises. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 9th, and near the Moon on the 26th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 10h 46m p.m., on the 8th at 10h 31m p.m., on the 18th at 9h 44m p.m., on the 28th at 9h 5m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 19th and 20th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 15th.

NOVEMBER.

THE MOON is near Saturn during the evening of the 16th. She is near Jupiter during the morning of the 23rd, she is near Venus on the 26th, she is near Mercury on the 26th, and is near Mars on the evening of the 26th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 3rd at 5 minutes after 5h in the afternoon.
Full Moon	" 11th " 7 " 7 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 18th " 40 " 10 " afternoon.
New Moon	" 25th " 19 " 7 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 5th, and nearest to it on the 21st.

MERCURY sets on the 1st at 5h 3m p.m., or 31 minutes after the Sun; on the 6th at 5h 2m p.m., or 38 minutes after sunset; on the 11th at 4h 58m p.m., or 41 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 16th at 4h 57m p.m., or 47 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 21st at 4h 54m p.m., or 45 minutes after the Sun; on the 26th at 4h 40m p.m., or 45 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 26th, at his greatest eastern elongation (22 deg. 29 min.) on the 18th, stationary among the stars on the 23rd, and in his ascending node on the 29th.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 6h 0m a.m.; on the 9th at 5h 32m a.m., or 37 minutes before sunrise; on the 16th at 7h 44m a.m., or 23 minutes before the Sun has risen; on the 23rd at 7h 37m a.m., or 5 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 30th at 7h 39m a.m., or 53 minutes before the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 26th.

Mars sets on the 1st at 4h 19m p.m., or 1h 47m after sunset; on the 8th at 4h 11m p.m., or 1h 49m after the Sun has set; on the 15th at 4h 5m p.m., or 1h 57m after the Sun sets; on the 22nd at 4h 2m p.m., or 2h 7m after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 28th.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 4h 11m a.m., or 1h 45m before sunrise; on the 8th at 4h 54m a.m., on the 15th at 4h 24m a.m., on the 22nd at 3h 55m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 23rd.

Saturn rises on the 1st at 8h 49m p.m., on the 7th at 8h 26m p.m., on the 17th at 7h 45m p.m., on the 27th at 7h 5m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th, and stationary among the stars on the 3rd.

DECEMBER.

The Moon is near Saturn during the night common to the 13th and 14th. She is near Jupiter during the morning hours of the 20th, she is near Mercury on the morning of the 23rd, she is near Venus on the 25th, and very near Mars on the evening of the 27th. Her phases or turns of change are:—

First Quarter on the 3rd at 25 minutes after 2h in the afternoon.	
Full Moon " 11th " 80 " " 9 " morning.	
Last Quarter " 18th " 89 " " 6 " morning.	
New Moon " 25th " 55 " " 9 " morning.	

She is most distant from the Earth on the 3rd, nearest to it on the 10th at midnight, and most distant again on the 31st at noon.

Mercury sets on the 1st at 4h 14m p.m., or 21 minutes after the Sun; on the 3rd he rises at 7h 42m a.m., or 6 minutes before sunrise; on the 7th at 6h 55m a.m., or 1h 0m before the Sun has risen; on the 13th at 6h 15m a.m., or 1h 44m before the Sun; on the 17th at 6h 4m a.m., or 1h 15m before the Sun; on the 22nd at 6h 5m a.m., or 1h 58m before sunrise; on the 27th at 6h 22m a.m., or 1h 45m before the Sun has risen; and on the last day at 6h 35m a.m., or 1h 35m before the Sun rises. He is near the Moon on the 23rd, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 3rd, near Venus on the 25th, in perihelion on the 4th, stationary among the stars on the 13th, and at his greatest western elongation (21 deg. 52 min.) on the 22nd.

Venus is in evening star, setting on the 2nd at 3h 53m p.m., or 1 minute after sunset; on the 9th at 3h 44m p.m., or 4 minutes after the Sun has set; on the 19th at 4h 4m p.m., or 14 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 29th at 4h 26m p.m., or 29 minutes after sunset. She is near the Moon on the 25th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 3rd, and in her descending node on the 6th.

Mars sets on the 1st at 6h 2m p.m., on the 7th at 6h 2m p.m., on the 17th at 6h 3m p.m., on the 27th at 6h 8m p.m., on the 30th at 6h 6m p.m., and on the 31st at 6h 1m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 27th.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 4h 44m a.m., on the 5th at 3h 27m a.m., on the 18th at 6h 57m a.m., on the 28th at 2h 20m a.m., and on the 31st at 2h 16m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 20th.

Saturn rises on the 1st at 8h 49m p.m., on the 7th at 8h 23m p.m., on the 17th at 7h 45m p.m., on the 27th at 7h 5m p.m., on the 30th at 4h 49m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 13th and 14th.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1886.

In the year 1886 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun.

1. March 6. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible from England. The Central Eclipse begins in longitude 149° deg. E. of Greenwich, and latitude 11° deg. S., at 9 minutes after 8 p.m. (Greenwich mean time). It ends in longitude 80° deg. W. of Greenwich and latitude 22° deg. N., at 2 minutes after midnight.

2. Aug. 29. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible from England. The Central Eclipse will begin at 14 minutes after 11 a.m., in longitude 79° deg. W. of Greenwich, and latitude 9° deg. N. The Central Eclipse will end at 35 minutes after 2 p.m., in longitude 47° deg. E. of Greenwich, and latitude 22° deg. S. nearly.

THE WORK OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

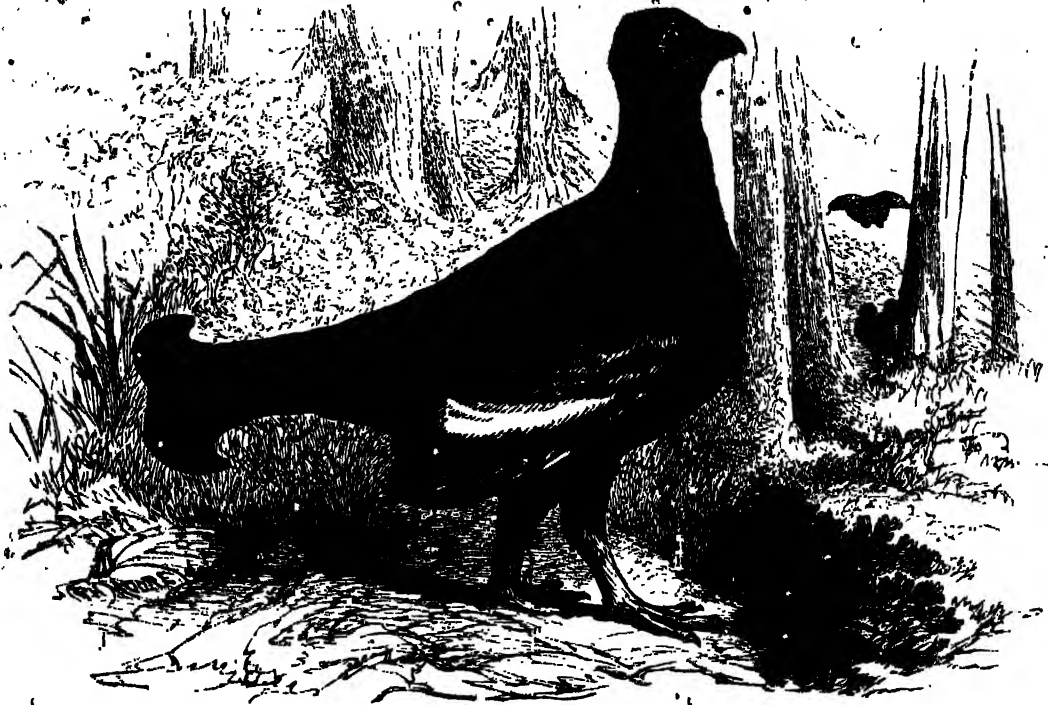
The Report of last year, the second since the passing of the Act of 1883, has worked well in the interest of inventors. This is seen from the fact that the number of applications for patents, which had risen, with some variations, almost constantly, in the course of thirty years, from 1211 in the year 1862, to 6241 in 1882, leaped with a bound to 17,110 in 1884. There was a slight depression in 1883, possibly on account of the change of the law, making last year's numbers somewhat more remarkable. The increase is, in fact, as between the years 1883 and 1884, no less than 195 per cent. The report claims an increase of about 240 per cent for this year, on the average of 1882-3. This must be a misprint for 180 per cent, for the increase claimed is not borne out by the figures, which are, for 1882, as has already been said, 6241, and for 1883, if the report be correct, 6993, or an average for the two years of 6117. This represents an increase of 169 per cent on the average of the two years. Seventy-nine per cent of the applications were made by persons resident in the United Kingdom—namely, 12,356 being residents in England and Wales, 801 in Scotland, and 254 in Ireland. Of the rest, the largest numbers were from the United States, 1181; from Germany, 890; and from France, 789. Residents from twenty-seven other countries also made application to the office, thirteen such countries being British possessions, from which 175 applications were made, and three, it may be added, were made from Egypt. Only three appeals were made in the course of the year against the decision of the Comptroller, so that it may be taken that his decision is almost invariably satisfactory to applicants. The greatest number of applications made in any month was in January, 2199; the smallest in August, 492. The greatest number made in any single day was, as might be supposed, on Jan. 1, 208. The total number of patents issued upon the 37,140 applications can not be known before next year. The number of readers who frequented the Free Library of the Patent Office in 1884 was 39,558, as against 39,748 in the previous year. Complete series of abridged specifications have been sent to nearly 290 mechanics' literary and scientific institutes in various parts of the United Kingdom and United States. The number of designs registered in 1884 was 15,515, as compared with 17,164 in 1883; and the number of trade-mark applications for was 7104, as against 6105 in 1883. The receipts of this office amounted to £104,827, of which £58,596 was for patents' fees, £2477 for designs' fees and stamps, £7014 for trade-mark fees, and more than £4000 for the sale of publications. The chief payments made were £26,225 for salaries and £17,003 to Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode for printing. There was a surplus income of nearly £40,000. The tables published with the Report show the different classes of designs and trade-marks, with the fees paid for each, together with other information of interest.

PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED LEAVING FORTUNES OF £100,000 AND UPWARDS.

(From the "Illustrated London News" Weekly Report of Wills and Bequests.)

1884.	
Macgregor, Alexander Donald, late of Melrose, Guernsey, Aug. 7	£92,003
Leishman, John Black, late of Bromley, Kent, Aug. 11	109,080
Petre, Right Hon. William Bernard, Baron, Aug. 29	193,000
Adlercron, G. Rothe Ladewski, of Morygate, Month, Aug. 12	192,000
Alexander, Caledon Du Pré, late of Bolgrave-square, Sept. 5	117,000
Evans, Thomas, late of Rayford, Kent, Sept. 4	142,000
Gordon, John Taylor, of Fairfield, Sept. 3	100,000
Codrington, General Sir William John, G.C.B., late of Demers	
Cottage, Hickfield, Sept. 18	150,000
Mitchell, William Robert, late of the Stock Exchange, Sept. 27	319,000
Nichol, Michael, late of Prince's-gardens, Sept. 27	180,000
Wilson, Sir William James Erasmus, F.R.S., F.M.C.S., late of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Oct. 17	364,000
Robertson, Graham Moore, late of 21, Cleveland-square, Oct. 15	177,000
Buccleuch and Queensberry, M. et Noble Walter Francis, Duke of K.T., late of Mount-gue House, Whitehall, Oct. 30	910,000
Priece, James, late of 6, Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, Nov. 1	172,000
Richards, Edward Vaughan, Q.C. of 26, Park-terrace, Oct. 24	122,000
Haig, William Henry, of Brownfield, Edinburgh, Oct. 31	114,700
Hudson, Robert Speir, late of Hache Hall, Cheshire, Nov. 8	238,000
Reilly, Emestration, late of 89, Lancaster-gate, Nov. 18	611,000
Jones, William Charles, late of Manchester, Nov. 10	975,000
Haynes, William, late of Wildwood House, Hampstead-heath, Nov. 16	128,000
Iewis, John Delaware, J.P., late of Peterfield, Nov. 24	218,000
Neelson, Walter, late of Kenmore House, Bishop Bridge, Nov. 21	800,000
Grant, Sir Archibald, Bart., of Monymusk, Aberdeen, Nov. 17	417,000
Potter, Edward Smalley, late of 37, Queen's Gate-gardens, Dec. 4	412,000
Wellington, the Most Noble Arthur Richard, Duke of, K.G., Dec. 14	105,000
Denison, Christopher Becket, late of The Old Back, Leeds	280,000
Thurby, Rev. William, late of Ormerod House, Burnley, Lancashire, Dec. 6	254,000
Gouldsmith, Jesse, late of Trowbridge, Wilts, Dec. 24	125,000
Johnson, Thomas Edward, late of 20a, St. James's-place, Dec. 20	251,000
1885.	
Cope, Thomas, J.P., Jan. 10	182,700
Brunswick and Luneberg, H.H. August Ludwig Wilhelm Maximilian, Duke of, Jan. 27	151,000
Clonmole, Most Hon. William Henry Hugh, Marquis of, Feb. 9	205,000
Collins, Thomas, M.P., late of Knaresborough, Jan. 31	200,000
Schuster, Samuel L., late of 2, Cavendish-square, Feb. 7	197,000
Gordon, Miss Anna, late of Kemple, White, Jan. 17	119,000
Hartridge, William, late of Black Exchange, Feb. 26	715,000
Edwards, Thomas Dyer, Feb. 26	214,000
Flour, Alfred, late of 12, Newgate-street, March 3	137,000
Rankin, Henry William, late of Stedfield Lodge, Duxford, March 2	121,000
Curtis, Thomas, late of The Hall, Berkhamstead, March 15	574,000
Gill, Francis James, late of Manchester	180,000
Alexander, Henry Brown, late of Barnes, Surrey, March 30	555,000
Meakin, James, late of Darlaston Hall, Stafford, Feb. 27	109,100
Whitfield, William, late of 21, Langham-place, April 1	267,000
Capel, James Burp, late of North Cray, Kent, April 8	237,000
Campbell, Colin Minton, M.P., late of Woodseat, Rochester, Stafford, April 23	189,000
Lampson, Sir Curtis Miranda, Bart., late of 80, Eaton-square, May 7	401,000
Barbour, Robert, late of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, April 14	472,000
Heigers, Frederick William, late of Champion-hill, May 9	160,000
Knighton, Sir William Wellesley, Bart., late of Hurdean, Hants, May 9	159,000
Parnall, Robert, late of 187, Bishopsgate-street Without, May 6	218,000
Eden, John, late of Beamish Park, Durham, May 19	307,000
Walker, John Lucas, late of 71, Oxford-terrace, W., May 19	297,000
Montgomery, Colonel Francis Octavio, late of Folkestone, May 16	161,000
Moore, Frank John, late of Woodcock-hill, Herts, May 28	108,000
Alexander, James, late of Avening House, Hampstead, June 16	385,000
Swindell, Frederick, late of 14, Royal-crescent, Brighton, June 8	149,000
Cruikshank, James, late of Glasgow, June 5	119,000
Flower, Matthew, late of 14, Norfolk-crescent, W., June 15	188,000
Garrell, William Henry, late of Highbury-crescent, N., June 9	171,000
King, Mrs. Mary, late of St. Peter's-terrace, Cambridge	110,000
Brancick, Comte Constantin Grigore, late of 22, Rue de Fehéville, Paris, June 10	267,000
Gedraith, James, late of Beach House, Skelmorlie, June 10	246,000
Cairns, Right Hon. Sir Hugh MacCallmont, Earl of, July 8	148,000
Druce, Charles Claridge, late of Billiter-square, July 2	162,000
Londonderry, Most Hon. George Henry Robert Charles William, Marquis of, July 8	362,050
Williams, Francis Edward, late of Derrianna Lodge, Waterville, Kerry, July 8	292,000
Baxter, Miss Mary Ann, late of Balgarnock, Forfar, June 30	293,000
Neelson, Hugh, late of Glasgow, July 6	230,700
Knowles, John, late of Heaton, Lancashire, July 9	138,000
Quidley, Right Hon. William, Earl of, July 15	1,099,000
Selkirk, Right Hon. Dunbar James, Earl of, July 11	518,950
Leather, John Towler, late of Leventhorpe Hall, Yorkshire	215,397
Parcy, Most Excellent Senora Dona Susana Benites Viuda De, late of Madrid, July 31	321,000
Earle, Major-General William, late of 8, Eaton-place, July 16	108,000
Butler, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, late of Southampton, July 21	105,000
Barningham, William, late of Springfield, Darlington, July 27	295,000
Montefiore, Sir Moses, Bart., late of Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane, and of East Cliffe, Ramsgate, Aug. 18	370,031
Blayney, Mr., late of Dublin	160,000

OCTOBER.



BLACKCOCK.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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SWEET ORANGES.—FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1886.

AN ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND in the YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1885.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Customs	20,821,000 0 0	PERMANENT CHARGE OF DEBT:—	
Excise	26,900,000 0 0	Interest (except as below) and Manage-	
Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)	11,825,000 0 0	ment of the Debt	19,181,088 0 1
Land Tax and House Duty	2,950,000 0 0	Terminable Annuities	8,999,065 3 2
Property and Income Tax	12,000,000 0 0	Interest on Exchequer Bills	98,681 1 5
Post Office	7,905,000 0 0	Interest on Bank Advances (Deficiency)	2,808 17 8
Telegraph Service	1,700,000 0 0	New Sinking Fund	508,446 17 8
Crown Lands (Net)	880,000 0 0		28,800,000 0 0
Interest on Advances, Local Works, &c.	1,027,849 19 8	Trustee Savings Banks, Deficiency	
Interest on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	—	Annuity	55,672 19 0
	1,027,849 19 8		28,855,672 19 0
MISCELLANEOUS:—		Interest, &c., on Temporary Loans for	
Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of the Effective Charges of British Troops serving in that country	55,000 0 0	Local Purposes	484,650 7 2
Allowance out of the Profits of Issues received from the Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict. c. 3	153,895 0 0	Interest, &c., on Suez Exchequer Bonds	199,916 0 0
Net Profit on Post-Office Savings Banks	293,794 10 2	OTHER CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND:—	
Moneys of Profit, Trustee Savings Banks	6,105 0 3	Civil List	409,072 9 9
Fee, &c., Stamps	96,899 10 5	Annuities and Pensions	880,468 4 10
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	727,128 10 1	Salaries and Allowances	101,026 17 10
	2,188,836 11 5	Courts of Justice	508,418 12 0
	3,174,780 0 11	Miscellaneous Charges	102,373 5 6
Total Income	£28,043,110 0 7		1,479,413 9 11
Excess of Expenditure over Income in the year ended March 31, 1885	1,049,772 14 3	SUPPLY SERVICES:—	
	£29,092,882 14 10	Army (including Army Purchase)	18,655,837 19 2
		Relief of General Gordon: Vote of Credit	300,000 0 0
		Grant to India (Afghan War)	250,000 0 0
		Navy	11,427,064 1 5
		Miscellaneous Civil Services	17,551,838 6 2
		Customs and Internal Revenue Departments	2,745,367 18 10
		Post Office	4,666,000 0 0
		Telegraph Service	1,731,000 0 0
		Packet Service	728,025 0 0
			58,085,231 5 7
		Total Expenditure	£29,092,882 14 10

FOR THE NAVAL AND MILITARY OPERATIONS.

An Additional Vote of Credit was taken for the Naval and Military Preparations and the remaining charges in the Sudan and Upper Egypt. Statement showing the Special Services to which the sum of £11,000,000 was applicable

1.—CHARGES IN THE SUDAN AND UPPER EGYPT:—

NAVY.—Transport	£500,000
ARMY.—Pay, &c.	
Supplies and Transport	4,000,000
Railway Construction	
Stores and Clothing	
Buildings and Water Supply	
Miscellaneous	
Carried forward	£1,500,000

Brought forward	£4,500,000
2.—NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS:—	
NAVY.—Pay and Provisions	2,500,000
Dockyard Labour	
Naval Stores and Coal	
Purchase and Hire of Vessels, Torpedoes, and Miscellaneous	
ARMY.—Pay for Additional Force, and Purchase of Horses	4,000,000
Supplies and Transport	
Stores, Clothing, and Buildings	
Miscellaneous	
Total	£11,000,000

AN ACCOUNT of the BALANCES of PUBLIC MONEY remaining in the Exchequer on April 1, 1884; of the Receipts and Payments (not being Income and Expenditure, as shown in the former Table) in the Year ended March 31, 1885; and of the Balances in the Exchequer on that day.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balances in the Exchequer on April 1, 1884:—		Issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to be applied to the Redemption of the Public Debt	205,619 18 3
At the Bank of England	4,259,916 4 6	Deduct:—	
At the Bank of Ireland	1,872,652 16 0	Amount applied in Repayment of Bank Advances for Deficiency	205,619 18 3
	5,632,569 0 6	Exchequer Bills paid off	107,500 0 0
Money raised in the Year ended March 31, 1885, by		Treasury Bills paid off	19,332,000 0 0
Unfunded Debt:—		Advances for the Purchase of Bullion	885,000 0 0
Exchequer Bills issued to replace Bills paid off	107,500 0 0	Ditto for Local Works, &c.	891,478 0 0
Treasury Bills issued to replace Bills paid off	19,332,000 0 0		1,546,402 0 0
	19,439,500 0 0	Advances for Greenwich Hospital and School	156,007 7 8
Repayments on account of Advances for the Purchase of Bullion	675,000 0 0	Excess of Expenditure over Income in the Year ended March 31, 1885	1,049,772 14 3
Ditto for Local Works, &c.	1,294,644 8 5	Balances in the Exchequer on March 31, 1885:—	
	1,969,644 8 5	At the Bank of England	3,847,447 19 4
Repayments on account of Advances for Greenwich Hospital and School	145,175 7 8	At the Bank of Ireland	1,348,758 15 4
	£27,184,984 16 7		4,996,206 14 8
			£27,184,984 16 7

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

From the Budget statement made towards the close of Parliament, it appeared that in the closed accounts of 1883-4 the expenditure was given at £70,840,000, and the actual revenue was £71,727,000, showing a surplus of £1,887,000. The revised Estimates of 1884-5 gave the expenditure at £70,704,000, while the actual revenue was £69,982,400, thus creating a deficit of £721,600. The chief cause of the deficiency was due to general depression of trade, which caused a falling off in the customs and railway receipts. Furthermore, the Budget Estimates of 1885-6 presented by Sir A. Colvin, in the early part of the year, placed the estimated revenue of the period at £72,000,000, and the expenditure at £71,582,000, a surplus of £418,000. Owing, however, to the Russian scare and the additional money spent upon the con-

struction of a temporary line from Quetta up the Bolan Pass, this was altogether falsified, and created a deficit amounting, in round figures, to £3,780,000. In addition to this, a failure in the opium revenue to the extent of £600,000, a discount charge of £500,000, and the cost of a telegraph wire to the Persian Gulf, together increased the deficit to the extent of £4,880,000. To this it was necessary to add other permanent forms of expenditure—as that of creating a reserve for the Indian Army, adding 36,700 men to it when in the field; reorganising the cavalry, raising two new regiments in Bengal, and arming the Indian Army with the Martini-Henry rifle. An additional sum was also needed for torpedo-boats and coast defences, fortifications and railway extensions; so that, on the whole, an additional charge of close upon two millions annually is thrown on the resources of the country. The actual deficiency of the year was met by a loan of £2,325,000, and by drawing on the balances of the Famine Fund; which left a million and a half standing over to be provided for in 1886.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1886.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works was constituted by the Metropolitan Management Act of 1855. Under this and subsequent Acts it has carried out several special works, such as the Main Drainage of London, the construction of the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments on the Thames, the formation of Queen Victoria Street, and Northumberland Avenue, the freeing of the Thames bridges in the Metropolitan area, the clearance of sites for Artisans' Dwellings in Drury-lane, Bedfordbury, &c. It has formed Finsbury and Southwark Parks, and preserved open spaces, such as Hampstead Heath, Blackheath, Shepherd's Bush, Hackney Downs, Clapham Common, &c. Among the works now proceeding are a new street from Piccadilly to Hart-street, Bloomsbury, further clearances of sites for Artisans' Dwellings, new bridges at Battersea and Putney, and improvements in Deptford Creek, Hammer-smith, and Vauxhall Bridges. Its principal general duties comprise the control over the formation of streets and the type of buildings, the use of gas and of gas-meters, the maintenance of the Fire Brigade (a force of upwards of 500), the maintenance of the Main Drainage system, and of parks and commons. It is the "Metropolitan Authority" under the Water, Tramways, Petroleum, Artisans' Dwellings, Contagious Diseases (Animals), Slaughter-houses, Explosive Substances, and other Acts, and regulates the construction of theatres and music-halls for the protection of persons from fire. It raises money (in Metropolitan Consolidated Stock) not only for its own works, but for advances to the School Board for London, the Vestries, the District Boards, and other corporations within the metropolis. Members of the Board are elected by the respective Vestries and District Boards in the metropolis. The Corporation of the City of London elects three members. Office, Spring-gardens.—Hours, nine to four; Saturdays, nine to two.

CHAIRMAN:

Lieut.-Colonel Sir James M. M'Garel Bagg, Bart., K.C.B., M.T.	£2500
Engineer, Sir Joseph William Bazalgette, C.B.	2900
Superintending Architect, George Vulliamy	1750
Solicitor, Reginald Ward	2000
Clerk of the Board, J. E. Wakefield	1000
Accountant, Arthur Gunn	1000
Chief of Fire Brigade, Captain Eyre M. Shaw, C.B.	1850

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED AND ADMINISTERED BY AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS FOR IMPROVING AND PROVIDING BETTER HABITATION FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

An Act of Parliament was passed in August, 1855, "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, 1818 and 1841." Eleven years later this Act was extended and amended by the Sanitary Act of 1866. By this legislation, in addition to provisions as to foul and defective drains, cesspools, accumulations, &c., any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants is deemed to be a nuisance, notice of which may be given to the local authority by any person aggrieved, by the sanitary inspector, or any paid officer under the local authority, by two inhabitant householders of the parish, by the relieving officer, by any police constable or inspector of common lodging-houses. The local authority, moreover, is bound to ascertain by inspection, by themselves or their officers, the existence of nuisances.

The law also deals with the maintenance of existing dwellings in a proper condition. Sec. 35 of Sanitary Act, 1866, empowers the Secretary of Works to declare, on application of the local authority in the metropolis, an enactment to be in force authorising the local authority to make regulations for houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family; and by Sec. 47 of the Sanitary Law Amendment Act of 1874, the Local Government Board may declare the enactment to be in force in any part of the metropolis.

For the demolition of unhealthy houses and the construction of improved dwellings, as far back as 1851, Lord Shaftesbury conducted through both Houses the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act. This provides, as regards the metropolis, that the Act may be adopted in any parish of not less than 10,000 population, at a meeting specially convened for the purpose on the requisition of ratepayers. The resolution must be passed by at least two-thirds in value. When the Act has been adopted, the vestry may appoint commissioners to borrow money on the mortgage of the rates for the erection, purchase, or lease of lodging-houses for the working classes, to be managed under by-laws made and enforced by the Commissioners. This Act seems to have been a dead-letter, for reasons to which the Commissioners refer when they proceed to make suggestions for the amendment of the law.

In 1848 Mr. Torrens's Act was passed, and, with amending Acts of 1873 and of 1882, provides for the gradual improvement or demolition of dwellings of the working classes, and for the building and maintenance of improved dwellings. These Acts apply to single tenements, or comparatively small groups of houses, and in the metropolis are administered by the vestries and district boards. They affect houses unfit for human habitation and obstructive buildings which stop ventilation or conduce to make neighbouring buildings unfit for habitation. If the local authority make default in their duty under the Acts, the board of guardians in whose union the property is, or the owner of any neighbouring property, may appeal to the Metropolitan Board of Works, which may take the work in their own hands and make the local authority pay the expense. This latter provision has, it is understood, never been put in force by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The Artisan's Dwellings Improvement Acts, commonly known as Sir Richard Cross's Acts, were passed in 1875, 1879, and 1882. The operation of the two first of these Acts was fully inquired into by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1881 and 1882, and the Commissioners have taken the report and evidence of those Committees as being before them. The object of Sir Richard Cross's Acts may be described as the doing of a large scale of that which Mr. Torrens's Acts are intended to do for smaller areas. Mr. Torrens's Acts proceed upon the principle that the responsibility of maintaining his houses in proper condition falls upon the owner; and that if he fails in his duty the law is justified in stepping in and compelling him to perform it. They further assume that houses unfit for human habitation ought not to be used as dwellings, but ought, in the interests of the public, to be closed, demolished, and rebuilt. Sir Richard Cross's Acts proceed upon a different principle. They contemplate dealing with areas where the houses are so structurally defective as to be incapable of repair, and so ill-placed with reference to each other as to require, to bring them up to a proper sanitary standard, nothing short of demolition and reconstruction. Accordingly, in this case, the local authority, armed with compulsory powers, at once enters as a purchaser, and on completion of the purchase proceeds forthwith to a scheme of reconstruction.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF RATES LEVIED IN THE METROPOLIS IN THE YEARS 1852-3 AND 1882-4 (Ending March 25).

VESTRIES.

District of the Metropolis.	Total Amount of the Rate in the £ in 1852-3.	Total Amount of the Rate in the £ in 1882-4.	District of the Metropolis.	Total Amount of the Rate in the £ in 1852-3.	Total Amount of the Rate in the £ in 1882-4.
Marylebone ...	4 99	4 99	Clerkenwell ...	5 4	5 7
St. Pancras ...	4 6	4 03	Chelsea ...	4 7	5 5
Lambeth ...	5 0	5 8	Kensington ...	4 2	4 4
St. George, Hanover-square ...	3 03	3 82	St. Luke ...	6 0	6 1
St. Mary, Islington ...	4 2	4 8	St. George, Southwark ...	5 2	5 0
St. Leonard, Shore-ditch ...	5 0	5 0	Bermondsey ...	5 10	5 8
Paddington ...	3 10	4 0	St. George-in-the-East ...	5 11	6 12
Bedhampton-green ...	6 8	6 3	St. Martin ...	2 4	3 8
St. Mary, Newington ...	6 0	5 5	Mill-end Old Town ...	5 5	5 9
St. Giles, Camberwell ...	4 11	5 2	Woolwich ...	5 0	5 9
St. James, Westminster ...	3 9	3 10	Rotherhithe ...	5 5	5 9
			Hampstead ...	4 4	4 7

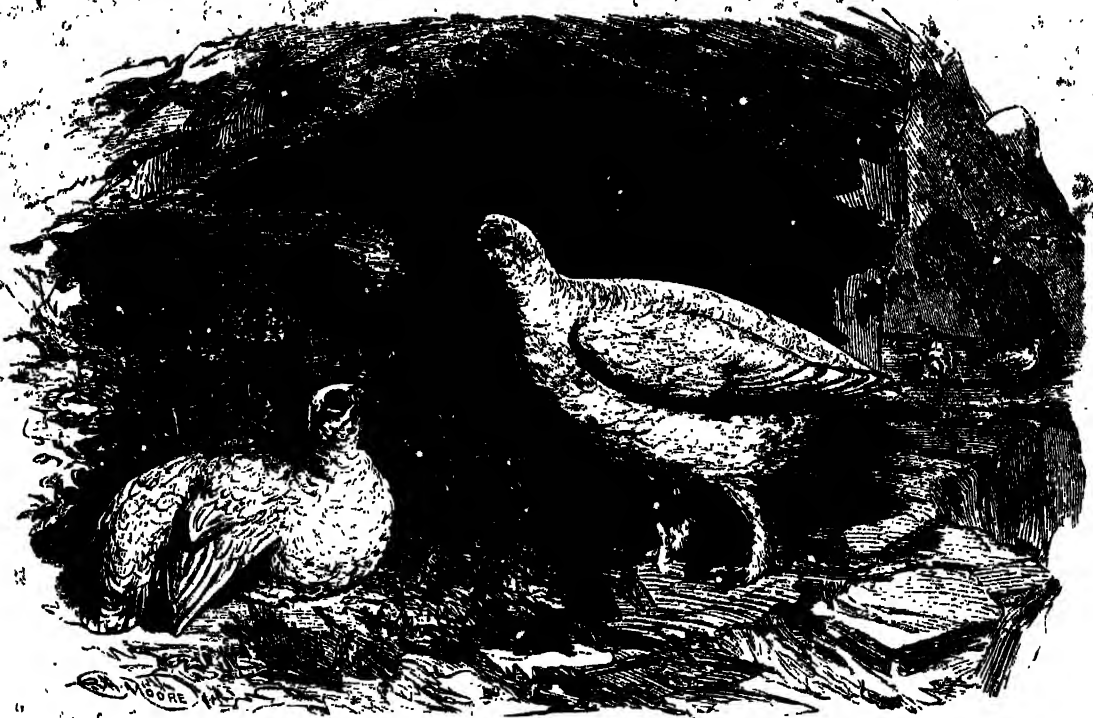
DISTRICT BOARDS.

District of the Metropolis.	Total Amount of the Rate in the £ in 1852-3.	Total Amount of the Rate in the £ in 1882-4.	District of the Metropolis.	Total Amount of the Rate in the £ in 1852-3.	Total Amount of the Rate in the £ in 1882-4.
WHITECHAPEL.	s. d.	s. d.	HOLBORN (Cont.)	s. d.	s. d.
St. Mary's ...	5 1	5 6	Liberty of Glass-house-yard (part of) ...	4 7	4 2
Christchurch ...	5 3	5 6			
St. Botolph's ...	5 1	4 34	ST. ANDREW.		
Holy Trinity ...	5 4	5 0	St. Anne, Hobs ...	3 11	3 9
St. Katherine's ...	5 0	4 0	St. Paul, Covent-garden ...	3 13	4 28
Hamlet of Mile-end ...	5 8	5 10	Province of the Savoy ...	3 11	4 3
Norton Folgate ...	5 1	5 4	St. Mary-le-Grand ...	3 14	4 3
Old Artillery Ground ...	5 4	5 4	St. Clement Danes ...	3 11	4 0
Tower Without ...	0 10	5 6	Liberty of the Rials ...	3 7	4 7
WATMINSTER.			FULHAM.		
St. Margaret and St. John ...	3 11	3 8	Hammer-smith ...	5 10	5 10
			Fulham ...	5 7	5 4
GREENWICH.			LIMPOUR.		
St. Paul's, Deptford ...	5 4	5 3	St. Anne, Limhouse ...	5 10	5 8
and Hatcham ...			St. John, Wapping ...	4 8	4 34
St. Nicholas, Deptford ...	6 4	4 0	St. Paul, Shadwell ...	5 6	5 64
Greenwich ...	6 1	5 10	Hatchiffe, Hamlet of ...	5 7	5 2
WANDSWORTH.			PUTNEY.		
Clapham ...	5 1	5 6	All Saints, Poplar ...	5 08	5 51
Tooting Graveny ...	5 5	6 2	St. Mary, Stratford ...	5 6	6 0
Streatham ...	4 9	4 11	Bow ...		
St. Mary, Battersea ...	1 104	4 8	Bromley, St. Leonard ...	6 1	6 1
Wandsworth ...	5 54	5 42	ST. SAVOIR.		
Putney ...	6 32	5 5	Christ Church ...	4 104	5 0
HACKNEY.			St. Saviour ...	3 82	5 0
St. John at Hackney ...	4 8	5 1	PUTNEY.		
St. Mary, Stoke Newington ...	4 7	5 4	Charlton ...	7 4	6 10
			Hamstead ...	5 4	5 7
ST. GILES.			Etcham ...	5 8	5 6
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George's, Bloomsbury ...	5 3	5 5	Lee ...	5 7	5 6
			Kidbrook ...	4 8	5 6
HOLBORN.			LEWISHAM.		
Saffron-hill, Liberty of ...	5 8	5 11	Lewisham ...	4 10	5 1
St. Andrew-albion ...			ST. OLAVE.		
Barr and St. George-the-Martyr ...	4 11	5 12	St. Olave, Southwark ...	4 5	4 9
			St. Thomas, Southwark ...	4 6	4 7
St. Sepulchre ...	6 25	3 0	St. John, Horsely-down ...	4 6	4 9
St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate ...					
			CITY OF LONDON.		
			(Average of the 112 parishes) ...	4 1	4 4

EMPERORS OF RUSSIA.

1689 Peter I. ...	died 26 Jan. 1725
1725 Catherine I., Mistress of Peter ...	died 17 May 1727
1727 Peter II. ...	died 29 Jan. 1730
1730 Ann ...	died 29 Oct. 1740
1740 Ivan IV., imprisoned 1741 ...	assassinated 1764
1741 Elizabeth ...	died 5 Jan. 1762
1762 Peter III. ...	assassinated 14 July 1762
Catherine II., Wife of Peter III. ...	died 17 Nov. 1796
Paul ...	assassinated 24 March 1801
1801 Alexander I. ...	died 1 Dec. 1825
1825 Nicholas ...	died 2 March 1855
1855 Alexander II. ...	assassinated 13 March 1881
1881 Alexander III. ...	1881

NOVEMBER.



P. T. MORGAN.

D.	OF	W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, COURTHOUSES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
				Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.		0 Clock.	After Sunset.		0 Clock.	After Sunset.	London		Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.				
									h.	m.		h.	m.			h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1	M		All Saints' Day	6 56	16 18	4 32	0 1	8 53			5						4 50	5 10	1 56	2 15			305	
2	Tu		Michaelmas Law hittings begin	6 57	16 18	4 31	0 44	9 01			6						5 32	5 55	2 35	2 57			306	
3	W		Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800	6 59	16 18	4 29	1 20	10 52			7						6 17	6 44	3 20	4 42			307	
4	Th		George Peabody died, 1869	7 0	16 18	4 27	1 50	11 52			8						7 13	7 46	4 9	4 38			308	
5	F		Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 2	16 16	4 25	2 17	Morn.			9						8 22	9 1	5 11	5 47			309	
6	S		St. Leonard	7 4	16 14	4 24	2 41	0 55			10						9 44	10 20	6 26	7 9			310	
7	S		20TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	7 5	16 30	4 23	3 4	1 58			11						10 54	11 24	7 45	8 19			311	
8	M		Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides (noon)	7 7	16 6	4 22	3 26	3 2			12						11 52	—	8 49	9 17			312	
9	Tu		Birth of Prince of Wales, 1842	7 9	16 1	4 20	3 50	4 7			13						0 13	0 33	9 38	9 58			313	
10	W		Martin Luther born, 1483	7 10	15 56	4 19	4 15	5 11			14						0 53	1 10	10 18	10 38			314	
11	Th		St. Martin	7 12	15 49	4 17	4 44	6 19			15						1 28	1 45	10 53	11 10			315	
12	F		Baxter born, 1615	7 14	15 42	4 16	5 16	7 25			16						2 2	2 17	11 27	11 42			316	
13	S		Britannia	7 16	15 34	4 14	5 55	8 33			17						2 34	2 52	11 59	—			317	
14	S		21ST SUND. APT. TRINITY	7 13	15 24	4 12	6 43	9 36			18						3 10	3 28	0 17	0 35			318	
15	M		Mochutus	7 19	15 14	4 11	7 37	10 34			19						3 47	4 7	0 53	1 12			319	
16	Th		Battle of Luttrell, 1022	7 21	15	4 10	8 41	11 27			20						4 26	4 48	1 32	1 51			320	
17	W		Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln	7 26	14 52	4 9	9 50	Aftern.			21						5 8	5 33	2 13	2 33			321	
18	Th		Review by the Queen, in St. James's Park, 1802	7 25	14 39	4 8	11 4	0 48			22						5 59	6 28	2 58	3 24			322	
19	F		Cardinal Pole died, 1558	7 27	14 26	4 7	Morn.	1 22			23						6 59	7 33	3 51	4 24			323	
20	S		Edmund, King & Martyr	7 28	14 12	4 6	0 20	1 50			24						8 8	8 50	4 58	5 33			324	
21	S		22ND SUND. APT. TRINITY	7 30	13 57	4 4	1 37	2 18			25						9 31	10 8	6 15	6 56			325	
22	M		St. Cecilia	7 31	13 41	4 3	2 55	2 46			26						10 42	11 16	7 38	8 1			326	
23	Th		St. Clement	7 33	13 24	4 2	4 11	3 14			27						11 47	—	8 41	9 13			327	
24	W		John Knox died, 1572	7 34	13 7	4 0	5 28	3 44			28						0 14	0 38	9 39	10 3			328	
25	Th		Length of Night, 121. min.	7 36	12 48	3 58	6 43	4 20			29						1 2	1 26	10 47	11 51			329	
26	F		Edystone Lighthouse destroyed, 1703	7 37	12 30	3 57	7 53	5 0			30						2 48	2 9	11 13	12 24			330	
27	S		Princess Mary (of Teck) born, 1853	7 39	12 10	3 56	8 56	5 48			31						3 51	4 51	11 54	—			331	
28	S		1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 40	11 49	3 55	9 52	6 34			32						3 12	3 33	0 16	0 37			332	
29	M		La Plata founded, 1576	7 42	11 28	3 55	10 39	7 36			33						3 53	4 12	0 58	1 18			333	
30	Th		St. Andrew	7 44	11 7	3 54	11 10	8 36			34						4 31	4 51	1 37	1 56			334	



DRESSING FOR THE CHAIRMAN.—FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE AMOUNT OF THE FOREIGN TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1884.

The object of the investigation undertaken and reported on demonstrates the effect of changes in price on the aggregate values of imports and exports. The amounts of our imports and exports, and the nominal values, are plainly two very different things. If prices should happen to fall between two given dates when the aggregate nominal values of imports and exports decline, or if they should happen to rise when the aggregate nominal values increase, it is clearly quite possible that there should be no corresponding decline or increase in the quantities of goods imported or exported. Quantities may even increase when aggregate nominal values decline, or may fall off when aggregate nominal values increase. Hence it is highly necessary in comparing imports and exports at different periods to allow for changes of price.

In 1881-8 there was a further increase of trade but without any general sustained rise of prices, even as compared with 1879. Eliminating the element of price, the quantity of the foreign trade in 1881-3 must be considered to have been greater than in any previous year.

The changes in the nominal values of imports and exports in those years were as follow:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£ sterling.	£ sterling.
1879	368,000,000	191,500,000
1880	411,000,000	223,000,000
1881	397,000,000	231,000,000
1882	413,000,000	241,500,000
1883	427,000,000	240,000,000

The increase in nominal values between 1879 and 1883 thus corresponds to an increase in quantities.

The greater volume of the trade is, however, brought out strongly when we compare the value of the imports and exports in 1879 and 1883, computed at the prices of 1873, with the declared values of the imports and exports of that year. As regards the exports, the following were the results:—

Exports of Enumerated Articles of British and Irish Produce at the prices of 1873, and at the actual declared values compared.

	Declared Values.	Values computed at the Prices of 1873.
	£ sterling.	£ sterling.
1873	172,000,000	172,000,000
1879	122,000,000	174,000,000
1883	146,000,000	212,500,000

Thus the exports of 1873, which were the largest on record nominally, were really exceeded by those of 1879 in the proportion of 174 to 172, and by those of 1883 in the proportion of 212½ to 172, or by nearly 25 per cent. The figures of 1879 and 1883, showing smaller nominal values, in the former of about 30 per cent and in the latter about 16 per cent, do not correspond to any similar changes in quantity, the quantities in 1883 at least having greatly increased.

A similar comparison as regards the imports gives the following results:—

Imports of Enumerated Articles at the prices of 1873 and at the actual declared values compared.

	Declared Values.	Values computed at the Prices of 1873.
	£ sterling.	£ sterling.
1873	308,000,000	308,000,000
1879	289,000,000	349,000,000
1883	296,000,000	403,000,000

Thus the imports of 1873, which show a nominal decrease of about 6 per cent compared with those of 1873, really increased by nearly 13 per cent, and the imports of 1883, which show a nominal increase of about 10 per cent only compared with 1873, actually increased about 30 per cent.

It is quite certain, therefore, that the volume of our foreign trade was unquestionably large in 1883, but the changes as compared with former years, owing to differences of prices, are not accurately shown by changes in aggregate values.

Rectifying the total values of imports and exports recorded according to the proportionate changes shown as above in the aggregate for enumerated articles only, we should get the following comparison:—

Declared Values of Imports and Exports in 1873, 1879, and 1883, compared with the computed values, on the assumption that the values of the whole trade are affected by differences in prices as are the values of enumerated articles.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
	Declared Values.	Values computed at the Prices of 1873.
	£ sterling.	£ sterling.
1873	371,000,000	371,000,000
1879	363,000,000	408,000,000
1883	427,000,000	512,000,000

Thus, if our imports and exports in 1883 are valued at the prices of 1873, the former would exceed £500,000,000 instead of being only just over £400,000,000, and the latter would be £349,000,000 instead of being only £212,500,000. These totals, as compared with those of 1873, show the real progress as which has taken place.

Attention is called to the importance of such figures with reference to the proper mode of stating the increase or decrease of imports and exports from time to time, and as to the probabilities of our foreign trade and the return to British labour and capital at different periods; and the fact that as our exports, even of so-called British and Irish produce, include a large amount of raw material previously imported, many allowances have to be made in making comparisons at different periods of the amount of work done by British labour and capital represented in the exports.

The effect of differences of prices can be more directly shown by computing the values of trade in all the years at the prices of one year only. Using the prices of 1883 as a basis, we obtain the following comparison:—

Values of Enumerated Articles of Export in the under-mentioned years as actually declared and as computed at the prices of 1883 compared.

	Declared Values.	Values computed at the Prices of 1883.
	£ sterling.	£ sterling.
1840	41,000,000	32,000,000
1850	53,000,000	52,000,000
1860	97,000,000	87,000,000
1870	148,000,000	112,500,000
1880	148,500,000	138,000,000
1883	146,500,000	146,500,000

The increase of the export trade since 1840 is, by the first column of the above table, dealing with values as actually recorded, only about 34 times—viz., from 41 millions, the declared value of the enumerated articles to 146½ millions; whereas by the second column, in which all values are computed at the prices of 1883, the increase is nearly five times—viz., from 32 to the same figure of 146½ millions. The latter rate of increase, it may be stated, corresponds more closely to the increase of shipping business than does the former. It will also be observed that while, by the first column, foreign exports appear to be almost stationary since 1870, the progress, according to the second column, appears to be continuous from decade to decade, corresponding closely to the increase of shipping and the real increase of trade which has occurred.

Dealing with the imports in the same way, the following comparison should be made:—

IMPORTS.

Increase or decrease of the index number of 81·16 in the following years:—

1854	— 0·80	1876	— 3·61
1855	+ 3·51	1877	— 1·48
1857	+ 7·08	1878	— 0·04
1859	— 1·39	1879	— 10·80
1865	+ 13·59	1880	— 0·39
1868	+ 5·78	1881	— 0·69
1871	+ 4·43	1883	— 0·43
1876	— 0·25		

Here the course of the figures is much the same as in the case of the exports, though it is unfortunately impossible to go quite so far back. The period of high range of prices is from 1845 to 1875, and since the latter date there has been practically no recovery. The maximum and minimum prices have both been less than before. As regards imports, as well as exports, it is true that aggregate values were exaggerated in 1845 and 1873 by high prices, while the progress since the last date appears less than it really has been because nominal values have declined.

While the direction of the course of prices has in both cases been much the same, it is to be observed that the average increase of value in 1845 and 1873 appears greater in the case of the exports than of the imports. It may be suggested that this is not improbably owing to the fact that the exports include a large proportion of goods dependent on the price of cotton than do the imports, and cotton was specially high in price about the year 1865, owing to the American Civil War, and did not return to the prices normal before that event until after 1868.

As already explained with regard to the exports, the effect of such differences of prices can be directly shown by computing the values of trade in all the years at the prices of one year only. Using the prices of 1883 as a basis, we obtain the following comparison:—

Values of Enumerated Articles of Import in the under-mentioned years as actually declared or computed, and as computed at the prices of 1883, compared.

	Declared Values.	Values computed at the Prices of 1883.
	£ sterling.	£ sterling.
1855	127,000,000	111,000,000
1860	185,000,000	159,000,000
1870	250,500,000	213,000,000
1880	324,000,000	313,500,000
1883	336,000,000	330,000,000

Here the increase since 1855, by the first column, is about 160 per cent only; while, by the second column, it is 200 per cent. By the first column, also, since 1870 the increase is about 30 per cent only, while by the second column it is over 50 per cent. Thus in imports as well as exports progress is shown to be very different according as allowance is made or not made for changes of price.

A YEAR'S FIRES IN LONDON.

The report of the Board of Works, 1884, states that the staff of the Fire Brigade under the control of the Board consisted in all of 689 officers and men. The brigade consists of 65 fire-engine stations, 23 street stations with hose-carts, 127 fire-escape stations, four floating stations, three floating steam fire-engines, two steam-tugs, five barges to carry engines, &c., two large land steam fire-engines, and 42 small land steam fire-engines. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year had been 2806. Of these 378 were false alarms, 144 proved to be only chimney alarms, and 2289 were calls for fires of which 194 resulted in serious damage, and 2095 in slight damage. The fires of 1884, compared with those of 1883, showed an increase of 145; and, compared with the average of the last ten years, an increase of 531. The number of occasions on which life had been seriously endangered by fire during the year 1884 had been 187, and the number of occasions on which life had been lost had been 20. The number of persons seriously endangered by fire had been 300, of whom 188 were saved, and 42 lost their lives. Of the 42 lost, 20 were taken out alive, but died afterwards in hospitals and elsewhere, and 22 were suffocated or burnt to death. The quantity of water used for extinguishing fires in the metropolis during the year had been 43 million gallons, or about 187,000 tons. Of this quantity about 105,000 tons, or more than one half of the whole, was taken from the river, canals, and docks, and the remainder from the street pipes. During the year there had been 48 cases in which the water appliances were unsatisfactory. As regarded the water supply, the board regretted that another year had passed without anything having been done towards giving the inhabitants of London control over their own supply of water.

THE REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS was carried by 227 Liberals and 112 Conservatives; and of the 341 who voted against it, 220 were Conservatives. When, on a decisive division, two thirds of a party vote against a reform, it is gross abuse of language to say that the reform was carried by that party.

LIST OF ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.

Date.	Prime Minister.	Duration.	Chancellor.	Exchequer.	Home Secretary.	Foreign Secretary.
Dec. 22, 1768	William Pitt	17 81	Thurlow ... Loughborough	William Pitt	Portland	Granville.
March 17, 1801	Henry Addington	3 56	Eldon	Henry Addington	Portland, Pelham, C. Yorke	Hawkesbury.
May 15, 1804	William Pitt	1 211	Eldon	William Pitt	Hawkesbury	Harrowby. Mulgrave.
Feb. 11, 1806	Lord Grenville	1 64	Erskine	Lord H. Petty	Spencer	Charles James Fox. Viscount Mowbray.
March 21, 1807	Duke of Portland	3 102	Eldon	Spencer Perceval	Hawkesbury	G. Channing.
Dec. 2, 1809	Spencer Perceval	1 350	Eldon	Spencer Perceval	R. Ryder	Bathurst. Wellesley.
June 9, 1812	Earl of Liverpool	14 307	Eldon	N. Vansittart F. J. Robinson	Sidmouth Robert Peel	Castlereagh. G. Channing.
April 24, 1827	George Canning	0 121	Lyndhurst	George Canning	Sturges Bourne	Dudley.
Sept. 5, 1827	Viscount Goderich	0 108	Lyndhurst	J. C. Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley.
Jan. 25, 1828	Duke of Wellington	2 301	Lyndhurst	H. Goulburn	Robert Peel	Dudley. Aberdeen.
Nov. 22, 1830	Earl Grey	3 231	Brougham	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston.
July 18, 1834	Viscount Melbourne	0 128	Brougham	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston.
Dec. 28, 1834	Sir Robert Peel	0 131	Lyndhurst	Sir Robert Peel	H. Goulburn	Wellington.
April 18, 1835	Viscount Melbourne	6 138	In Commons	T. S. Rice	Lord John Russell	Palmerston.
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir Robert Peel	4 257	Cottenham	F. T. Baring	Normanby	Aberdeen.
July 6, 1846	Lord John Russell	5 178	Cottenham	H. Goulburn	Sir James Graham	Palmerston.
Feb. 27, 1852	Earl of Derby	0 278	St. Leonards	Sir Charles Wood	Sir George Grey	Palmerston. (Granville).
Dec. 28, 1852	Earl of Aberdeen	2 37	Cranworth	Benjamin Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury. Lord John Russell.
Feb. 10, 1855	Lord Palmerston	3 24	Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis	Palmerston	Clarendon.
Feb. 25, 1858	Earl of Derby	1 104	Chelmsford	Benjamin Disraeli	Sir George Grey	Clarendon.
June 18, 1859	Lord Palmerston	6 122	Campbell	W. E. Gladstone	S. H. Walpole T. H. S. Estcourt	Malmesbury.
Nov. 8, 1865	Earl Russell	0 241	Westbury	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis	Russell.
July 6, 1868	Earl of Derby	1 235	Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone	Sir George Grey	Clarendon.
Feb. 27, 1868	Benjamin Disraeli	0 265	Chelmsford	Benjamin Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Stanley.
Dec. 9, 1869	W. E. Gladstone	5 73	Cairns	G. Ward Hunt	Gathorne Hardy	Stanley.
Feb. 21, 1874	Benjamin Disraeli Earl Beaconsfield	6 67	Hatherley Selborne	Robert Lowe W. E. Gladstone	H. A. Bruce Robert Lowe	Clarendon. Granville.
April 28, 1880	W. E. Gladstone	5 63	Cairns	Stafford Northcote	R. A. Cross	Derby. Salisbury.
April 30, 1885	Marquis of Salisbury	—	Selborne Halsbury	W. E. Gladstone H. C. E. Childers Sir M. Hicks-Beach	Sir W. Harcourt Sir R. A. Cross	Granville. Salisbury.

DECISIVE DIVISIONS.

The following is a list of some of the more decisive divisions which have determined the fate of Ministries:—

1841—Aug. 24.—Viscount Melbourne's Administration (duration six years, five months). Motion—Address at opening of Session. For, 239; against, 860; majority, 91.

1846—June 25.—Sir Robert Peel's Administration (duration, four years, ten months). Motion—Second reading of Irish Coercion Bill. For, 219; against, 292; majority, 73.

1852—Feb. 20.—Lord John Russell's Administration (duration, five years, seven months). Motion—Militia Bill; substitution of "regular" for "local." For, 128; against, 135; majority, 9.

1852—Dec. 16.—Earl of Derby's Administration (duration, ten months). Motion—Budget resolutions. For, 288; against, 105; majority, 19.

1855—Jan. 29.—Earl of Aberdeen's Administration (duration, two years, nine months). Motion—Selastopol Committee of Inquiry. For, 148; against, 305; majority, 157.

1856—Feb. 19.—Viscount Palmerston's Administration (duration, three years). Motion—Second reading of Conspiracy to Murder Bill. For, 215; against, 234; majority, 19.

1859—June 10.—Earl of Derby's Administration (duration, one year, four months). Motion—No confidence. For, 325; against, 312; majority, 13.

1866—June 18.—Earl Russell's Administration (duration, six years, five months, including five years, ten months of Lord Palmerston's first Administration, Lord Palmerston dying in October, 1865). Motion—Borough Franchise, "rating" instead of "rental." For, 304; against, 315; majority, 11.

1873—March 12.—Mr. Gladstone's Administration. Irish University Bill. For, 284; against, 287; majority, 3. (In this case Mr. Gladstone resumed office on Mr. Disraeli's refusal to form a Cabinet.)

1890—June 8.—Mr. Gladstone's second Administration.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Amendment to the Budget. For, 252; against, 204; majority, 12.

STATE OFFICERS WITH CABINET RANK.

The offices with which a seat in the Cabinet is now by usage associated are those of First Lord of the Treasury, as Prime Minister; the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the five Secretaries of State—for the Home, Foreign, Colonial, War, and Indian Departments; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. Offices which, usually, or occasionally, but not invariably, are filled by Cabinet Ministers, are those of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Postmaster-General, the President of the Board of Trade, the First Commissioner of Works, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the

President of the Local Government Board, and the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. In the case of Lord Spencer, as in that of Lord Sunderland, in the time of Queen Anne, the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland is associated with a seat in the Cabinet. The office of Paymaster-General, formerly, through its perquisites, the most lucrative post under the Government, is now without salary and without duties. It was held by Mr. Macaulay, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Lord John Russell's first Administration; but being that illustrious tenure it has not been filled as a separate office by a politician of Cabinet rank. In recent times the Cabinet has seldom consisted of fewer than thirteen members, though in the earlier part of Lord Beaconsfield's second Administration it had only twelve. Under Lord John Russell, and more lately under Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, it has had the large and inconvenient number of sixteen.

A COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE UNDER CONSERVATIVE AND LIBERAL GOVERNMENTS.

For the five years from 1875-6 to 1879-80, with the Conservatives in power:—

Years ending March 31.	Income.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
1875-76	£77,131,893	£76,821,773	—	£309,920
1876-77	78,585,026	78,125,227	—	459,799
1877-78	79,703,268	82,408,495	2,645,107	—
1878-79	83,115,972	85,407,789	2,291,817	—
1879-80	81,265,055	84,108,764	2,843,699	—
TOTAL FIVE YEARS.	£399,841,051	£408,664,038	£7,772,712	£249,739

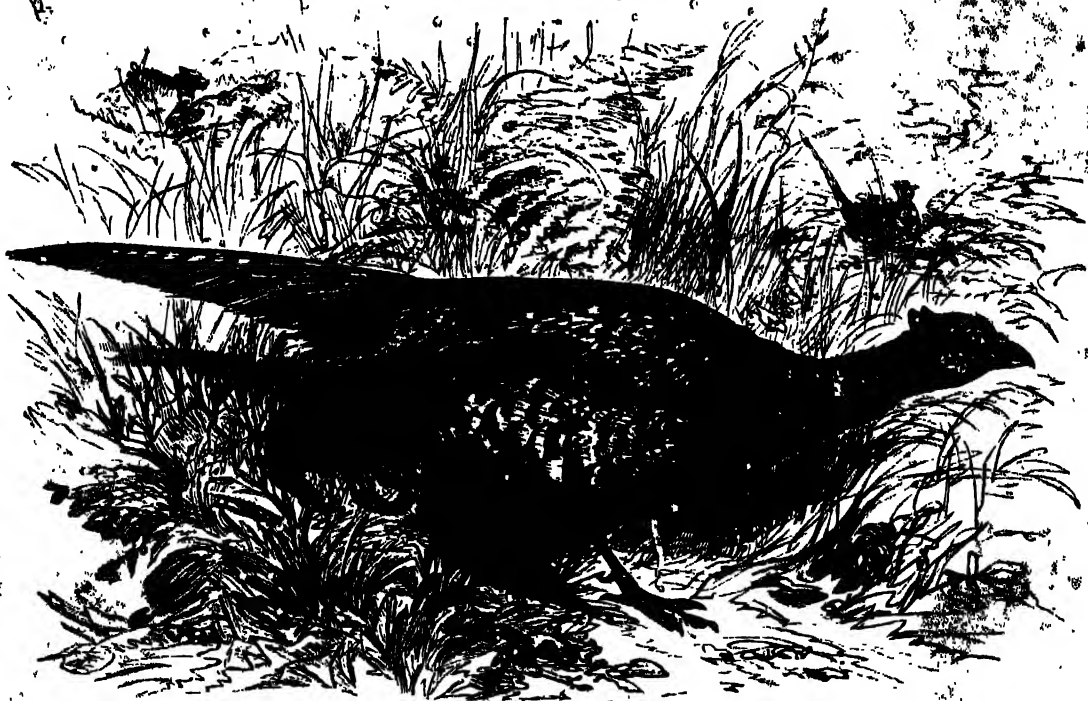
Compared with the previous five years, when the Liberals were in power, we find an increase of expenditure of £49,579,769.

For the past five years, from 1880-1 to 1884-5, with the Liberal Government in power:—

Years ending March 31.	Income.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
1880-81	£84,041,288	£85,107,924	—	£1,066,636
1881-82	85,822,282	85,472,566	—	349,716
1882-83	89,004,486	88,906,278	—	99,208
1883-84	87,206,184	88,999,564	—	1,793,380
1884-85	89,042,110	89,092,983	1,049,773	—
TOTAL FIVE YEARS.	£435,156,320	£437,579,305	£2,417,773	£1,266,839

This increase in the Expenditure for the five years ending March 31, 1885, of £22,412,985, was mainly in consequence of the heavy liabilities, the legacies of war debts, and the legacies of policy in Afghanistan and Egypt bequeathed by the Conservatives.

DECEMBER.



PIREASANTA

D.	OF	W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, &c.	SUN.		MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
				Rises.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise, O'Clock.	After Sunset, O'Clock.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.															
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	W		Princess of Wales born, 1844	7 46	10 44	3 53	11 52	9 38		6												5 9	5 30	2 16	2 34	335
2	Th		Queen Adelaide died, 1840	7 47	10 21	3 52	Aftern.	10 41		7												5 51	6 14	2 55	3 16	336
3	F		Samuel Compton born, 1788	7 48	9 57	3 52	0 46	11 44		8												6 39	7 4	3 39	4 4	337
4	S		Pretender at Derby, 1742	7 49	9 33	3 51	1 8	Morn.		9												7 31	8 1	4 29	4 56	338
5	S		2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 51	9 9	3 51	1 30	0 47		10												8 33	9 12	5 26	5 58	339
6	M		St. Nicholas	7 52	8 43	3 51	1 52	1 51		11												9 48	10 20	6 37	7 13	340
7	Th		Marshal Ney shot, 1815	7 53	8 17	3 50	2 16	2 54		12												10 52	11 20	7 45	8 17	341
8	W		Conception of Virgin Mary	7 54	7 51	3 50	2 43	4 1		13												11 47	—	8 45	9 12	342
9	Th		Vandyke died, 1641	7 56	7 24	3 50	3 13	5 8		14												0 11	0 31	9 36	9 56	343
10	F		Hogarth (painter) born, 1697	7 57	6 57	3 49	3 49	6 17		15												0 52	1 12	10 17	10 37	344
11	S		Grouse-shooting ends	7 58	6 30	3 49	4 34	7 24		16												1 33	1 52	10 58	11 17	345
12	S		3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 59	6 2	3 49	5 28	8 27		17												2 12	2 32	11 37	11 57	346
13	M		Lucy, Virgin and Martyr	8 0	5 34	3 49	6 29	9 22		18												2 52	3 12	—	0 17	347
14	Th		Prince Albert died, 1861	8 0	5 5	3 49	7 38	10 12		19												3 34	3 56	0 37	0 59	348
15	W		Frank Walton died, 1688	8 1	4 36	3 49	8 53	10 54		20												4 18	4 40	1 21	1 43	349
16	Th		General Sir W. E. Baker died, 1881	8 2	4 7	3 49	10 9	11 27		21												5 3	5 27	2 5	2 28	350
17	F		Oxford Michaelmas Term ends	8 3	3 38	3 49	11 26	11 58		22												5 54	6 20	2 52	3 19	351
18	S		Wesley born, 1708	8 4	3 8	3 50	Morn.	At orn		23												6 48	7 19	3 45	4 18	352
19	S		4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 5	2 38	3 50	0 43	0 50		24												7 50	8 24	4 44	5 15	353
20	M		Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends	8 5	2 9	3 50	1 58	1 17		25												8 58	9 35	5 49	6 23	354
21	Th		St. Thomas Michaelmas Law Sittings end	8 6	1 39	3 51	3 13	1 46		26												10 12	10 45	7 0	7 37	355
22	W		Farquhar shot, 1788	8 6	1 9	3 51	4 26	2 18		27												11 20	11 52	8 10	8 45	356
23	Th		Prince Albert married, 1861	8 6	0 38	3 51	5 37	2 54		28												—	0 18	9 17	9 43	357
24	F		George I. (Greece) born, 1868	8 7	Aftern.	3 52	6 43	3 38		29												0 45	1 8	10 10	10 38	358
25	S		CHRISTMAS DAY	8 7	0 22	3 53	7 41	4 27		30												1 34	1 57	10 59	11 22	359
26	S		1ST SUND. AFT. CHRISTMAS	8 8	0 51	3 53	8 32	5 22		1												2 18	2 38	11 43	—	360
27	M		Boxing Day. Bank Holiday	8 8	1 21	3 54	9 16	6 22		2												2 58	3 17	0 3	0 23	361
28	Th		Innocent's Day	8 9	1 51	3 55	9 52	7 23		3												3 36	3 57	0 42	1 1	362
29	W		Stafford executed, 1822. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809	8 9	2 20	3 56	10 42	8 25		4												4 15	4 34	1 22	1 40	363
30	Th		Pegu annexed, 1825	8 9	2 49	3 57	10 49	9 29		5												4 51	5 9	1 59	2 16	364
31	F		Silvester, Bishop	8 9	3 18	3 58	11 12	10 31		6												5 26	5 45	2 34	2 51	365



HANGING UP THE MISTLETOE--DRAWN BY W. H. OVEREND,
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



TULLOCHGORUM AT CAIRO.—ASTONISHING THE NATIVES.
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CITY OF LONDON FINANCIAL ACCOUNT.

The annual accounts of the Chamberlain of the City of London for 1881 show that the amount received on the coal and wine duties was £335,987; the expenses of management were £4322, and the balance paid over to the account of the "Thames Embankment and Metropolitan Improvement Fund." The Blackfriars Bridge account showed receipts to the amount of £5442, and a balance on the expenditure of the year to the extent of £1251. On Police account the receipts were £101,218, and the expenditure £103,278, leaving a balance of £2000. The Police Superannuation Fund amounted to £10,608, the whole of which was absorbed. The ward rates produced £7098, and the expenditure left a balance in hand of £789. The receipts on account of sewers (consolidated rate account) were £1,079,701, leaving a balance in hand of £55,738. On the sewers rate account the receipts were £19,187, and the expenditure £2637, leaving a balance of £11,110. On the Metropolitan Board of Works sewers rate account the receipts were £109,746, and the expenditure £41,691, leaving a balance of £23,049. The Coal Market Fund showed receipts £384, and expenditure £2113. The "City's duty on coals" amounted on the whole to £167,374, and showed a balance transferred to surplus account of £35,678. The surplus account, which was set forth separately, showed a total of £91,844 available for the discharge of loans, and of this £50,000 was absorbed in the discharge of loans respecting the Holborn Valley improvement, and £38,000 by transfer to moneys due to bondholders' account, leaving a balance of £2384. The Clerkenwell Improvement Fund showed receipts to the extent of £2059, the whole of which was expended, chiefly in repayment of moneys advanced. The City of London Grain Duty yielded a sum of £30,200, and this was chiefly devoted to the purchase and maintenance of open spaces. Shipping Forests as absorbent £15,786. St. Paul's Churchyard, £288. Barnham Beeches, £381, and Coulston and other Surrey Commons, £282. The Dwelling-house Improvement Fund showed a balance overdrawn of £80,851, while credit was taken for the erection of artisans' dwellings on the Petticoat-square site, at a cost of £42,800.

EXPENDITURE OF THE CITY COMPANIES.

From a report lately published, we gather that the total annual income of the great City companies is upwards of £700,000, of which £250,000 is held in trust. A very large portion of this appears to be absorbed by court fees, entertainments, and pensions paid to poor members. If we take the average annual income and expenditure on internal objects of some of the richer companies, we find the

	Annual Income.	Internal Expenditure.
Mercers	£75,000	£20,000
Grocers	45,000	10,000
Drapers	75,000	14,000
Fishmongers	45,000	11,000
Goldsmiths	55,000	15,000
Skinners	25,000	9,000
Merchant Tailors	35,000	12,000
Haberdashers	30,000	8,000
Balters	23,000	9,000
Ironmongers	30,000	4,000
Vintners	11,000	7,500
Clothworkers	40,000	10,000

the proportion of expenditure placed under the head of court fees and entertainments is undoubtedly large. Thus the Mercers in 1874 divided in "court fees" no less than £10,431, and spent on entertainments £7871. Of late, however, the expenditure under these headings has been considerably reduced. In 1880 the court fees had diminished to £3766, and the cost of entertainments to £4909. Salaries had also been reduced from £7977 to £2548. As this kind of expenditure has been reduced, the expenditure on technical education and other public objects has increased. Yet even as late as 1879 the Fishmongers spent more than £2000 on entertainments and ball expenses, the Grocers £3000, the Drapers over £2000 on entertainments alone, and the Goldsmiths a similar amount. The average annual expenditure on benevolent objects was as follows: Mercers £15,000; Grocers £30,000; Drapers £10,000; Fishmongers £12,000; Goldsmiths £10,000; Skinners £2000; Merchant Tailors £2000; Haberdashers £2000; Balters £2500; Ironmongers £2000; Vintners £3500, and Clothworkers £12,000.

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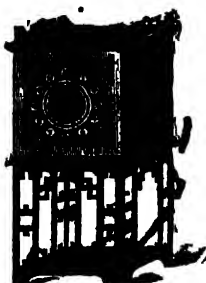


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11 sized oak case with

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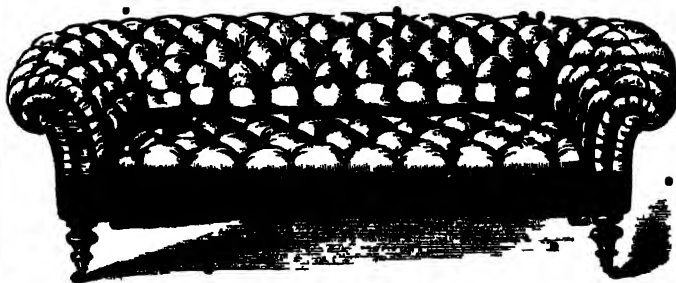
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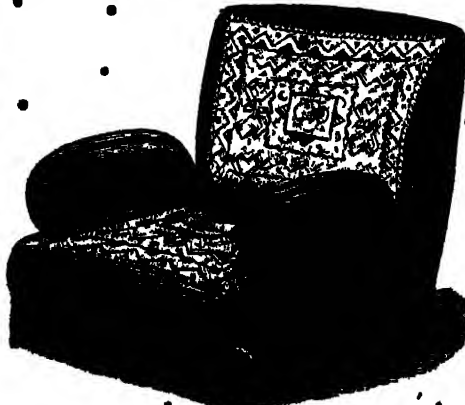
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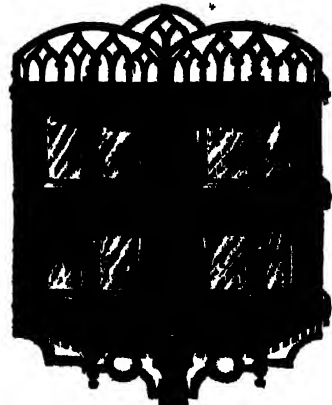
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With four bevelled plates, 24 in. high,

20 in. wide, £3 4s 6d.

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ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES POST-FREE.

"THE STOMACH GOVERNS THE WORLD."

GENERAL GORDON.

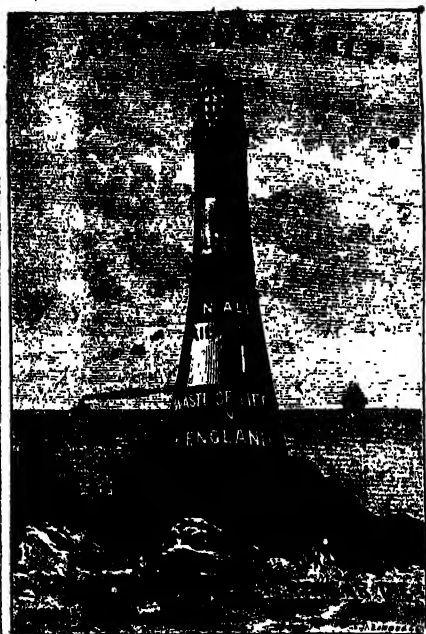
JEOPARDY OF LIFE— THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

NOW!!! is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time.

NOW!!! is on the banner of the prudent.

NOW!!! is the watchword of the wise.

NOW!!! you can change the trickling stream; but to-morrow you may have the raging torrent to contend with.



WHICH MAY BE PREVENTED.

See a large illustrated sheet, with each Bottle of
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c., then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case, and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-

**W H A T
EVERY-
BODY SHOULD
R E A D.**—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the outset. For this is the time. With very little trouble you can manage the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your puny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are

"to-morrow"; whereas had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death? "I have used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life."—J. C. ENO, Hatcham Fruit Salt Works, S.E.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.

"After suffering for nearly two years and a half from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try your FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years."—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrastord."

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS AND ALL LEAVING HOME FOR A CHANGE.

"We have for the last four years used your FRUIT SALT during several important survey expeditions in the Malay Peninsula, Siam, and Cambodia, and have undoubtedly derived great benefit from it. In one instance only was one of our party attacked with fever during that period, and that happened after our supply of FRUIT SALT had run out. When making long marches under the powerful rays of a vertical sun, or tramping through swampy districts, we have used the FRUIT SALT two or three times a day. The FRUIT SALT acts as a gentle aperient, keeps the blood cool and healthy, and wards off fever. We have pleasure in voluntarily testifying to the value of your preparation, and our firm belief in its efficacy. We never go into the jungle without it, and have also recommended it to others."—Yours truly, Commander A. LOFTS, F.R.G.S., late Siamese Majesty's Hydrographer; E. C. DAVIDSON, Superintendent Siamese Government Telegraphs. Bangkok, Siam, May, 1883.—J. C. ENO, Esq., London."

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—

"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Directions in Sixteen Languages how to Prevent Disease. Protection in every Country.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO's Patent.

FRY'S

TWENTY-ONE
PRIZE.
MEDALS

Pure CONCENTRATED SOLUBLE COCOA



Prepared by a new and special scientific process, securing extreme solubility, and developing the finest flavour of the Cocoa.

PURE—EASILY DIGESTED—ECONOMICAL.

From Sir CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.,

President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Vice-President, Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain; Medical Officer of Health, Dublin, &c.

"I have formed a high opinion of its dietetic value. I have never tasted Cocoa that I like so well. It is especially adapted to those whose digestive organs are weak, and I strongly recommend it as a substitute for tea for young persons."

From F. WALLIS STODDART, *City Analyst, Bristol.*

"I have analysed a sample of your Concentrated Cocoa, and find it to be perfectly pure. It possesses valuable dietetic advantages, and is in a marked degree easily miscible in water and milk, and may be fairly considered the most perfect form in which Cocoa can be taken as a beverage."

From ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., London; and
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.C.S.

"The results of chemical analysis and microscopical examination have shown the sample to be of absolute purity, and to consist only of the roasted bean, very finely ground, deprived of a large part of its fat, and free from starch, sugar, or any other foreign addition."

"Messrs. Fry and Sons' Concentrated Cocoa must be pronounced of the very finest quality, being all that can be desired as regards aroma and taste. It is indeed second to no Soluble Cocoa we have ever examined."

The Manufacturers have also received numerous other testimonials from medical men, recommending the above article in the strongest terms.

J. S. FRY & SONS, BRISTOL, LONDON, & SYDNEY, N.S.W.,
Manufacturers to the Queen and Prince of Wales.

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UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM
EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS
ARE READY TO

TRAVEL TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND

(NO MATTER THE DISTANCE)

FREE OF ANY EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER TO THE CUSTOMERS.

THEY TAKE WITH THEM

DRESSES, MANTLES, MILLINERY,

And a full supply of all necessary articles of
the best and most suitable description, for
Families and their Servants, at the same
reasonable prices as charged at his warehouse
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FUNERALS CONDUCTED IN TOWN OR COUNTRY AT REASONABLE STATED
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ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.



THE Y & N PATENT DIAGONAL SEAM CORSET.

NEWEST INVENTION. EXQUISITE MODEL. UNIQUE DESIGN.

PERFECT COMFORT. GUARANTEED WEAR. UNIVERSAL ADAPTABILITY. FREE FROM COMPLICATION.
ADVANTAGES OVER ANY OTHER MAKE OF CORSET.

THIS CORSET has been invented to supply what was really wanted—viz., a corset warranted not to split in the seams, at the same time combining every excellence required in a lady's Corset. All the parts are arranged diagonally instead of the ordinary upright pieces, the seams being thus relieved of a great portion of the strain. The material is also cut on the bias, and yields to the figure without splitting. The bones are arranged to give support to the figure where required (avoiding undue pressure), and by crossing the diagonal seams prevent the utmost strain in wear tearing the fabric. The speciality of construction gives the freest adaptability to the figure, making it unrivalled by its graceful proportions, and meeting the requirements of the latest fashions without any complications of belts, straps, &c. To prevent imitation, every Corset is stamped.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Queen of May, 1885, says:—"Admirably modelled, exquisitely neat, and strong; the seams have no strain."
Le Follet says:—"Admirably calculated to prevent split seams."

London and Paris Ladies' Magazine says:—"Elegant in appearance, most comfortable in use, moderate in price, and serviceable in wear."

Myra's Journal says:—"They supply a long-felt need."

Lady's Pictorial says:—"Most comfortable corsets ever made."
Ladies' Gazette says:—"One of the most remarkable inventions of the day."

Warehousemen and Drapers' Journal:—"Has a four-fold claim on the attention of the public—gracefulness, comfort, durability, and economy."

**MAY BE HAD OF ALL DRAPERS and LADIES' OUTFITTERS
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.**

GOLD MEDALS—NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION, 1882, AND LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.



DINNEFORD'S

MAGNESIA.

For Acidity of the Stomach.
For Heartburn and Headache.
For Gout and Indigestion.
Safest aperient for delicate
Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.



DINNEFORD & CO.,
180, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD and CO." is on every Bottle and Label.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

If your Hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the Hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the Hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Mr. NATHAN BERRY, Chemist, Walkden, writes:—"One of my customers told me the other day he had had grey hair for thirty-five years, and after using one bottle of 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER' I sold him, it was restored to and kept its natural colour." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Medicine Dealers and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle; and Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company (Limited), Farringdon-road, London.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are prepared from a highly-esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Public Speakers and Vocalists will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stages: That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are most valuable when coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, hoarseness, and sore throat are prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world, at 1s. 1½d. per Box. London Depot, Farringdon-road.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH,

should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferers at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by thousands of Medicine Dealers in all parts of the world, at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue.

CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

HYDROLEINE (HYDRATED OIL)

has proved of the highest value in CONSUMPTION, and all Wasting Diseases, invariably producing increase in flesh and weight. This preparation of Hydrated Cod-Liver Oil is tonic, digestive, and ten times more strengthening and nourishing, as well as far more pleasant to taste, than plain Cod-Liver Oil. HYDROLEINE may be described as partially digested oil, which will nourish and produce increase in weight in those cases where oils or fat, not so treated, are difficult or impossible to digest. All tendency to Emaciation and Loss of Weight is arrested by the regular use of HYDROLEINE, which may be discontinued when the usual average weight has been permanently acquired. Of all Chemists, 4s. 6d. A single Bottle will be sent, carriage paid, on receipt of P.O.O., payable to W. REHAUD, Secretary. The Anglo-American Drug Company (Limited), Farringdon-road, London.

"FLORILINE," FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH,

is the best liquid dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcula," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The FRAGRANT FLORILINE removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke; being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly harmless and delicious as cherry. For children or adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The FLORILINE should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities. No one need fear using it too often, or too much at a time. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the tooth-brush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the FLORILINE regularly every morning, if only left to their choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the tooth-brush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle. "FLORILINE" POWDER put up in large glass Jars, price 1s. Sold Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company (Limited), Farringdon-road, London.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

When a man makes a great "hit" in business, people wonder how it is done, for almost everyone is interested in what is termed "success in life." As we have received, within two or three years, many letters asking wherein our "secret of success" lay, we have decided to make a full explanation, so that all interested parties may be made fully acquainted with the facts. We do not know that we can do this better than by giving a simple story.

At No. 4, Place de Strasbourg, in the quaint old city of Lille, North of France, Mr. Oscar Fanyau keeps a chemist's shop. About a year ago, as the proprietor was closing the shop for the night, a middle-aged woman came in, untied the corner of her handkerchief, and turned out some small pieces of money, mostly copper, and asked for a bottle of Tissue, as the French call it. Her countenance wore a sad and anxious look, so much so as to attract attention; and Mr. Fanyau asked, "Are you ill, my good woman?" "No, sir," she replied; "but my poor husband"—and here she burst into tears, and sobbed like a child. As soon as she could control her feelings, she told her story, and a sad tale it was.

Her husband had been unable to work for six years, three of which had been spent in the hospital for incurables. This woman had toiled day and night to feed and clothe the little children. Out of her scanty earnings she had saved, little by little, a sum sufficient to buy a bottle of the medicine she had faith would cure her husband.

Mr. Fanyau was touched by her sad story of want and suffering, and handing her the desired medicine, he pushed back the money, telling her to use it for food.

And there we cannot refrain from remarking that this was but a similar act of kindness on the part of the French chemist to many thousands of notable deeds of charity which are yearly, if not almost daily, performed by the chemists of the country, the alms so given amounting in the aggregate to far greater sums than many which are annually heralded abroad as princely gifts of the millionaire.

Mr. Fanyau thought no more of this case until one Sunday morning, some two weeks later, when this same woman came again to the shop, accompanied by a pale and feeble man. It was her husband, who had now walked out for the first time in three years.

Struck with this almost miraculous cure, which with his own eyes he saw had been effected, Mr. Fanyau was led to make a thorough investigation of the case. It appeared that the malady from which this man had suffered so long commenced with a slight derangement of the digestive organs, culminating, after a time, in great emaciation and rheumatism. The remedy used had simply restored the organs of digestion to a normal condition, when the rheumatism vanished as a natural result, illustrating the truth of the theory that pain is the prayer of the nerve for food. Although the patient had eaten, he had been, in fact, starving to death, because the food did not digest; for it is not what we eat that makes us strong, but what we digest.

This astonishing cure having spread throughout Lille and the surrounding country, the fame of this new remedy was quickly established; so much so, that Mr. Fanyau in three months sold from his shop the enormous number of five thousand bottles of the medicine. The demand, therefore, had been wholly created by this almost miraculous cure, and many others that followed in quick succession as the medicine came into use. This remedy was MORTON'S SEIGNE'S SYRUP. The reader will observe that nothing else had been done in the neighbourhood of Lille to create or promote this sudden and extraordinary sale. It was the result alone of the effects of the remedy in curing disease.

The following letters will illustrate this case more fully, showing conclusively that our success in all cases has been the result of the composition of this article, and not in any secret method of conducting the business. Nor is the lesson of success here conveyed by any means solely confined to our line of business. Merit alone is the key-stone of success. And for MORTON'S SEIGNE'S SYRUP we claim the merit of curing diseases. Of the component parts of this Syrup, we shall speak further on.

Ph. D. Le Brody, 29, Queen-street, Jersey, writes under Aug. 11, 1883, as follows:—

I have great pleasure in writing to you regarding SEIGNE'S SYRUP. It has done wonders in this neighbourhood, and I always recommend it when I have a chance.

23, Liverpool-road, Stoke-on-Trent, Jan. 2, 1884.

Dear Sir,—Respecting SEIGNE'S SYRUP, I have been surprised, and still am, at the great sale it commands; but when I hear so many speak of its merits, my surprise becomes less, in consequence of its having proved of such value to those who have given it a fair trial. Yours respectfully, O. F. WILSON.

This man has discovered the secret of our success in business. Because the medicine has "proved of such value to those who have given it a fair trial."

The following from a celebrated chemist:—

Lammas-street, Carmarthen, Jan. 7, 1884.

From cases that have come under my personal observation, your Pills and Syrup contain wonderful healing properties, as they appear to give universal satisfaction. Yours faithfully, (Signed) J. PALMER RICHARDS

The following is from a prominent chemist in Edinburgh:—

St. Leonard's-street, Edinburgh, Dec. 26, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I have had quite an enormous sale for your medicines, and find that, of the many patent medicines I keep, none sell so well or produce such beneficial effects as those of MORTON'S SEIGNE'S SYRUP. Where the results are generally good, and in some cases marvellous, it would be invidious to select any particular case as a subject for testimonial. While writing this a gentleman has just come in to inform me that he has derived such benefit from it for Stomach and Liver Complaint, that he intends keeping it constantly in his house. My sale of it has been thousands.

Yours, most respectfully,

JAMES REID.

PEOPLE WONDER

how it is possible for this medicine to have such an immediate effect, and give such almost instant relief. The man at Lille, in France, although he had been ill for years, was relieved within two weeks, so that he could walk. John Francis Thomas, whose case was published last year, had been ill for nine years, and in two or three weeks after using the medicine was enabled to go back to work.

Read the following letters from people who have used it, and you will notice that the sufferers obtained relief at once, after years of suffering.

Now, in the face of these facts, is it strange that people have confidence? We will try to explain. SEIGNE'S SYRUP is compounded of some of the most valuable vegetable alternatives in the known world. Although many of these remedies are not known to the British Pharmacopoeia, the more advanced of the profession are now using some of them in practice. The celebrated Dr. J. Wilner Fothergill, in his excellent work on Indigestion, speaks of the Iridin, Euonymin, and Juglans as most valuable in derangement of the liver.

This remedy being so compounded that each separate article harmonises with the others, is then charged with boracic acid, which prevents the article from fermenting with the presence of spirit—and it does more than this, which we will explain.

In the process of digestion, the food should be masticated and thus mixed with the saliva. This operation converts the starchy substances into sugar, and soluble sugar is absorbed into the blood. The albumenical constituents of the food passing into the stomach are acted upon by the stomach's digestive agencies or ferments. When in a healthy condition and digestion has taken place, the food, now in a changed condition, passes out of the stomach into the intestines, to be acted upon by the bile and other digestive agencies, and then it is taken into the blood and carried to all parts of the system.

Now, in ninety cases in a hundred, when the digestion is defective, there is present in the stomach an unnatural ferment, which produces a poisonous *acid acid*. The precise nature of this acid is not known, but it is a result of decay or supuration of the food eaten. This putrescence causes an irritation to the tender coats of the stomach, making the abdomen tender to the touch, often painful, and accompanied generally with eructations, or belching of wind from the stomach. Oftentimes the food is thrown up in a sour fermented condition, causing the mucous membrane of the throat to be inflamed, producing a cough with a constant desire to clear the throat by hawking and spitting, sometimes producing what is called *heartburn*. Then often dizziness, or swimming of the head, and headache, accompanied by a

gnawing sensation in the stomach like an ulcer. This fermentation often produces a gas which presses upon the heart, causing palpitation; so that dyspeptics often think they have heart disease. These are the immediate effects of the formation of this unnatural acid in the stomach, but the remote results are far more serious. If not stopped, this acid enters the blood with the digested food, and thus the poison is carried to every part of the system. As the blood is fed with the food digested, it stands to reason that imperfect digestion makes impure blood. Every part of the system being replenished and fed by the blood, the tissues become diseased when fed with poisonous blood. This poisonous acid being taken into the blood, carries poison to every organ in the system. Thus Rheumatism, Neuralgia, heart derangements, and general debility follow, with all their painful symptoms. But the real cause of these troubles is in unhealthy digestion.

Now, the boracic acid is the best antiseptic known. The best of all is that its presence in the stomach does not interfere with digestion, but, on the contrary, aids digestion. When taken into the stomach with the food, the boracic acid prevents the formation of the poisonous acid before mentioned, arrests this premature putrefaction, and of course stops the heartburn and the dizziness; and, moreover, it prevents this poison from entering the blood, because it stops its formation. This poisonous blood being the cause of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c., these diseases are relieved as soon as the poison is removed. The pain, being a prayer of the nerve for food, ceases as soon as the prayer is answered. This is the reason James Francis Thomas experienced such immediate relief. This is why Lery, of Lille, was cured so quickly. The cause of their diseases was removed—that is, the poison was removed from the blood by producing healthy digestion.

This is the reason we direct the Syrup to be taken instantly after eating, so that it shall be mixed with the food in the stomach, preventing its premature decomposition with all its evil consequences.

While this process is going on, the alternative ingredients are acting on the glands of the system, such as the Liver, Pancreas, and Kidneys, causing healthy secretions, preventing constipation, and purifying the blood.

In view of these facts, is it a wonder that we should receive such letters as those we publish?

Newton-Heath Supply Stores, 574, Oldham-road, Dec. 21, 1885.

Gentlemen,—It is astonishing what a sale I have for your SEIGEL'S SYRUP, it keeps increasing. It has worked wonders in this neighbourhood, there is scarcely a day but someone is praising it. Several of my customers say, had it not been for SEIGEL'S SYRUP they would have been in their graves. In fact, I have a case in my own family: my wife had suffered for years with Dyspepsia, and tried a good many remedies without effect; but after taking two bottles of CURATIVE SYRUP she was completely cured.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES A. HALL.

WHY AM I SO MISERABLE.

so weak and languid? Why such heartburns and pains in the stomach, such acidity, and such an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Why at times such a gnawing appetite, and then again such disrelish for food? Why is the mind so frequently irritable, desponding, melancholy, and dejected? Why does one often feel under the apprehension of some imaginary danger, and start at any unexpected noise, becoming agitated as though some great calamity was impending? What is the meaning of these dull, sick headaches; these violent palpitations of the heart, this feverish restlessness, these night sweats; this disturbed and dreamy sleep, which brings no refreshing rest, but only moanings and mutterings, and the horrors of the nightmare?

THE ANSWER IS:

These are but the symptoms of Indigestion or Dyspepsia—the beginning and forerunner of almost every other human disease. Indigestion is a weakness or want of power of the digestive fluids of the stomach to convert the food into healthy matter for the proper nourishment of the body. It is caused most frequently by irregularity of diet, or improper food, want of healthy exercise and pure outdoor air. It may be induced by mental distress—the shock of some great calamity. It may be, and often is, aggravated and intensified, if not originally brought on, by exhaustion from intense mental application or physical overwork, domestic troubles, anxiety in business, or financial embarrassments. If the stomach could always be kept in order, death would no longer be a subject of fearful anxiety to the young and middle-aged, but would be contemplated by all as the visit of an expectant friend at the close of a peaceful and happy old age. However, the first hostile invader upon the domain of health and happiness is Indigestion.

IS THERE ANY RELIEF,

any remedy, any cure? That is the question of the suffering and unhappy dyspeptic. What is wanted is a medicine that will thoroughly renovate the stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys, and afford speedy and effectual assistance to the digestive organs, and restore to the nervous and muscular system their original energy.

Such a medicine is happily at hand. Never in the history of medical discoveries, evidenced by a dozen years' thorough test, has there been found a remedy for Indigestion so speedy, so sure, and so surprising in its results, as SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP. Ten years ago it was unknown in England, but to-day it is a standard remedy for that almost universal affliction in every civilised country in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Public testimonials and private letters from military officers, bankers, merchants, ship-captains, mechanics, farmers, and their wives and daughters, alike confirm its curative powers.

DEATH EXPECTED WHEN THE TREES PUT ON THEIR GREEN.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

THE PEOPLE AMAZED.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to Englishwomen. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farm-house. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting, and sickness of the stomach, until I was unable to retain either food or drink. I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbbled in my every limb. This was followed by a cough, and shortness of breath, until, finally, I could not sew; and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of SEIGEL'S SYRUP, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3, 1882, and continued to Aug. 9, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for SEIGEL'S SYRUP. Now, I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no good, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told me there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of SEIGEL'S SYRUP, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighbourhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but SEIGEL'S SYRUP and FILLER saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she adds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

MARIA HAAS.

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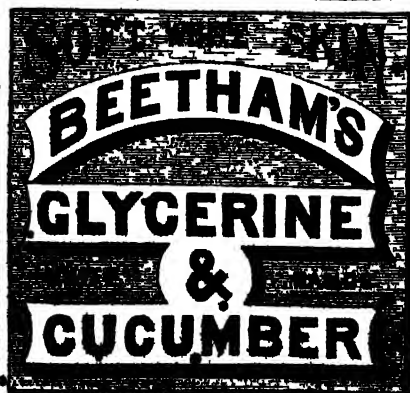
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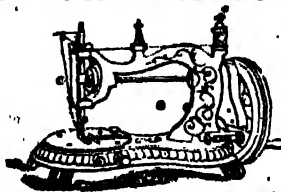
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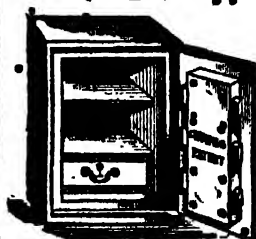
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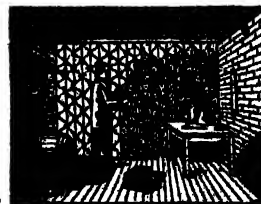
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simple and safe remedy, and one needful to be kept always at hand. These
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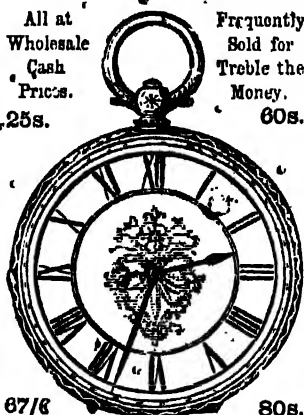
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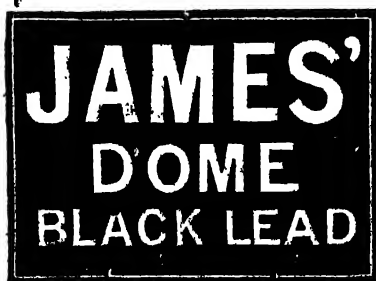
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Soft, White
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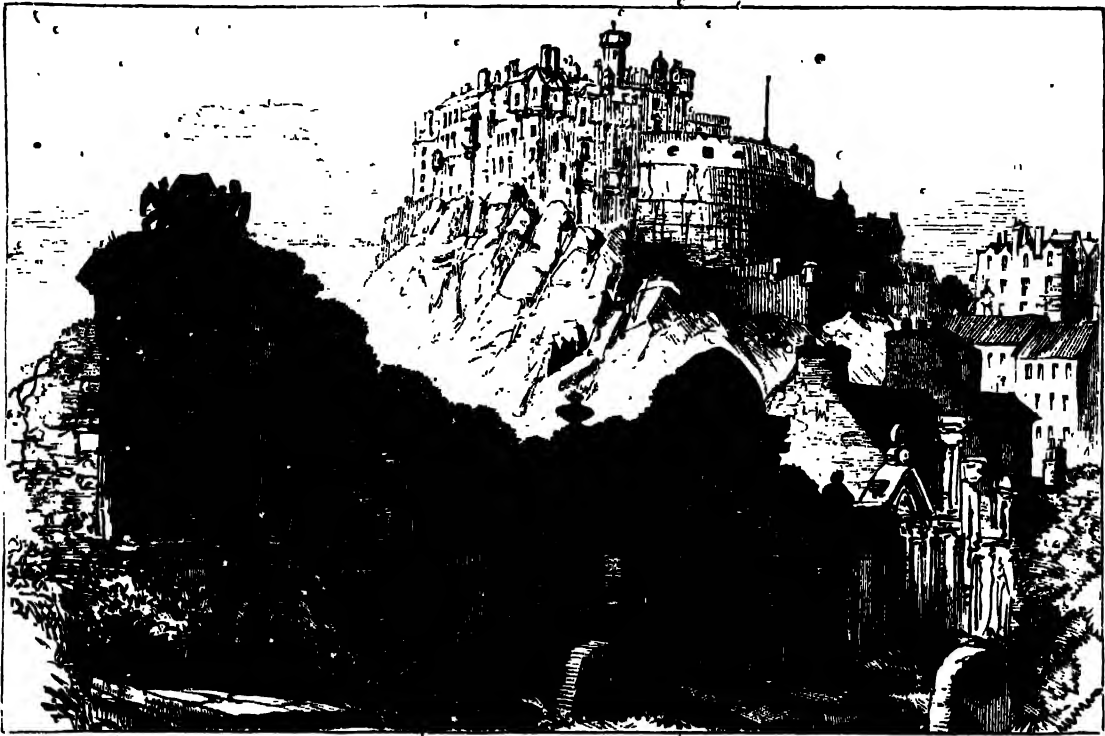
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JANUARY.



EDINBURGH CASTLE, FROM THE GREYFRIARS' CEMETERY.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.								HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Sets.	after Noon.	Rises.	Sets.	after Noon.	Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	After Sunset.	After Sunset.	After Sunset.	After Sunset.	After Sunset.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Afternoon.	Afternoon.	
1	S	Circumcision	8 8	3 47	4 0	11 35	11 35					7					6 4	6 26	3 10	3 29	1
2	S	2ND SUND. AFT. CHRISTMS.	8 8	4 15	4 1	11 56	Morn.					8					6 46	7 10	3 51	4 11	2
3	M	General Monk died, 1670	8 8	4 43	4 2	Aftern.	0 38					9					7 35	8 2	4 35	5 0	3
4	Th	Roger Ascham died, 1538	8 8	5 10	4 3	0 43	1 42					10					8 30	9 3	5 27	5 55	4
5	W	Duke of York died, 1827	8 8	5 37	4 4	1 11	2 48					11					9 41	10 17	6 28	7 6	5
6	Th	EPHAPHY	8 7	6 4	4 6	1 43	3 56					12					10 51	11 22	7 42	8 16	6
7	F	Bishop of Ely died, 1604	8 7	6 30	4 7	2 22	5 4					13					11 52	—	8 47	9 17	7
8	S	Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1894. Camb. Lent term bgn.	8 6	6 55	4 8	3 13	6 10					14					0 19	0 43	9 44	10 8	8
9	S	1ST SUND. AFT. EPHAPHY	8 6	7 20	4 9	4 11	7 10					15					1 8	1 31	10 33	10 56	9
10	M	Sergeant Parry died, 1880	8 5	7 45	4 10	5 19	8 3					16					1 55	2 17	11 20	11 42	10
11	Th	Hilary Law Hittings begin	8 5	8 8	4 12	6 35	8 50					17					2 37	3 0	—	0 2	11
12	W	John Alford died, 1671	8 4	8 32	4 14	7 53	9 27					18					3 22	3 45	0 25	0 47	12
13	Th	Latest day for bankers' returns to be delivered at Stamp Office	8 3	8 54	4 15	9 11	9 59					19					4 9	4 32	1 10	1 34	13
14	F	Oxford Lent Term begins	8 2	9 16	4 17	10 31	10 30					20					4 54	5 18	1 57	2 19	14
15	S	British Museum opened, 1759	8 1	9 38	4 19	11 48	10 57					21					5 40	6 5	2 43	3 5	15
16	S	2ND SUND. AFT. EPHAPHY	8 0	9 59	4 20	Morn.	11 22					22					6 31	6 56	3 30	3 56	16
17	M	Siamese Twins died, 1874	7 59	10 19	4 21	1 3	11 52					23					7 24	7 53	4 21	4 49	17
18	Th	Prisca	7 58	10 38	4 23	2 17	Aftern.					24					8 23	8 57	5 18	5 48	18
19	W	Copernicus died, 1473	7 57	10 57	4 24	3 27	0 55					25					9 36	10 15	6 22	7 1	19
20	Th	Fabian	7 56	11 15	4 26	4 33	1 35					26					10 52	11 29	7 40	8 17	20
21	F	Agnes	7 55	11 32	4 28	5 33	2 22					27					—	0 3	8 54	9 28	21
22	S	Princess Christian born, 1831	7 54	11 49	4 30	6 26	3 12					28					0 34	1 0	9 59	10 25	22
23	S	3RD SUND. AFT. EPHAPHY	7 53	12 4	4 32	7 14	4 9					29					1 26	1 49	10 51	11 14	23
24	M	R. Boyle died, 1827	7 52	12 19	4 33	7 53	5 10					30					2 10	2 29	11 35	11 54	24
25	Th	Princess Royal married, 1856	7 51	12 33	4 34	8 24	6 12					1					2 47	3 5	—	0 12	25
26	W	Dr Jenner died, 1823	7 50	12 47	4 36	8 52	7 16					2					3 21	3 38	0 30	0 46	26
27	Th	Prince Fredk. of Prussia born, 1860	7 49	12 59	4 38	9 18	8 19					3					3 56	4 13	1 3	1 21	27
28	F	Battle of Alwal, 1846	7 48	13 11	4 40	9 39	9 22					4					4 29	4 46	1 38	1 54	28
29	S	George III. died, 1820	7 46	13 22	4 42	10 1	10 25					5					5 1	5 47	2 11	2 26	29
30	S	4TH SUND. AFT. EPHAPHY	7 45	13 32	4 44	10 23	11 27					6					5 33	5 50	2 42	2 58	30
31	M	Dr. Falconer died, 1805	7 43	13 41	4 46	10 47	Morn.					7					6 7	6 27	3 15	3 32	31



H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE.

From the Picture by Mr. F. Sargent, presented by the Princess to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1887.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1887.

	Gregorian or New Calendar	Julian or Old Calendar
Golden Number	7	7
Epoche	6	17
Solar Cycle	20	20
Roman Indiction	15	15
Dominical Letter	B	D
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 6	Feb. 1
Ash Wednesday	" 23	" 15
Easter Sunday	April 10	April 5
Ascension Day	May 19	May 14
Whit Sunday	" 29	" 24
Advent Sunday	Nov. 27	Nov. 23

The year 1887 is the latter part of the 5647th and the beginning of the 5648th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5648 of the Jewish Era commences on Sept. 19, 1887, being the 5th year of the 26th cycle of 10 years. The year 1887 answers to the 6600th of the Julian Period, to the 2649th from the foundation of Rome, to the 2633rd year of the Olympiads, and to the 7395-6th of the Byzantine Era. The year 1395 of the Mohammedan Era commences on Sept. 19, 1887; and Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on May 24, 1887.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, 1887.

Year	Name of Month	Month begins	Year	Name of Month	Month begins
1304	Latter Rabi'a	Dec. 28, 1886	1304	Dulkadah	July 22, 1887
"	Rebida	Jan. 26, 1887	"	Dulhagee	Aug. 21
"	Latter Rabi'a	Feb. 25	1305	Mulharram	Sept. 19
"	Rabi'a	" 26	"	Saphar	Oct. 19
"	Schaban	April 25	"	Rabi'a	Nov. 17
"	Ramadhan	May 24	"	Latter Rabi'a	Dec. 17
"	Schawal	June 23	"	Ramadhan	Jan. 15, 1888

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1887.

NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.	1887.	NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.	1887.
Sept. 10	Fast of Tebet	Jan. 6	Ab
Sept. 10	New Moon	Jan. 26	1 New Moon
Oct. 30	"	Feb. 24	2 Fast of Ab
Nov. 1	Adar	" 25	1 New Moon
Nov. 13	Fast of Ascher	March 9	1 New Year
Nov. 13	"	" 10	"
Nov. 15	"	" 11	"
Nov. 15	New Moon	" 26	3 Fast of Gurdah
Dec. 16	"	" 26	10 Kipur
Dec. 16	New Moon	" 27	15 TANENSALE
Jan. 1	"	" 28	"
Jan. 1	"	" 29	"
Jan. 11	Fast of Passover	May 12	21 HORANA RABA
Jan. 11	"	" 22	"
Jan. 11	"	" 23	"
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BEGINNINGS OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters Capricornus and Winter begins 1886, Dec. 21 9 p.m.	
" " Aries " Spring " 1887, March 20 10 p.m.	
" " Cancer " Summer " June 21 6 p.m.	
" " Libra " Autumn " Sept. 23 9 a.m.	
" " Capricornus " Winter " Dec. 22 3 a.m.	

The Sun will consequently be in the Winter sign 89 days 1 hour; Spring, 92 days 20 hours; Summer, 93 days 15 hours; Autumn, 89 days 14 hours.

1887. a. m.

The Sun will be on the Equator, and going North March 20 10 p.m., his declin. being 0 0 0

The Sun will reach his greatest North declination June 21 6 p.m. " " 23 27 7

The Sun will be on the Equator, and going South Sept. 23 9 a.m. " " 0 0 0

The Sun will reach his greatest South declination Dec. 22 3 a.m. " " 23 27 7

The Sun will be North of the Equator (comprising the periods of Spring and Summer) 186 days 11 hours, and South of the Equator (comprising the periods of Autumn and Winter) 178 days 10 hours.

The length of the year is 365 days 6 hours.

UNIVERSITY TERM, 1887.

CAMBRIDGE TERM	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Lent	January 8	March 27
Easter	April 18	June 24
Michaelmas	October 3	December 19
The Commencement, June 21.		
OXFORD TERM	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Lent	January 14	April 2
Easter	April 13	May 27
Trinity	May 28	July 5
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17

Oxford Trinity Term usually ends on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July, but may be continued longer by congregation.

LAW SITTINGS, 1887.

	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Hilary	January 11	April 6
Easter	April 19	May 27
Trinity	June 7	August 12
Michaelmas	October 24	December 21

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

1 Epiphany	Jan. 6	Ascen. Day—Holy Thurs.	May 19
SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY	Feb. 6	Birth of Queen Victoria	" 21
QUINQUAGESIMA—Sabbath S.	" 20	PENTECOST—WHIT SUNDAY	" 29
1st Wednesday	" 23	TRINITY SUNDAY	June 5
QUADRAGESIMA—1st SUN. IN LENT	" 27	Corpus Christi	" 9
St. Patrick	March 17	Accession of Queen Victoria	" 20
Annunciation—Lady Day	" 25	St. John Baptist—Midsum. Day	" 24
Palm Sunday	April 3	St. Michael—Michael. Day	Sept. 20
Good Friday	" 8	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
Easter Sunday	" 10	1st SUNDAY IN ADVENT	" 27
Low Sunday	" 17	St. Andrew	" 30
St. George	" 23	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
ROGATION SUNDAY	May 15	CHRISTMAS DAY	" 25

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

☿ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.			
☿ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.			
☿ Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.			
☿ The Sun	55 Pandora	122 Gerda	188 Menippe
☿ New Moon	56 Melete	123 Brunnhilda	189 Ithina
☿ First Quarter	57 Mnemosyne	124 Alceste	190 Ismene
☿ Full Moon	58 Concordia	125 Liberatix	191 Kolga
☿ Last Quarter	59 Olympia	126 Velleda	192 Naisara
☿ Mercury	60 Echo	127 Johanna	193 Ambrosia
☿ Venus	61 Danae	128 Nemesis	194 Prokne
☿ or ☿ The Earth	62 Ergo	129 Antigone	195 Euryclia
☿ Mars	63 Angelina	130 Electra	196 Philomena
☿ Jupiter	64 Angelina	131 Vela	197 Arete
☿ Saturn	65 Maximiliana	132 Eclira	198 Ampella
☿ Uranus	66 Maia	133 Cyrene	199 Byblis
☿ Neptune	67 Aea	134 Sophrosyne	200 Dyanamene
☿ Ceres	68 Eos	135 Hecuba	201 Penelope
☿ Pallas	69 Iseperja	136 Andria	202 Chryseis
☿ Juno	70 Panopea	137 Meliboea	203 Pompeia
☿ Vesta	71 Niobe	138 Tereza	204 Callisto
☿ Astraea	72 Eponina	139 Juwena	205 Martha
☿ Hebe	73 Iylte	140 Biva	206 Hersilia
☿ Iris	74 Galatea	141 Lumen	207 Felda
☿ Flora	75 Eurydice	142 Polana	208 Lacermina
☿ Metis	76 Frons	143 Aida	209 Philo
☿ Hygiea	77 Fraga	144 Vibia	210 Isabella
☿ Parthenope	78 Diana	145 Adonia	211 Isolda
☿ Victoria	79 Eurydora	146 Lucina	212 Medea
☿ Egeria	80 Sappho	147 Protogenia	213 Lalea
☿ Irene	81 Topsy-turvy	148 Gailia	214 Ascheria
☿ Eunomia	82 Alceste	149 Medina	215 Eleone
☿ Psyche	83 Beatix	150 Nuova	216 Cleopatra
☿ Thetis	84 Clia	151 Alundantia	217 Knoria
☿ Melampus	85 Io	152 Aida	218 Huxton
☿ Fortuna	86 Senele	153 Ilibia	219 Thesolda
☿ Masada	87 Sylvia	154 Bertha	220 Stephanus
☿ Lutetia	88 Thube	155 Scylla	221 Eos
☿ Calliope	89 Julia	156 Xantippe	222 Luca
☿ Thalia	90 Antiope	157 Dejanira	223 Iona
☿ Themis	91 Aegina	158 Koniolis	224 Oceana
☿ Phoebe	92 Uudina	159 Emilia	225 Ilarictta
☿ Proserpine	93 Minerva	160 Una	226 Verrina
☿ Eutrope	94 Aurora	161 Athor	227 Philopatra
☿ Belona	95 Arcthusa	162 Laurentia	228 Agathia
☿ Amphitrite	96 Aglae	163 Ergone	229 Adelinda
☿ Urania	97 Clotho	164 Eva	230 Athanasia
☿ Euphrosyne	98 Ianthe	165 Loreley	231 Vindobona
☿ Pomona	99 Dike	166 Rhodope	232 Russia
☿ Polyhymnia	100 Hecate	167 Udi	233 Asterope
☿ Cyce	101 Celena	168 Sibylla	234 Barbara
☿ Leucothea	102 Mirum	169 Zelia	235 Carolina
☿ Atalanta	103 Hera	170 Maria	236 Ilonora
☿ Fides	104 Clymene	171 Ophelia	237 Costantina
☿ Leda	105 Artemis	172 Buena	238 Hypatia
☿ Letitia	106 Dionis	173 Ino	239 Adaneta
☿ Harmonia	107 Camilla	174 Phaedra	240 Vanusa
☿ Daphne	108 Hecuba	175 Andronache	241 Clementia
☿ Ias	109 Felicitas	176 Idunna	242 Kireni
☿ Ariadne	110 Lydia	177 Irma	243 Ida
☿ Nysa	111 Ate	178 Belisara	244 Sita
☿ Eugenia	112 Iphigenia	179 Glycinestra	245 Vera
☿ Hestia	113 Anathen	180 Garunina	246 Asphorina
☿ Aglaja	114 Cassandra	181 Eucharis	247 Eukrate
☿ Doris	115 Thyra	182 Elaboth	248 Lameia
☿ Pales	116 Tirova	183 Letitia	249 Ilia
☿ Virginia	117 Lomia	184 Deopelia	250 Betina
☿ Nemousa	118 Penthos	185 Eunike	251 Sophia
☿ Europa	119 Althea	186 Celuta	252 Clementina
☿ Calypso	120 Lachona	187 Lambertia	253
☿ Alexandra	121 Merimione		

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1887.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 21, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of the late Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of England and Prussia, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858; and has had issue, Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married, Feb. 11, 1878, to Hereditary Prince of Saxony; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862; Francis Frederick Augustus, born Sept. 15, 1864 (died June 18, 1866); Frederika Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868; Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice, born June 4, 1870; and Margaret Beatrice Feodora, born April 22, 1872.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844; and has had issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869; and Alexander John C. Albert, born April 6, 1871 (died April 7, 1871).

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843, married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862; died Dec. 14, 1878; issue living, four daughters and one son.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 9, 1874; has issue a son and four daughters.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866; issue living, two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, married to the Marquis of Lorne, March 21, 1871, no issue.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, born May 1, 1850; married to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, March 13, 1879; issue, a daughter, born Jan. 15, 1882; a son, born Jan. 13, 1883; and a daughter, born March 17, 1885.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1855; married to Princess Helena of Waldeck, April 27, 1882; died March 29, 1884; issue, a daughter; and a son, born July 13, 1884.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857, married to his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg, July 23, 1885.

George Frederick William Charles, K.G., Duke of Cambridge, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819; Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Princess of Cambridge, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to her Majesty, born July 25, 1795; Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19, 1822, married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son. Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born Nov. 27, 1833; married Prince Teck, June 7, 1866; has issue three sons and one daughter.

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister	Right Hon. Marquis of Salisbury
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Salisbury
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne
Lord President of the Council	Right Hon. Viscount Chamberlain
Home Secretary	Right Hon. Henry Matthews, Q.C.
Foreign Secretary	Right Hon. Earl of Kimberley
Colonial Secretary	Right Hon. Edward Stanley
Secretary for War	Right Hon. William H. Smith
Secretary for India	Right Hon. Viscount Cross
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Lord R. Churchill
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Lord John Manners
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Lord Stanley
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Lee

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable	Earl of Fife
Chief Secretary	Arthur Balfour
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal	John Bell
Lord Privy Seal	Marquis of Latham
Master of the Household	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Lord High Commissioner	Earl of Aberdeen
Lord Justice General	Right Hon. John Inglis
Lord Justice Clerk	Right Hon. Lord Moncreiff
Lord Advocate	Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald
Solicitor-General	J. P. D. Robertson, Q.C.
Lord Clerk Register	Earl of Glasgow
Commander of the Forces	Major-General Fildes, C.B.
Assistant Adjutant-General	Colonel J. Thompson

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Marquis of Londonderry
Chief Sec. and Keeper of Privy Seal	Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Baugh
Under-Secretary	W. R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B.
Assistant Under-Secretary	S. S. R. Kaye, Q.C., LL.D.
Assistant Private Secretary	Newton W. Apperley
State Steward	Lord Brough
Comptroller	Colonel J. A. Caulfield
Chamberlain	Colonel G. R. Dease
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne
Attorney-General	Right Hon. Hugh Holmes
Solicitor-General	John G. Gibson, Q.C.
Commander of the Forces	Major-General Fildes, C.B.
Deputy Adjutant-General	Colonel Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Keeper Privy Purse and Private Sec. to Her Majesty, K.C.B. Secretary of the Privy Purse, D. C. Bell. Assistant Keepers of the Privy Purse, Capt. F. J. Edwards, C.M.; A. Bigge.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Steward	Earl of Mount-Edgum
Treasurer	Viscount Folkestone
Comptroller	Lord Arthur Hill
Master of the Household	Sir John C. Cowell, K.C.B.
Secretary Board of Green Cloth	T. C. March
Paymaster of Household	G. Murrable
Coroner	W. T. Manning
Hereditary Grand Almoner	Marquis of Exeter
High Almoner	Dean of Windsor

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Chamberlain	Right Hon. Earl of Lathom
Vice-Chamberlain	Right Hon. Viscount Lewisham
Comptroller	Hon. S. C. B. Fombury Lane
Chief Clerk	G. T. Hertslet
Master of the Robes	Duchess of Buccleuch
Gravest of the Stole	H. D. Erskine
Clerk	James Bonten
Captain of Yeomen of the Guard	Lord Kintore
Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms	Lord Harrington
Master of the Ceremonies	General Sir F. Seymour, Bt., K.C.B.
Dean of the Chapel Royal	Bishop of London
Sub-Dean	Rev. Edgar Sheppard
Clerk of the Closet	Bishop of Worcester
Resident Chaplain	Dean of Windsor

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

Master of the Horse	Duke of Portland
Clerk Marshal	Lord Alfred Paget
Crown Equerry and Secretary	Colonel G. A. Moule, C.B.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Coventry

CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR—Right Hon. Sir Reginald Hanson, Billingsgate, 1880. **SHERIFFS**—Alderman James and Colonel Kirby. **Recorder**—Sir T. Chambers, Q.C., M.P. **Common Serjeant**—Sir W. T. Churley, M.P. **Commissioner of Police**—Colonel James Fraser. **Town Clerk**—Sir John B. Moulton.

THE FOLLOWING ALDERMEN HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

Carter, Sir Robert Walter, M.P.	Bridge Without	1849
Lawrence, William, M.P.	Broad-street	1855
Phillips, Sir Benjamin S.	Paragon Within	1857
Gabriel, Sir Thomas, Bart.	Vinty	1857
Lawrence, Sir James C., M.P.	Wallbrook	1859
Dakin, Sir Thomas	Candlewick	1861
Lusk, Sir Andrew, Bart., M.P.	Algate	1861
Stone, David	Leasoway	1863
Cotton, W. J. Richmond, M.P.	Leasoway	1863
Ouden, Sir Thomas S.	Leasoway	1863
Truswell, Sir Frederick W.	Leasoway	1863
McArthur, Sir W. M.P.	Leasoway	1863
Ellis, Sir John W., Bart., M.P.	Leasoway	1863
Langht, Sir Henry E.	Leasoway	1863
Fowler, Robert S., M.P.	Leasoway	1863
Staples, John	Leasoway	1863

THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

De Keyser, Polydore	Paragon Without	1862
Wentlow, Herbert J.	Queensway	1862
Whitehead, James	Chemp	1862
James, H. Aaron	Potsoken	1863
Savoy, Joseph	Lancashire	1863
Gray, Edward James	Tower	1863
Lyons, David	Cath. Baynard	1864
Cowan, Thomas	Cardman	1865
Knull, R. Stuart	Bridge Within	1865

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

British Representatives	Foreign Representatives
Argentina	Hon. Francis Buchanan
Austria	Baron de Thun
Belgium	Baron de Thun
Brazil	Baron de Thun
China	Baron de Thun
Colombia	Baron de Thun
Denmark	Baron de Thun
France	Baron de Thun
Germany	Baron de Thun
Greece	Baron de Thun
Guatemala	Baron de Thun
Holy	Baron de Thun
Japan	Baron de Thun
Mexico	Baron de Thun
Morocco	Baron de Thun
Netherlands	Baron de Thun
Peru	Baron de Thun
Portugal	Baron de Thun
Roumania	Baron de Thun
Russia	Baron de Thun
Spain	Baron de Thun
Sweden	Baron de Thun
Switzerland	Baron de Thun
Turkey	Baron de Thun
United States	Baron de Thun
Uruguay	Baron de Thun
Venezuela	Baron de Thun
Württemberg	Baron de Thun





WINDSOR CASTLE.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England was the first Joint-Stock Bank established in England. It was incorporated by William III. in 1694. When first established, the notes of the Bank were at 30 percent discount, and so late as 1745 they were under par. Bank Bills were paid in silver, 1745. Cash payments were discontinued in 1797, when notes of one and two pounds were first put into circulation. It has a capital of £14,533,000. Banks were first established in 808 by the Lombard Jews, some of whom settled in Lombard-street.

The following is the House List of Governors and Directors of the Bank of England:—

Governor.		Deputy Governor.	
James Pattison Currie, Esq.		Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	
Directors			
Charles G. Arbuthnot.	Henry R. Grenfell.	Hon. R. R. L. Milville.	
Henry Wollaston Banks.	Henry Hicks Gibbs.	Samuel Hoare Marley.	
John William Birch.	John Saunders Gilliat.	Edward Howley Palmer.	
Henry C. O. Bonnor.	Charles H. Goehens.	Augustus Prevost.	
William M. Campbell.	Thomson Hankey.	Lord Revelstoke.	
Robert W. Crawford.	Henry L. Holland.	Albert G. Sandeman.	
Samuel S. Cildstone.	Rt. Hon. J. G. Hubbard.	Hugh Colin Smith.	
Benjamin Buck Gre.g.	William Liddell.	Clifford Wigram.	

TRANSFER DAYS.

The Transfer Days are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Instructions for Transfers are received between 9.30 a.m. and 1 p.m., and between 1 and 3 p.m., on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

Transfers must be executed between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Transfers of Bank Stock are charged 5s. for sums of £25 and under, and 12s. for sums over £25.

All Transfers must be made in the Bank Books by the Stockholder, or by his duly authorised Attorney.

DIVIDENDS, WHEN PAYABLE.

Dividends, with certain special exceptions, are payable as follows:—To the Stockholder in person at the Head Office; to the Stockholder in person at any of the Country Branches, provided he has previously made arrangements to that effect with the Agent of the Branch in question; to a duly authorised Attorney at the Head Office only; Dividend Warrants are forwarded by Post to the Stockholder, provided he resides in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, upon his signing a form of request. Forms can be obtained at the Head Office, at any of the Branches, and, in the case of the English Government Stocks, at any Money-Order Office.

Dividends are payable between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. (9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturdays), with the exception of those on Indian Promissory (Rupee) Notes and Registered (Rupee) Stock, which are payable between 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturdays).

Indian Promissory (Rupee) Notes must be deposited at the India Office, Bank of England, prior to the payment of each Dividend.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

Applications for Powers of Attorney must be lodged by hand at the Power of Attorney Office. Applications through the Post cannot be attended to.

Applications are received between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Powers of Attorney for Dividends ready after 2 p.m. on the day after that on which they are applied for.

Executed Powers for Dividends only must be presented for examination at the Dividend Office, and, if in order, acted upon at once.

Executed Powers for Sale, Transfer, &c. must be presented for examination at the Power of Attorney Office.

NATIONAL DEBT (CONVERSION OF STOCK).

By the National Debt (Conversion of Stock) Act, 1884, the Bank of England was authorised, in October, 1884, to convert the Three per Cent Annuities, Reducible Three per Cent Annuities, and New Three per Cent Annuities, either into Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings per Cent Annuities, or into Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Cent Annuities, at the following rates:—that is to say, for every £100 of Three per Cent Annuities either £102 of Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings per Cent Annuities, or £104 of Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Cent Annuities, and so on in proportion for any less sum of such Annuities.

The dividends on the Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings per Cent Annuities, and Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Cent Annuities, are payable quarterly, and are due on Jan. 5, April 5, July 5, and Oct 5.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANKERS.

Agra Bank, 35, Nicholas-lane.	Bank of Montreal, 9, Birch-lane.
Alexanders and Co., 21, Lombard-st.	Bank of New South Wales, 54, Old Broad-street.
Albion Bank, Limited, 1, Bartholomew-lane; Kensington High-st.; and 23, Regent-street.	Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
American Exchange, 449, Strand.	Bank of Scotland, 43, Lothbury.
Anglo-Austrian, 31, Lombard-street.	Bank of South Australia, 54, Old Broad-street.
Anglo-Californian, 5, Angel-court, E.C.	Bank of Victoria and Australia, 23, Clement's-lane.
Anglo-Egyptian, Limited, 27, Clemons-lane.	Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.
Anglo-French, 43, New Broad-street.	Baring Bros. & Co., 8, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.
Anglo-Italian, 12, St. Helen's-place.	Biggerstaff, W. and J., 63, West Smithfield, & Metropolitan Cattle-Market, Islington.
Australasian Joint-Stock, 13, King William-street.	Birkbeck Bank, Southampton-buildings, Holborn.
Bank of Africa, Limited, 25, Abchurch-lane.	British Linen Company, 41, Lombard-street, E.C.
Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-street.	Brooks and Co., 31, Lombard-street.
Bank of British Columbia, 28, Cornhill, E.C.	Brown, Jansons, and Co., 30, Abchurch-lane.
Bank of British North America, 3, Clements-lane, E.C.	Brown, J., and Co., 26, Abchurch-lane.
Bank of Constantinople, 19, Great Winchester-street.	
Bank of Egypt, 33, Old Broad-street.	

Capital and Counties Bank, Threadneedle-street; 15, Ludgate-hill; 83, Oxford-street; and 1, Long-acre.	London, Mexico, and South America, Limited, 144, Leadenhall-street.
Central London Bank, 52, Cornhill.	London and Hanseatic Bank, 37, Lombard-street.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court; Threadneedle-street.	London and River Plate Bank, 62, Moorgate-street.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 65, Old Broad-street.	London and San Francisco Bank, 22, Old Broad-street.
Cheque Bank, 20, King William-street, E.C.; and 20, Cooks-pur-street.	London and South-Western Bank, 7, Fenchurch-street; 37, Regent-street; 67, Park-street, Camden Town; High-street, Hampstead; Chorus-st., St. John's-wood; Clapham-common; Commercial-road, Stepney; Bow; 80, Loughborough-place, Brighton; 304, Brighton-road; Manor-terrace, Kilburn; Westwood-hill, Norwood; Forest-hill, Ealing; Thurlow-place, Lower Norwood; 98, High-street, Fockham; High-street, Putney; Bank Buildings, Wandsworth; Seven Sisters-road, Upper Holloway.
Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street, E.C.	London and Westminster Bank, 41, Lothbury; 1, St. James's-square; 214, High Holborn; 6, High-street, Borough; 120, High-street, White-chapel; 4, Stamford-place, Oxford-street; 217, Strand; 91, Westminster Bridge-road; and 192, Brompton-road.
City Bank, 5, Threadneedle-street; 61, Ludgate-hill; 34, Old Bond-street; 159, Tottenham-court-road; 121, Edgware-road; and Holborn Viaduct.	London and Yorkshire, Limited, 7, Draper's-garden.
Clydesdale Banking Company, 30, Lombard-street.	London Chartered Bank of Australia, 58, Cannon-street.
Cross, Cooks, Eldridge, and Co., 43, Charing-Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	London Joint-Stock, Limited, 5, Princes-street, Bank; 69, Pall-mall; 124, Chancery-lane; 38, High-street, Borough; Charterhouse-street; 9, Craven-road; Metropolitan Cattle Markets, Islington and Deptford.
Commercial Bank of Alexandria, Limited, 2, Moorgate-street.	Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street.
Commercial Bank of Sydney, 29, Lombard-street.	McGrigor, Sir C. R. and Co., 25, Charles-street, St. James's.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle-street.	Mercantile Bank of Sydney, 159, Leadenhall-street.
Consolidated Bank, 62, Threadneedle-street; and 450, West Strand.	National, Limited, 13, Old Broad-st.; 64, Bishop's-road, Baywater; 9, Charing-cross; 159, High-street, Camden Town; 23, Old Cavendish-street; 68, Grosvenor-gardens, Piccadilly; 159, High-street, Nottingham; and 240, Pentonville-road, &c.
Continental Bank, 79, Lombard-st.	National Bank of Australasia, 149, Leadenhall-street.
Cox and Co., 1 and 2, Orange-st., S.W.	National Bank of India, Limited, 39, Threadneedle-street.
Coutts and Co., 58, Strand.	National Bank of New Zealand, 71, Old Broad-street.
Cunliffe, Sons, and Co., 6, Princes-street, E.C.	National of Scotland, 37, Nicholas-lane.
Delhi and London Bank, Royal Bank Buildings, Bishopsgate-street.	National Provincial of England, Limited, 112, Bishopsgate-street Within; 212, Piccadilly; 53, Baker-street; 218, Upper-street, Islington; and 83, Brompton-road.
Dimesdale, Fowler, and Barnard, 80, Cornhill.	Praed and Co., 159, Fleet-street.
Drummond's, 49, Charing-cross, S.W.	Prescott, Buxton, Loder, and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street.
English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, 13, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.	Provincial of Ireland, Limited, 8, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.
English Bank of Spain, 36, Lombard-street, E.C.	Queensland National Bank, Limited, 29, Lombard-street.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 73, Cornhill.	Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall-mall East.
Fuller and Co., 77, Lombard-street.	Richardson and Co., 13, Pall-mall.
Gillett and Co., 72, Lombard-street.	Roberts, Lubbock, and Company, 15, Lombard-street.
Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard-st.	Rothchild, W. M. and Sons, New-court, St. Swin's-lane.
Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street.	Royal of Scotland, 136, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Green, Tomkinson, and Lloyd, 39, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.	Samuel, Montagu, and Co., 60, Old Broad-street.
Grindley and Co., 55, Parliament-st.	Scott, Sir Samuel, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square.
Harwood, Knight, and Allen, 18, Cornhill.	Smith, Payne, 1, Lombard-street.
Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's-street.	South Australian, 18, King William-street, E.C.
Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield; and Cattle Market.	Twining, Richard, and Co., 215, Strand.
Hoare, Messrs., 37, Fleet-street.	Union Bank of Australia, 1, Bank-buildings, Princes-street.
Hong-Kong and Shanghai, Limited, 31, Lombard-street.	Union Bank of London, Limited, Princes-street, City; 66, Charing-cross; 14, Argyll-place, Regent-street; Chancery-lane; Holborn-circus; and Bishopsgate-road, Baywater.
Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street.	Union of Scotland, Limited, 62, Cornhill.
Imperial Bank, 6, Lothbury, E.C.; 10, Victoria Mansions, S.W.	Williams, Deacon, Thornton, and Co., 2, Birch-lane.
Imperial Ottoman Bank, 26, Throgmorton-street.	
International Bank, Limited, 112, Cannon-street.	
Ionian Bank, Limited, 33 and 34, Lombard-street, E.C.	
King and Co., 65, Cornhill, and 45, Pall-mall.	
Lacy and Co., 60, West Smithfield; New Cattle Market; and Deptford.	
Lloyds, Barnett, and Bosanquet, Limited, 60 and 62, Lombard-st.	
London and China Mercantile, 65, Old Broad-street.	
London and Provincial Bank, 7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury; 163, Edgware-road; 560, Kingsland-rd.; Lewisham, Sutton, and Twickenham, &c.	
London and County Joint-Stock Banking Co., 21, Lombard-street; Albert-gate, Knightsbridge; 21, Hanover-square; 1, Connaught-st.; Edgware-road; 441, Oxford-street; 84, High-street, Bow; 67, High-street, Kensington; 19, High-street, Islington; 193, Caledonian-road, Islington; 181, Shoreditch; 1, Amherst-road East, Hackney; 8, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; 74, Westbourne-grove, Baywater; 165, Westminster Bridge-road; 1, Providence-place, Limehouse; 394, High Holborn; 18, Newington-buities, S.E.; 112, Aldersgate-street; 3, Victoria-street, Westminster; 3, Blackheath, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Stratford, Barnet, Hammersmith; and Ealing and Finchley.	

MARCH.



GLEN HARTICORRY, ISLE OF SKYE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, &c.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.					After Sunset.							London		Bridge.			Liverpool Dock.	
								O'Clock.	1	2	3	4	5	Moon's Age.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.		Morn.	Aftern.
1	Th	<i>St. David</i>	6 48	12 33	5 37	9 42	Morn.								7							5 34	5 50	2 43	2 59	60
2	W	<i>Chad, Archbishop</i>	6 46	12 21	5 39	10 13	0 30								8							6 9	6 30	3 15	3 31	61
3	Th	Louis Philippe arrived in London, 1848	6 44	12 9	5 41	10 51	1 34								9							6 52	7 19	3 55	4 17	62
4	F	War with Barmah commenced, 1824	6 42	11 56	5 43	11 37	2 35								10							7 48	8 21	4 44	5 13	63
5	S	Covent-Garden Theatre burnt, 1830	6 40	11 42	5 45	Aftern.	3 32								11							9 1	9 48	5 46	6 26	64
6	S	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT	6 38	11 28	5 46	1 39	4 25								12							10 31	11 12	7 13	7 56	65
7	M	Princess Alexandra entered London, 1863	6 36	11 14	5 48	2 52	5 11								13							11 50	—	8 37	9 15	66
8	Th	Bernadotte died, 1844	6 34	10 59	5 50	4 13	5 49								14							0 24	0 52	9 49	10 17	67
9	W	<i>Ember Day</i> T. Ingram died, 1872	6 31	10 44	5 51	5 36	6 23								15							1 17	1 41	10 42	11 6	68
10	Th	Prince of Wales married, 1863	6 28	10 28	5 53	6 58	6 51								16							2 5	2 27	11 30	11 52	69
11	F	Sir James Outram died, 1863	6 26	10 12	5 55	8 22	7 24								17							2 48	3 11	—	0 13	70
12	S	<i>Gregory, Bishop & Martyr</i>	6 23	9 56	5 57	9 43	7 53								18							3 33	3 51	0 36	0 58	71
13	S	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT	6 21	9 39	5 58	11 1	8 23								19							4 17	4 40	1 19	1 42	72
14	M	King of Italy born, 1844	6 18	9 23	6 0	Morn.	8 56								20							5 0	5 22	2 5	2 25	73
15	Th	Sir W. M. Gomm died, 1875	6 16	9 6	6 2	0 13	9 34								21							5 42	6 4	2 47	3 7	74
16	W	Duchess of Kent died, 1861	6 13	8 48	6 4	1 21	10 17								22							6 28	6 52	3 29	3 53	75
17	Th	<i>St. Patrick</i>	6 11	8 31	6 6	2 19	11 5								23							7 20	7 51	4 17	4 45	76
18	F	Princess Louise born, 1848	6 9	8 13	6 8	3 10	11 57								24							8 27	9 7	5 16	5 52	77
19	S	Bishop Kerr died, 1711	6 7	7 56	6 10	3 53	Aftern.								25							9 53	10 38	6 32	7 18	78
20	S	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT	6 5	7 38	6 11	4 29	1 56								26							11 19	11 54	8 3	8 44	79
21	M	<i>St. Benedict</i>	6 3	7 20	6 12	4 59	2 57								27							—	0 23	9 19	9 48	80
22	Th	William I. of Prussia born, 1797	6 1	7 2	6 14	5 25	4 1								28							0 50	1 12	10 15	10 37	81
23	W	National Gallery founded, 1824	5 59	6 44	6 15	5 49	5 4								29							1 32	1 50	10 57	11 15	82
24	Th	H.M.S. Eurydice captured off Dunmore, Isle of Wight, 1874	5 57	6 25	6 17	6 11	6 7								30							2 6	2 22	11 31	11 47	83
25	F	<i>Annunciation</i> Lady Day	5 54	6 7	6 18	6 32	7 10								1							2 36	2 52	—	0 1	84
26	S	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819	5 52	5 49	6 20	5 52	8 14								2							3 6	3 20	0 17	0 31	85
27	S	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT	5 50	5 30	6 22	7 19	9 17								3							3 35	3 50	0 45	1 0	86
28	M	Slave trade abolished, 1807. Can- bridge Lent term ends	5 48	5 12	6 24	7 43	10 22								4							4 6	4 20	1 15	1 31	87
29	Th	Albert Hall opened, 1871	5 45	4 53	6 26	8 14	11 26								5							4 36	4 51	1 45	2 1	88
30	W	Marshal Vauban died, 1707	5 43	4 35	6 28	8 49	Morn.								6							5 7	5 25	2 16	2 32	89
31	Th	Treaty of Paris, 1856	5 41	4 17	6 30	9 31	0 27								7							5 43	6 3	2 50	3 8	90



OUT OF HIS DEPTH.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF 1886.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND THE TWELFTH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The General Election of 1886 produced remarkably little change in the personnel of the House. While the election of 1886 introduced 333 new men to Parliament, that of 1880 introduced only 140, and of those a great many are old Parliamentary hands.

The terminal initial letters denote the political party to which each member belongs. The Irish National party are marked P.

Abraham, W., Glamorganshire, Rhondda, L.
Abraham, W., Limerick Co., West, P.
Adams, A. H. Dyke, Yorkshire West Riding, South Rotherham, L.
Adams, T. T. Dyke, Cornwall, N.E., L.
Addison, J. E. W., Ashton-u.-Lyne, C.
Agg-Gardner, J. T., Cheltenham, C.
Ainslie, W. G., Lancashire, North, North Lonsdale, C.
Akens-Douglas, A., Kent, E., C.
Allison, R. A., Cumberland, North, L.
Allsopp, Hon. G. H., Worcester, C.
Allsopp, Hon. S. C., Taunton, C.
Ambrose, W., Middlesex, Harrow, C.
Anderson, C. H., Elgin and Nairn, L.
Anstruther, H. T., St. Andrews Burghs, U.L.
Anstruther, Colonel R. L., Suffolk, South-East, C.
Asher, A., Elgin District, L.
Ashmead-Bartlett, E., Sheffield, Eccleall, C.
Asquith, H. H., Fife, East, L.
Aston, H. J., Hoxton, C.
Aston, J., Yorkshire, West Riding, Osgodcross, L.
Bagen-Powell, G., L'pool, Kirkdale, C.
Baggallay, E., Lambeth, Brixton, C.
Bailey, Sir J. R., Hereford, C.
Baillie, Hon. W. G., St. Pancras, N., C.
Baird, J. G. A., Glasgow, Central, C.
Balfour, Right Hon. A. J., Manchester, East, C.
Balfour, Sir G., Kincardineshire, L.
Balfour, G. W., Leeds, Central, C.
Balfour, Right Hon. J. B., Chelmsford, U.L.
Barnes, Major G. E., West Ham, S., C.
Barbour, W. B., Paisley, L.
Barclay, J. W., Forfarshire, U.L.
Barling, Viscount, Beds., North, U.L.
Barnes, A., Dalbyshire, Chesterfield, U.L.
Barran, J., Yorks, W.R., E., Otley, L.
Barry, J., Wexford, South, P.
Bartholomew, G. T., Islington, North, C.
Bartlett, Sir W., Sussex, N.W., C.
Bass, H. A., Staffordshire, West, U.L.
Bates, Sir A., Plymouth, C.
Baumann, A. A., Camberwell, Peckham, C.
Beach, W. W. B., Hampshire, W. C.
Beckett, W. J., Essex, Mid, C.
Beaumont, H. F., Yorkshire, W.R., C.ine Valley, U.L.
Beaumont, W. B., Northumberland, Tyne-side, L.
Beckett, K. W., Yorks, Whithy, C.
Beckett, W., Notts., Basildon, C.
Beckett, Earl of, Westmoreland, S., C.
Bentley, L. H. C., Norfolk, N.W., C.
Bentley-Hope, Right Hon. A. J., Cambridge University, C.
Bentley, Lord C., Marylebone, E., C.
Bethell, Commander G. R., Yorkshire E.R., Holderness, C.
Buckford, Smith, W., Cornwall, Truro, U.L.
Biddulph, M., Herefordshire, S., U.L.
Bignall, J. G., Devon, West, P.
Birkbeck, Sir E., Norfolk, East, C.
Blanc, A., Arundel, South, P.
Blake, J. A., Carlisle, C.
Blake, T., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean, L.
Blundell, Colonel H. B. H., Lancashire, South-West, Ince, C.
Bolton, J. C., Stirlingshire, L.
Bolton, T. D., Derbyshire, N.E., L.
Bond, G. H., Dorsetshire, East, C.
Boswell, H. C. O., Surrey, N.E., C.
Boyd, T. W., Greenwich, C.
Borlase, W. C., Cornwall, Uid, L.
Borwick, Sir A., Kensington S.C.
Bradlaugh, C., Northampton, L.
Bradlaugh, Col. Hon. F. G., Bolton, C.
Bright, Jacob, Manchester, S.W., L.
Bright, Right Hon. John, Birmingham, Central, U.L.
Bright, W. L., Stoke-upon-Trent, L.
Bristol, T. L., Lambeth, Norwood, C.

Coxens-Hardy, H. H., Norfolk, N., L.
Craig, J., Newcastle-on-Tyne, L.
Craig-Sellar, A., Lancashire, Farncliffe, U.L.
Cranborne, Viscount, Lancashire, N.E., Darwen, C.
Craven, J., Yorks, W.R., Shipley, L.
Crawford, D., Lancashire, N.E., L.
Crawford, W., Durham, Mid, L.
Cremer, W. K., Shropshire, Hag-gerston, L.
Crilly, D., Mayo, North, P.
Crawley, E., Yorkshire, W.R., N. Bowerby, L.
Crosley, Sir B. B., Suffolk, N., U.L.
Crosman, Colonel Sir W., Port-smouth, U.L.
Cubitt, Right Hon. G., Surrey, Mid, C.
Currie, Sir D., Perthshire, West, U.L.
Curzon, Viscount, Bucks., South, C.
Curzon, Hon. G. N., Lancashire, S.W., Southport, C.
Dalrymple, C., Ipswich, C.
Davenport, M. T., Staffordshire, Leek, C.
Davies, W., Pembrokeshire, L.
Davney, Col. Hon. L. P., Yorkshire, N.H., Thirsk, C.
Deasy, J., Mayo, West, P.
De Cobain, E. S. W., Belfast, E., C.
De Lisle, E. J. M. P., Leicestershire, Mid, C.
Dickson, Major A. G., Dover, C.
Dillon, J., Mayo, East, P.
Dillwyn, J. L., Swansea Town, L.
Dimdale, Baron R., Hertfordshire, Hitchin, C.
Dixon, G., Birmingham, Edgbaston, U.L.
Dixon-Hartland, F. D., Middlesex, Uxbridge, C.
Dodds, J., Stockton-on-Tees, L.
Donkin, R. S., Tynemouth, C.
Dorington, Sir J. E., Gloucestershire, North, C.
Duff, R. W., Banffshire, L.
Dugdale, J. S., Warwick, N.E., C.
Duncan, D., Liverpool, Exchange, L.
Duncan, Col., Finsbury, Holborn, C.
Duncombe, A., Yorkshire, E.E., Howdens, C.
Eaton, H. W., Coventry, C.
Ebrington, Vis., Devon, W., U.L.
Edwards-Heathcote, Colonel J., Staf-fordshire, N.W., C.
Edwards-Moss, T. C., Lancashire, S.W., Widnes, C.
Egerton, Hon. A. De T., Cheshire, Knutsford, C.
Egerton, Hon. A. J. F., Lancashire, S.E., Eccles, C.
Elcho, Lord, Ipswich, C.
Elliot, Hon. A. R. D., Roxburgh, U.L.
Elliot, Sir G., Monmouth, D., C.
Elliot, G. W., Yorkshire, N.R., Richmond, C.
Elliot, Hon. H. F. H., Ayr, N., U.L.
Ellis, James, Leicestershire, West, L.
Ellis, J. E., Notts., Rushcliffe, L.
Ellis, Sir J. W., Surrey, Kingston, C.
Ellis, T. E., Merionethshire, L.
Elton, C. I., Somerset, West, C.
Emonds, Sir T. B. G., Dublin County, South, P.
Eskelmont, P., Aberdeenshire, East, L.
Evelyn, W. J., Dorset, C.
Evershed, R., Staffordshire, Burton, L.
Ewart, W., Belfast, North, C.
Ewing, Sir A. Orr, Northampton, C.
Eyre, Colonel H., Lancashire, West, Lancashire, C.
Farquharson, H. R., Dorsetshire, West, Bridport, C.
Farquharson, Dr. R., Aberdeenshire, West, L.
Fellde, General R. J., Lancashire, North, Chorley, C.
Fellows, Capt. W. H., Hunts, N.C.
Fenwick, C., Northumberland, Wans-borough, L.
Ferguson, M., Leith Burghs, L.
Ferguson, Right Hon. Sir J., Man-chester, North-East, C.
Field, Admiral, Sussex, South, C.
Fielden, T., Lancashire, South-East, Middleton, C.
Finch, G. H., Rutlandshire, C.
Fitch-Hatton, Hon. M. E. G., Lincolnshire, Holland, C.
Fulay, R. H., Inverness Burghs, U.L.
Fumace, J., Lancashire, East, P.
Fisher, W. H., Fulham, C.
Fitzgerald, R. U. P., Cambridge, C.
Fitzwilliam, Hon. W. J. W., Peter-borough, C.
Fitzwilliam, Sir F., Hampshire, S., C.

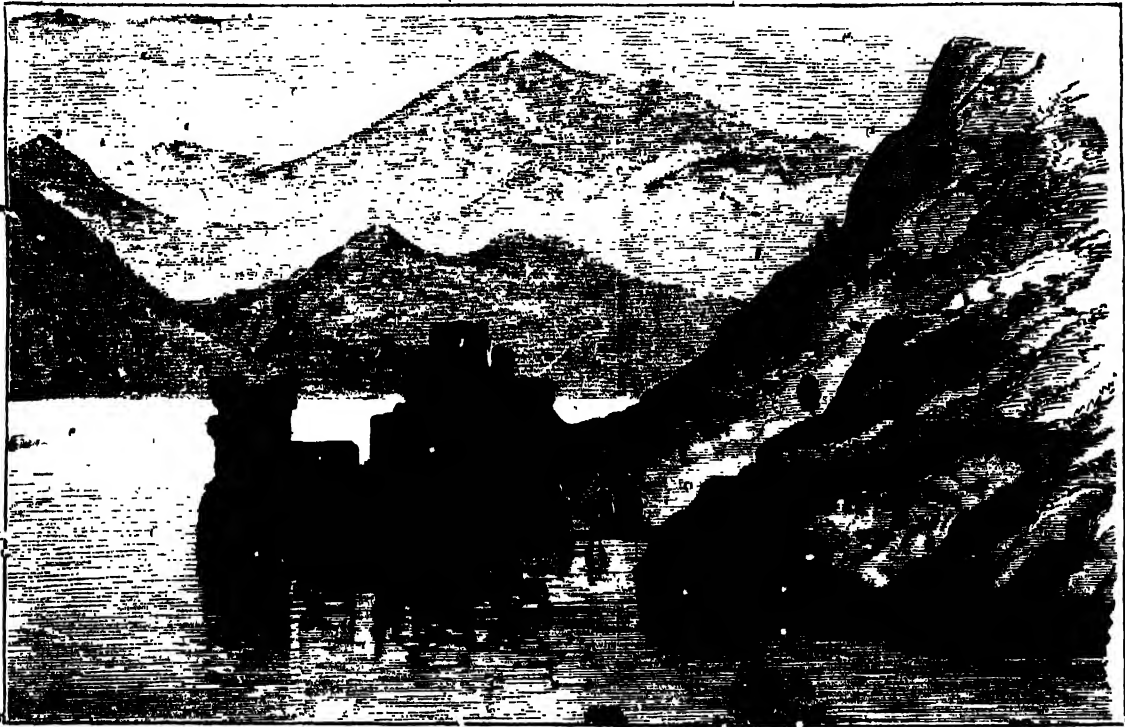
Fletcher, Sir H., Sussex, Mid, C.
Flower, Cyril, Beds., Luton, L.
Flynn, J. G., Cork County, North, P.
Foley, P. J., Galway, West, P.
Foljambe, C. G. S., Nottinghamshire, Mansfield, L.
Folkestone, Ld., Middlesex, Enfield, C.
Forster, Sir C., Walsall, L.
Forwood, A. B., Lancashire, South-West, Ormskirk, C.
Fowler, Right Hon. H. H., Wolver-hampton, East, L.
Fowler, Sir R., City of London, C.
Fox, Dr. J. F., King's County, Tul-lamore, P.
Fraser, Gen. C. C., Lambeth, N., C.
Fraser-Mackintosh, C., Inverness-shire, U.L.
Fry, Lewis, Bristol, North, U.L.
Fry, Thomas, Darlington, L.
Fuller, G. P., Wiltshire, West, L.
Fulton, J. Forster, West Ham, N., C.
Gane, J. L., Leeds, East, L.
Gardner, H., Essex, North, L.
Gaskell, C. G., Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, West Riding, Morley, L.
Geddes, S., Stockport, C.
Gent-Davis, R., Lambeth, Ken-nington, C.
Gibson, J. G., Liverpool, Walton, C.
Giles, A., Southampton, C.
Gill, H. J., Limerick City, P.
Gill, T. H., Leith, South, P.
Gillbody, J., Cork County, West, P.
Gilliat, J. S., Clapham, C.
Gladstone, H. J., Leeds, West, L.
Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E., Mid-lothian, L.
Gladstone, A. F., Kidderminster, C.
Goldsmid, Sir Julian, St. Pancras, South, U.L.
Goldsworthy, Gen. W. T., Ham-mer-smith, C.
Gore, Sir J. E., Chatham, C.
Gourley, E. T., Sunderland, L.
Graham, R. C., Lancashire, N.W., I. Gray, C. W., Essex, East (Maldon), C.
Green, Sir E., Walsfield, C.
Greenall, Sir G., Warrington, C.
Greene, E., Suffolk, N. W., C.
Grey, R. Dwyer, Dublin City, St. Stephen's, P.
Grey, Sir E., Northumberland, Ber-wick, L.
Grimston, Viscount, Herts., Mid, C.
Grotrian, F. H., Hull, East, C.
Grove, Sir T. F., Wiltshire, S., U.L.
Guily, W. C., Carlisle, L.
Gunter, Colonel R., Yorkshire, W.R., E., Barkeston Ash, C.
Gurdon, R. T., Norfolk, Mid, U.L.
Haldane, R. B., Haddingtonshire, L.
Hall, A. W., Oxford, C.
Hall, Charles, Cambridge, West, C.
Halsey, T. F., Hertfordshire, W. C.
Hamble, Col. C. J. T., Dorset, S., C.
Hamilton, Colonel C. E., Southwark, Rotherhithe, C.
Hamilton, Lord C. J., Liverpool, West Derby, C.
Hamilton, Lord F., Tyrone, N. C.
Hamilton, Right Hon. Lord G., Middlesex, Ealing, C.
Hamley, Gen. Sir E., Burkenhead, C.
Hamlyn, R. W., Preston, C.
Hamlyn-Tracey, Hon. F., Mont-gomery District, L.
Hankey, F. A., Surrey, N.W., C.
Harcourt, Rt Hon. Sir W., Derby, L.
Hardcastle, E., Salford, North, C.
Hardcastle, E., Lancaster, S.E., West, Houghton, C.
Hardy, Hon. A. G. Gathorne, Sussex, North, C.
Hardy, Hon. J. S. Gathorne, Kent, Mid, C.
Harrington, E. Keny, West, P.
Harrington, T., Dublin City, Har-bour, P.
Harris, M., Galway, East, P.
Hart Dyke, Right Hon. Sir W., Kent, North-West, C.
Hastington, Marquis of, Lancashire, N.E., Rossendale, U.L.
Hastings, G. W., Worcestershire, East, U.L.
Havelock-Allen, Sir H., Durham, South-East, U.L.
Hayden, L. P., Leamington, South, P.
Healy, M., Cork City, P.
Heath, A. R., Lancashire, East, Linsley, C.
Heaton, J. Henniker, Canterbury, C.
Heine, Jt. Hon. E., Greenwich, U.L.
Herbert, Hon. Sidney, Croydon, C.
Hermion-Hodge, R. T., Lancaster, N.E., Accrington, C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1887

Harvey, I. F., Bury St. Edmunds, C. Hicks-Beach, Right Hon. Sir M., Bristol, West, C.
 Hill, Lord A. W., Down Co., West, C. Hill, A. B., Staffordshire, Kingswinford, C.
 Hill, Colonel E. B., Bristol, South, C. Hingley, B., Worcestershire, N. U. L. Hoare, S., Norwich, C.
 Hobhouse, H. M., Somerset, East, U. L. Hogg, Sir J. H., M'Garel, Middlesex, Harnsey, C.
 Holden, I., Yorkshire, W. R., N. Kingley, L.
 Holland, Sir H., Hampstead, C. Holloway, G., Gloucestershire, Mid, C. Holmes, H., Dublin University, C. Hooper, J., Cork County, S. E., P. Hornby, W. H., Blackburn, C.
 Houldsworth, W. H., Manchester, North-West, C.
 Howard, J., Middx., Tottenham, C. Howard, J. M., Camberwell, Dulwich, C.
 Howell, G., Bethnal-green, N. E., L. Howarth, H. H., Salford, South, C. Hoyle, I., Lane, S. E., Heywood, L. Hozer, J. H. C., Lancashire, South, C. Hubbard, E., Hucks, North, C. Hubbard, Right Hon. J. G., City of London, C.
 Hughes, E., Wainlich, C. Hughes-Hallett, Colonel F. C., Rochester, C.
 Hulke, E. H., Salisbury, C. Hunt, F. Scager, Marylebone, W., C. Hunter, W. A., Aberdeen, North, L. Hunter, Sir W. G., Hackney, Cntl., C. Ibbotson, Right Hon. Sir H. J. S., Essex, West, Epping, C.
 Ilmworth, A., Bradford, West, L. Isaacs, L. H., Newington, Wainich, C. Isaacson, F. W., Tower Hamlets, C. Stepey, C.
 Jackson, W. L., Leeds, North, C. James, J. L., Derbyshire, Mid, L. James, C. H., Merthyr Tydvil, L. James, Rt. Hon. Sir H. L., Bury, U. L. James, Hon. W. H., Gateshead, P. Jardine, Sir R., Dumfriesshire, U. L. Jarvis, A. W., King's Lynn, C. Jennings, L. J., Stockport, C. Johnston, W., Belfast, South, C. Joyce, J., Durham, Chester-le-Str., L. Joyce, L. A. A., Durham, N. W., L. Jordan, J., Clare, West, J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir J. J., Lancashire, North-East, C. Thierne, L. Kelly, B., Donegal, South, P. Kelly, J. R., Cambricwell, N., C. Kennaway, Sir J. H., Devon, E. C. Kenny, C. S., Yorkshire, West Riding, C. Barmley, L.
 Kenny, J. E., Cork County, South, J. Kenny, M. J., Tyrone, Mid, P. Kenrick, W., Birmingham, N. U. L. Kenyon, Hon. C. T., Denbighshire, C. Ker, Capt. R. W. H., Down, East, C. Kirans, F. H., Lincoln, C. Kilcourse, Viscount, Somerset, S., L. Kimber, H., Wandsworth, C. King, H. S., Central Hull, C. King-Heppan, Colonel, Kent, Isle of Thane, C.
 Knatchbull-Hugessen, H., Kent, North-East, C.
 Knightley, Sir R., Northamptonshire, South, C.
 Knowles, Lees, Salford, West, C. Kynoch, G., Aston Manor, C. Labouchere, H., Northampton, L. Lacaita, C. C., Dundee, L. Lafone, A., Southwark, Bermondsey, C. Lalor, R., Queen's County, Leix, P. Lambert, C., Islington, East, C. Lane, W. J., Cork County, East, P. Laurie, Colonel H. P., Bath, C. Lawrence, J. C., Lincolnshire, South, Kesteven, C.
 Lawrence, Sir T., Surrey, S. E., C. Lawrence, W. F., Liverpool, Abercromby, C.
 Lawson, J. I. W., St. Pancras, W., L. Lawson, Sir W., Cumberland, Cockermouth, L.
 Lea, T., Londonderry, South, U. L. Leahy, J., Kildare, South, P. Leake, I., Lancashire, South-East, Radcliffe, L.
 Learey, E., Cork Co., North-East, P. Leobmore, Sir H. A. H., Worcester-shire, West, C.
 Lees, E., Oldham, C.
 Leigh, T. W., Lancashire, S. W., Newton, C.
 Leighton, S., Shropshire, West, C. Letchbridge, Sir R., Kensington, N. C. Lewis, C. R., Londonderry City, C. Lewis, G. Pitt, Devonshire, N. W., U. L.
 Lewis, T., Angley, L. Lewisham, Right Hon. Viscount, Lewisham, C.
 Llewellyn, E. H., Somerset, North, C. Lockwood, F., York, L. Long, W. H., Wiltshire, East, C. Low, M., Grantham, C.
 Lowther, J. W., Cumberland, Mid, C. Lowther, Hon. W., Westmoreland, C. North, C.
 Lubbock, Sir J., London University, U. L.
 Lynton, Viscount, Devonshire, North, U. L.
 McArthur, A., Leicester, L. McArthur, W. A., Yorkshire, E. R., L. Buckrose, L.
 Macartney, W. G. E., Antrim, S., C. McAlmout, Captain J. M., Antrim, East, C.
 McArtan, M., Down County South, P. McCarthy, J., Longford, North, P. McCarthy, J. Huntly, Newry, P. Macdonald, J. H., Knight Hon., Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities, C.
 Macdonald, P., Sligo County, N., P. Macdonald, Dr. R., Russ and Cromarty, L.
 Macdonald, W. A., Queen's County, Oswry, P.
 McEwen, P., Edinburgh, Central, L. McInnes, M., Northumberland, L. McKim, L.
 McKenna, Sir J. N., Monaghan, South, P.
 McLagan, P., Lanlithgowshire, L. Maclean, E. W., Oxfordshire, M., U. L. Maclean, J. M., Oldham, C. McLaren, W. S. B., Cheshire, Crew, L.
 Maclure, J. W., Lancashire, S. E., Stretdford, C.
 MacNaughten, E., Antrim, North, C. Mahoney, P., Meath, North, P. Maidland, W. F., Broeknookshire, L. Makins, Colonel W. T., Essex, South-West, C.
 Malcolm, J. W., Argyllshire, C. Mallock, R., Devonshire, Torquay, C. Manners, Right Hon. Lord J., Leicestershire, East, C. Mappin, F. T., Yorks., W. R., S. Hallamshire, L.
 March, Earl of, Sussex, S. W., C. Marforbanks, Right Hon. W. T., Berwickshire, L.
 Marriott, Rt. Hon. W. T., Brighton, C. Marum, E. P. M., Kilkenny County, North, P.
 Mason, S., Lanarkshire, Mid, L. Matthews, H., Birmingham, East, C. Maxwell, Sir H., Wigtownshire, C. Mayne, Admiral R. C., Pembroke, Dorsetshire, C.
 Mayne, T., Tipperary, Mid, P. McEnzie, R. S., Perthshire, East, L. Midmay, F. B., Devon, S., Totnes, U. L.
 Mills, Hon. F. W., Kent, West, C. Milvain, T., Durham, C. Molloy, B. C., King's Co., Bhr. P. Montagu, S., Tower Hamlets, White-chapel, L.
 More, R. J., Shropshire, South, U. L. Morgan, Colonel Hon. F. C., Monmouthshire, South, C.
 Morgan, Right Hon. G. O., Denbighshire, East, L.
 Morgan, O. V., Hattersea, L. Morley, Arnold, Nottingham, E., L. Morley, Right Hon. John, Newcastle-on-Tyne, L.
 Morrison, W., Yorkshire, W. R., N. Skipton, U. L.
 Mount, W. G., Berks, South, C. Mowbray, Right Hon. Sir J. R., Oxford University, C.
 Mowbray, R. G. C., Lancashire, S. E., Prestwich, C.
 Mulholland, H. L., Londonderry, North, C.
 Muncester, Lord, Cumberland, W., C. Mundella, Right Hon. A. J., Shetfield, Brighton, L.
 Muntz, P. S., Warwickshire, N., C. Murdoch, C. T., Reading, C.
 Murphy, W. M., Dublin City, St. Patrick's, P.
 Newark, Viscount, Notts, Newark, C. Newnes, G., Cambridgeshire, East, L. Noble, Wilson, Hastings, C.
 Nolan, J., South, North, P. Nolan, Col. J. P., Galway, North, P. Norris, E. S., Tower Hamlets, Lime-house, C.
 Northcote, Hon. H. S., Exeter, C. Norton, R., Kent, South-West, C. O'Brien, J. F. X., Mayo, South, P. O'Brien, P., Monaghan, North, P. O'Brien, P. J., Tipperary, North, P. O'Connor, Arthur, Donegal, East, P. O'Connor, John, Kerry, South, P. O'Connor, J., Tipperary, South, P. O'Connor, T. P., Liverpool, Scot., P. O'Doherty, J. E., Donegal, North, P. O'Hanlon, T., Cavan, East, P. O'Hea, P., Donegal, West, P. O'Kelly, J., Roscommon, North, P. O'Neill, Hon. R. T., Antrim, Mid, C. Paget, Colonel Sir R. H., Somerset-shire, Wells, C.
 Palmer, C. M., Durham, Jarrow, L. Parker, C. S., Perth, L. Parker, Hon. F., Oxfordshire, S., C. Parnell, C. S., Cork City, P. Paulton, J. M., Durham, Bishop Auckland, L.
 Peacock, R., Lancashire, P. E., Gorton, L.
 Pearce, W., Lanarkshire, Govan, C. Pease, A. E., York, L. Pease, H. F., Yorkshire, N. E., Cleveland, L.
 Pease, Sir J. W., Durham, Barnard Castle, L.
 Peel, Right Hon. A. W., Warwick and Leamington, L.
 Pelly, Sir Lewis, Hackney, North, C. Penton, Captain F. T., Finsbury, Central, C.
 Percy, Lord Algerson, St. George's, Hanover-square, C.
 Pickard, B., Yorkshire, N. R., S., Normanton, L.
 Pickersgill, E. H., Bethnal-green, S. W., L.
 Pictou, J. A., Leicester, L.
 Pinkerton, J., Galway (W), P. Playfair, Right Hon. Sir L., Leeds, South, L.
 Plowden, Sir W. C., Wolverhampton, West, L.
 Plunket, Right Hon. D. R., Dublin University, C.
 Plunkett, Hon. J. W., Gloucestershire, South, C.
 Pomfret, W. P., Kent, South, C. Portman, Hon. E. D., Dorsets, N., L. Potter, T. B., Huddersfield, S. Powell, F. S., Wigan, C.
 Powell, W. R. H., Carmarthenshire, West, L.
 Power, P. J., Waterford Co., East, P. Power, R., Waterford City, P.
 Price, Captain G. E., Devonport, C. Price, Captain T. P., Monmouth, N., L.
 Priestly, B., Yorkshire, West Riding, East, Pudsey, L.
 Trovandt, A. D., Glasgow, Blackfriars, L.
 Pugh, D., Carmarthenshire, East, L. Pulteney, J. H., Devonport, C.
 Pyn, J. D., Waterford Co., West, L. Quin, W. C., Suffolk, South, U. L. Quilter, T., Kilkenny City, L.
 Raikes, Right Hon. C., Cambridge University, C.
 Rankin, J., Herefordshire, North, C. Rawell, Major F. C., Essex, S. E., C. Rathbone, W., Carnarvonshire, N., L. Redmond, J. E., Wexford, North, P. Redmond, W. H. K., Fermanagh, North, P.
 Reed, Sir E. J., Cardiff, L.
 Reed, H., Byron, Bradford, East, C. Reid, R. T., Dumfriesshire, L.
 Rendel, S., Montgomeryshire, C. Reynolds, W. J., Tyrone, East, P. Richard, H., Merthyr Tydvil, L. Richardson, T., Hartlepool, U. L. Richardson-Gardner, R., Windsor, C. Ridley, Sir M. W., Lancashire, S. W., Blackpool, C.
 Ritchie, C. T., Tower Hamlets, St. George's, C.
 Roberts, John, Carnarvonshire, S., L. Roberts, John, Flint Boroughs, L. Robertson, E., Dundee, L. Robertson, J. P. B., Buteshire, C. Robinson, Brooke, Dudley, C. Robinson, T., Gloucester, L. Roe, T., Derby, L.
 Rolit, Sir A. K., Islington, South, C. Rowce, Sir H., Manchester, South, L. Row, Major A. H., Maidstone, C. Rothschild, Baron F. De, Bucking-hamshire, Mid, U. L.
 Round, J., Essex, North-Eastern, C. Rowlands, Bowen, Cardiganshire, L. Rowlands, J., Finsbury, East, L. Rowntree, J., Scarborough, L. Royden, T. B., Liverpool, West Toxteth, C.
 Russell, Sir C., Hackney, South, L. Russell, E. B., Glasgow, Bidderton, L. Russell, Sir George, Berks., E., Wokingham, C.
 Russell, T. W., Tyrone, South, U. L. Rylands, Peter, Burnley, U. L. St. Aubyn, Sir J., Cornwall, W., U. L. Salt, T., Stafford, C.
 Samuelson, Sir B., Oxford, N. I. Sands, Col. T. M., Lancashire, S. W., Bootle, C.
 Saunders, Major E. J., Armagh, North, C.
 Schwann, C. E., Manchester, N. L. Slater-Booth, Right Hon. G., Hampshire, North, C.
 Seale-Hayne, C. B., Devon, Mid (Ashburton), L.
 Selwyn, Captain C. W., Cambs, North (Wisbeach), C.
 Seton-Karr, H., St. Helens, C. Sexton, T., Belfast

(Continued on page 16.)

APRIL.



URQUHART CASTLE, LOCH NESS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCE, &c., HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	MOON.						DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.						After Sunset.						London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.			
								O'Clock.						O'Clock.						Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	F	All Fool's Day	5 38	3 59	6 31	10 22	1 24														6 26	6 53	3 28	3 51	91
2	S	Richard Coeur de Lion died, 1205. Oxford Lent Term ends	5 36	3 41	6 33	11 22	2 17														7 21	7 56	4 18	4 46	92
3	S	PALM SUNDAY	5 34	3 23	6 35	Aftern.	3 4														8 34	9 18	5 21	5 59	93
4	M	St. Ambrose, Bishop.	5 32	3 5	6 37	1 44	3 44														10 4	10 48	6 43	7 29	94
5	Th	Dividends due	5 29	2 47	6 38	3 4	4 19														11 25	11 59	8 13	8 50	95
6	W	Old Lady Day. Hilary Law Sittings end	5 27	2 29	6 40	4 26	4 51														—	0 29	9 24	9 54	96
7	Th	Duke of Albany born, 1823	5 24	2 12	6 41	5 49	5 20														0 54	1 18	10 19	10 43	97
8	F	Lord Chatham died, 1778. Good Friday	5 22	1 55	6 43	7 12	5 49														1 40	2 1	11 5	11 26	98
9	S	Fire Insurance due	5 20	1 38	6 44	8 23	6 18														2 24	2 47	11 49	—	99
10	S	EASTER SUNDAY.	5 18	1 21	6 45	9 52	6 51														—	3 32	0 12	0 34	100
11	M	Bank Holiday	5 15	1 5	6 46	11 6	7 27														3 53	4 16	0 57	1 18	101
12	Th	Prince Frederick of Prussia born, 1803	5 13	0 49	6 48	Noon.	8 8														4 38	4 58	1 41	2 3	102
13	W	Handel (composer) died, 1789. Oxford Easter Term begins	5 11	0 33	6 50	0 9	8 55														5 20	5 42	2 23	2 45	103
14	Th	Thomas Wright died, 1875	5 9	0 17	6 52	1 5	9 49														6 5	6 29	3 7	3 30	104
15	F	Mosquin Tandon died, 1803.	5 7	Before Noon.	6 53	1 53	10 46														6 57	7 26	3 54	4 22	105
16	S	Victory of Culloden, 1746	5 5	0 12	6 55	2 31	11 46														7 58	8 34	4 51	5 23	106
17	S	LOW SUNDAY	5 2	0 26	6 57	3 3	Aftern.														9 15	9 59	5 59	6 40	107
18	M	Alwynneth died, 1811. Cambridge Easter Term begins	5 0	0 40	6 59	3 31	1 53														10 39	11 14	7 24	8 4	108
19	Th	Alphege, Abp. Easter Law Sittings begin	4 58	0 54	7 0	3 56	2 56														11 46	—	8 39	9 11	109
20	W	Emperor Napoleon III. born, 1808	4 56	1 7	7 2	4 17	3 59														0 14	0 36	9 39	10 1	110
21	Th	Baroness Burdett (Countess) born, 1814	4 55	1 19	7 4	4 38	5 2														0 50	1 15	10 21	10 40	111
22	F	J. H. Bailey died, 1880	4 53	1 31	7 6	5 0	6 5														1 33	1 49	10 58	11 14	112
23	S	St. George, Martyr	4 51	1 43	7 8	5 23	7 11														2 5	2 19	11 30	11 44	113
24	S	2ND SUN. AFTER EASTER	4 49	1 54	7 10	5 48	8 15														2 35	2 50	—	Noon	114
25	M	St. Mark, Evan.	4 47	2 5	7 11	6 17	9 21														3 5	3 21	0 15	0 30	115
26	Th	Augustus entered Piedmont, 1269	4 45	2 16	7 13	6 49	10 23														3 38	3 54	0 46	1 3	116
27	W	General Grant born, 1822	4 43	2 25	7 14	7 29	11 22														4 13	4 31	1 19	1 38	117
28	Th	Matiny of the Bounty, 1790	4 41	2 35	7 16	8 16	Morp.														4 47	5 5	1 56	2 12	118
29	F	Russian War ended, 1806	4 39	2 44	7 17	9 13	0 14														5 24	5 47	2 30	2 49	119
30	S	Duke of Argyll born, 1823	4 37	2 52	7 19	10 16	1														6 12	6 38	3 12	3 37	120



A SLEEPING BEAUTY.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1887.

Vincent, C. E. H., Sheffield, Cent. & C.	Watson, T., Derbyshire, Ilkeston, L.	Wiggin, H. Staffs., Handsworth, L.	Wodehouse, E. R., Bath, U. L.
Vivian, Sir H., Swansea District, U. L.	Watt, H., Glasgow, Camlachie, L.	Will, J. S., Monmouth, Burghs., L.	Wolner, Vicar., Hampshire, E., U. L.
Waddy, S. D., Lincolnshire, North	Wayman, T., Yorks., West Riding,	Williams, A. J., Glamorgans., S. L.	Wood, Col. N., Durham, Houghton-
Prigg, L.,	North, Eland, L.	Williams, J. P., Birmingham, S. U. L.	le-Spring, C.
Wallace, R., Edinburgh, East, R.	Webster, Sir E. E., Isle of Wight, C.	Williamson, J., Lancashire, North,	Woodall, W., Hanley, L.
Walron, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H.,	West, W. Cornwall, Delfhigshire,	Lancaster, L.	Woodhead, J., Yorkshire, West
Devonshire, N. W., Tiverton, C.	West, Vale of Clwyd, U. L.	Williamson, S., Kilmarnock Dist. & J.	Riding, East, Span Valley, L.
Walsh, Hon. A. H. J., Radnorshire, C	Weymouth, Vis. Somerset, Frome, C.	Wilson, C. H., Hull, West, L.	Worms, Baron H. De, Liverpool,
Wardle, H., Derbyshire, South, L.	Wharton, J. L., Yorks., West Riding,	Wilson, H. J., Yorkshire, West	East Toxteth, C.
Waring, Col. T., Down County, N. C.	East Ripon, C.	Riding, South Holmfirth, L.	Wright, C. Lancs., S. W., Leigh, L.
Warminster, C. M., Monmouth-	Whitbread, S., Bedford, L.	Wilson, I., Middlesbrough, L.	Wright, H. S., Nottingham, South, C.
shire, West, L.	White, J. Basley, Gravesend, C.	Wilson, Sir Samuel, Portsmouth, C.	Wroughton, F., Berks., North, C.
Watkin, Sir E., Hythe, C.	Whitley, R., Liverpool, Everton, C.	Winn, Hon. Rowland, Pontefract, C.	Yerburgh, R. A., Chester, C.
Watson, J., Shrewsbury, C.	Whitmore, C. A., Chelsea, C.	Winterbotham, A. B., Gloucester,	Yoo, F. A., Glamorganshire, W. L. &
		Enal, U. L.	Young, C. E. B., Christchurch, C.

TABLE SHOWING THE BALANCE OF PARTIES AFTER EACH OF THE GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE THE DATE OF THE FIRST REFORM BILL.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.	ENGLAND.			WALES.		SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.			Totals.
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Counties.	Boroughs.	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	
1832 Liberals	104	244	—	6	10	21	22	—	45	27	—	479
Conservatives	40	79	4	9	4	9	1	—	19	12	2	175
1835 Liberals	74	192	—	6	6	16	22	—	41	26	—	323
Conservatives	70	131	4	9	8	14	1	—	23	13	2	275
1837 Liberals	47	185	—	3	8	11	24	—	44	29	—	349
Conservatives	97	128	4	12	6	19	1	—	20	10	2	349
1841 Liberals	20	167	—	3	7	10	21	—	34	23	—	288
Conservatives	124	156	4	12	7	20	2	—	25	16	2	308
1847 Liberals	36	186	—	3	7	12	22	—	37	26	—	329
Conservatives	108	135	4	12	7	18	1	—	27	13	2	327
1852 Liberals	29	159	1	4	7	11	22	—	39	24	—	343
Conservatives	115	138	3	11	7	14	1	—	25	15	2	331
1857 Liberals	50	215	1	5	9	15	23	—	33	24	—	373
Conservatives	94	104	3	10	5	15	—	—	31	17	2	281
1859 Liberals	45	201	1	5	9	16	22	—	28	20	—	347
Conservatives	59	118	3	20	5	14	1	—	38	19	2	307
1865 Liberals	48	198	—	6	12	18	23	—	82	23	—	360
Conservatives	99	122	4	9	2	12	—	—	32	16	2	298
1868 Liberals	45	197	1	9	13	24	26	2	37	28	—	382
Conservatives	127	89	4	6	2	8	—	—	27	11	2	278
1874 Liberals	27	143	1	6	13	17	22	1	10	8	—	249
Conservatives	145	139	4	9	2	15	4	1	21	10	2	352
Home Rulers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	19	—	51
1880 Liberals	54	201	1	13	15	26	26	1	8	5	—	350
Conservatives	118	81	4	2	6	6	—	—	11	13	2	235
Home Rulers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	19	—	64
1885 Liberals	134	110	1	19	9	32	30	—	—	1	—	336
Conservatives	100	114	4	1	3	7	1	2	11	3	2	248
Home Rulers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	10	—	87

In the above table members who were returned as Independents are classed as Liberals.

In 1832 the number of members of the Lower House was finally fixed at 658; but in 1844 Sudbury (two members) was disfranchised, and in 1859 St. Albans (two members) suffered the same fate. These four seats were, in 1861, allotted as follows:—Two the West Riding of York, one to South Lancashire, and one to Birkenhead.

In 1867 the number of members of the House of Commons was again fixed

at 658; but in 1870 Beverley (two members), Bridgewater (two members), Cashel, and Sligo were disfranchised, and these six seats were not re-allotted. In 1885 the number of members of the Lower House was finally fixed at 670; England returning 465, Wales 30, Scotland 72, and Ireland 103 members. The previous distribution had been—England 468, Wales 30, Scotland 60, and Ireland 103 seats. There are now 877 county members, as against 289; 254 borough members, as against 360; and 9 University members, as against 9.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTIONS OF 1886.

The Election of 1886 was remarkable, in many ways, in the political history of the country—in the demand for Home Rule, and, above all, in the division that took place among the Liberals; the latter became divided into Liberals, Dissident Liberals or Unionists, Home Rulers, and Parnellites. The complete Parliament consists of 670 members; these were elected by 642 constituencies, inclusive of 228 whose return was unopposed. These were divided as follows:—

Liberals	196
Dissident Liberals	73
Conservatives	316
Parnellites	85

670

The Conservatives and Dissident Liberals combined, numbering 389, have a majority of 108 over Liberals and Parnellites, who together number 281. The Liberals and Dissident Liberals number 239, a minority of 40, as compared with the Conservatives. The Liberals, Dissident Liberals, and Parnellites combined number 384, a majority of 38 over the Conservatives.

A careful analysis of the Election returns of 1886 shows the aggregate votes in the whole of the United Kingdom were:—

For Liberals	1,800,233	2,174,906
For Parnellites	874,703	
For Conservatives	1,987,423	2,128,348
For Dissident Liberals	440,020	

Majority for Home Rule... 46,668

It will be seen from the above analysis that the total number of electors in favour of Home Rule is 2,174,906, that of electors against it 2,128,348, leaving a clear majority in its favour of close upon 50,000. It may be remarked, as confirming the general accuracy of these estimates, that the total number of electors thus accounted for is 4,303,254, which is almost exactly 75 per cent of the total electorate of Great Britain.

The changes effected by the Election of 1886 in Ireland, as compared with that of 1885, are scarcely worth consideration. The Unionists carried the whole of Londonderry and South Tyrone. The Nationalists, on the other hand, secured a seat in Belfast; and the popular idea of a Loyalist Unionist is a delusion, a corner of it having been torn from the Loyalist or Unionist. Nevertheless, every seat there was any chance of winning from the Parnellites was hotly contested. There were thirty-three seats, returning

thirty-four members, contested. Mr. Sexton, it should be noted, was returned for two places—Belfast West and Sligo; and at present (time of going to press) sits for both, not being allowed by the rules of the House to choose which of the two he prefers, because of a petition having been presented from Belfast against his return.

RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF STRANGERS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Formerly members used to issue tickets for the Strangers' Gallery in wholesale fashion; and at times Inspector Denning has had to conduct a ballot for seats in which 330 persons have participated; but under the new regulations only as many tickets are issued for a given day as there are seats. A stranger desirous of attending a sitting of the House applies, by letter or personally, to a member of the House, signifying the day for which he desires the ticket, of admission, and the gallery (Strangers' or Speaker's) in which he prefers to sit. There are sixty-five seats in the Strangers' and forty-two in the Speaker's Gallery. These tickets are obtained by the members from the authorities of the House, who have to be furnished by the member with the name and address of the applicant, which are entered in a book. Persons provided with tickets of admission to the Strangers' Gallery assemble in St. Stephen's Hall at a quarter to four o'clock on ordinary days, and at a quarter to twelve on Wednesdays, taking a seat on the benches running along the north side of the Hall. After prayers, these ticket-holders are conducted in batches by the police through the Central and Inner Lobbies into the Strangers' Gallery. Possessors of tickets for the Speaker's Gallery assemble at a quarter to four o'clock on the west side of the Central Lobby, next to the rails protecting the approach to the corridor leading to the Inner Lobby, and on there exhibiting their tickets to the policemen on duty, they are passed on into the Inner Lobby, whence they enter the gallery by a door to the east of the entrance to the House. On entering either the Speaker's or Strangers' Gallery, the ticket-holder has to enter his name and address in a book, which is compared with the name and address given by the M.P. issuing the ticket. Except in times when interest in the sittings is widespread, strangers who have failed to obtain tickets in the ordinary course may often obtain admittance to one or other of the galleries by sending on their card or a note to a member, from the Central Lobby. Ladies obtain tickets for the Ladies' Gallery by writing in the same way to a member, but they generally obtain admittance to the House by a door in the vicinity of the members' private entrance to the House, which is approached from Palace-yard.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED DURING THE
SESSION OF 1886, 49 & 50, VICTORIA.

* * The figure before each Act denotes the Chapter.

1. An Act for the temporary provision for the conduct of the business of the Office of Land Registry.
2. An Act to declare the meaning of section 11 of the Fisheries Act, 1878, so far as regards eels.
3. An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain marriages.
4. An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending 1885-8.
5. An Act for extending to grounds for drill and other military purposes the enactments relating to the acquisition and regulation of rifle ranges.
6. An Act to continue the Glebe Loans (Ireland) Acts.
7. An Act to apply the sum of twelve million seven hundred and thirteen thousand pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March, 1887.
8. An Act to provide during twelve months for the discipline and regulation of the Army.
9. An Act to amend the Prisons Act of 1877 so far as regards the superannuation of prison officers.
10. An Act to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts 1866 to 1869.
11. An Act to provide for the payment of compensation for damage done during a certain riot in the metropolitan district.
12. An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Office Accommodation Act, 1885.
13. An Act to provide for the transfer to the dominion of Canada of the lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland.
14. An Act for extending the hours within which marriages may be solemnised.
15. An Act to amend the law as to the rating of lands occupied for sporting purposes in Scotland.
16. An Act to amend the law in regard to the vacating of seats in the House of Commons.
17. An Act to make temporary provision for the better relief of the destitute poor in Ireland.
18. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, and to amend the laws relating to Inland Revenue.
19. An Act to suspend for a period certain payments under the National Debt Act, 1881; and to reduce for a like period the permanent annual charge of the National Debt.
20. An Act to amend the law in respect to the discovery and interment of persons drowned.
21. An Act to amend the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1885.
22. An Act to amend the enactments relating to offices, stations, and buildings for the metropolitan police.
23. An Act to amend the Companies' Acts of 1862-67, 1870-77, 1879-80, and 1883.
24. An Act to continue and amend, for a further limited period, the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881.
25. An Act for giving facilities for the care, education, and training of idiots and imbeciles.
26. An Act to apply the sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March, 1887, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
27. An Act to amend the law relating to the guardianship and custody of infants.
28. An Act to amend the law relating to the Bankruptcy, so far as relates to agricultural labourers' wages.
29. An Act to amend the law relating to the tenure of land by Crofters in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and for other purposes relating thereto.
30. An Act to amend the Patriotic Fund Acts, 1867 and 1881.
31. An Act to remove doubts respecting the signing and acting of the Chancellor and other officers of the University of Oxford as Justices of the Peace.
32. An Act to amend the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.
33. An Act to amend the law respecting international and colonial copyright.
34. An Act to extend the time for the repayment of loans granted by the Governors of Queen Ann's Bounty, and for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy to incumbents of benefices.
35. An Act respecting the representation in the Parliament of Canada of territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any province.
36. An Act to provide for the determination of the Acts respecting the sale and transfer of incumbered estates in the West Indies.
37. An Act to remove certain doubts respecting the construction of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, so far as respects the drawings by which specifications are required to be accompanied, and as respects exhibitions.
38. An Act to provide compensation for losses by riots.
39. An Act to amend the law relating to the salmon and fresh-water fisheries.
40. An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872.
41. An Act to alter certain duties of Customs and to amend the laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes.
42. An Act for amending the law as to the appointment of Revising Barristers in England.
43. An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Revising Barristers and the attendance of County Officers (Ireland) Revision Courts.
44. An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the raising of money by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and for other purposes.
45. An Act to grant money for the purpose of loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, the Irish Land Commissioners, and the Fishery Board for Scotland, and to amend the Acts and make other provisions.
46. An Act to amend the Act of the sixth and seventh years of William IV., chapter 108.
47. An Act to appoint additional commissioners for executing the Acts for granting a land tax and other rates and taxes.
48. An Act to amend the Medical Acts.
49. An Act to empower the Admiralty to form a Harbour of refuge at Peterhead, in the county of Aberdeen, and to execute and maintain break-water piers and other works and conveniences in connection therewith.
50. An Act to amend the law relating to the terms of removal from houses in Scotland.

51. An Act to make provision for the borrowing of money by parochial boards, and for other purposes relating to the relief of the poor in Scotland.

52. An Act to amend the law relating to sea fishing-boats in Scotland.

53. An Act to amend the Tithe Commutation Acts, as to extraordinary tithe rent-charge on hop grounds, orchards, fruit plantations, and market gardens; and to provide for fixing the capital values thereof and the redemption of the same.

54. An Act to limit the hours of labour of children and young persons in shops.

55. An Act for the protection of children against the sale to them of intoxicating liquors.

56. An Act to amend the provisions of the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875.

57. An Act to regulate the expenses and to control the charges of returning officers at Parliamentary elections in Scotland.

58. An Act to amend the Labourers' (Ireland) Acts.

Beside the Acts enumerated, there were 119 Public-General and Local-Acts of an important nature passed during the Session; so that, on the whole, the work of the short Parliament of 1886 was by no means so bald of results as it was supposed. Indeed, some few of the Acts passed were of considerable national importance: that, for instance, for giving facilities for the care, education, and training of the idiot and imbecile, and whereby the friends of these afflicted members of the community are enabled to place them into legally constituted asylums, where they will not only be well cared for, but, if possible, educated to some useful purpose. The Guardians of the Poor are empowered to take charge of them, and contribute towards their support; and, for so doing, will be entitled to ask for special Government grants towards the cost of education and maintenance. The Act, also, relating to the guardianship of infants, whereby the rights of the mother to the care of her children are admitted, and more carefully adjusted than heretofore. The Act for the limitation of labour of children and young persons in shops is important in its bearing on health. The Tithe Commutation Act is of importance, as it will, no doubt, bring to an end those unseemly disputes which have arisen, far too frequently of late, between the Rector and his parishioners with regard to his demand for an extraordinary tithe rent-charge on hop-grounds, orchards, market gardens, &c. The Act relating to the tenure of land by Crofters in the Highlands of Scotland will, it is hoped, bring about a peaceful settlement of disputes which have so long prevailed among the cultivators, small holders, and the owners of the soil. Last, though not least, the Act for regulating the expenses of elections and the charges of returning officers at Parliamentary elections will certainly be the means of reforming one of the worst of the remaining abuses in the machinery of elections. Of this measure, it will be remembered that the House of Lords, at the last moment, struck out of the bill a most important clause—that relating to the payment of the charges of returning officers.

NEWSPAPER STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

The total number of newspapers and other periodicals published in every part of the world is 35,000, thus giving one to every 28,000 inhabitants. Europe has 20,000 newspapers, Germany coming first with 5,500, of which 600 are published daily, the oldest being the *Post Zeitung*, published at Frankfurt in 1616, while the one with the largest circulation* is the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which prints 55,000 copies. Great Britain comes next with 4,000 newspapers, of which 800 are published daily; while France has 4,092, of which 360 only are daily. Italy comes fourth with 1,400 newspapers, of which 206 are published at Rome, 140 at Milan, 120 at Naples, 94 at Turin, and 79 at Florence, the oldest being the *Gazzetta di Genova*, first published in 1747. Twelve hundred newspapers are published in Austro-Hungary, of which 150 are daily, the most remarkable of the Austrian journals being one called *Acta Comparationis Litterarum Universarum*, which is a review of comparative literature, with contributors in every part of the world, each of whose articles is printed in its native tongue. Spain has about 850 journals, of which a third are political; and Russia has only 600, of which 200 are printed at St. Petersburg and 75 at Moscow. Several of these journals are published in three different languages, and there are also four published in French, three in German, two in Latin, and two in Hebrew, besides several others in Polish, Finnish, Tartar, and Georgian. Greece has upwards of 600 newspapers, of which 54 appear at Athens; while Switzerland has 480, and Holland and Belgium about 300 each. There are 3,000 journals published in Asia, of which no fewer than 2,000 appear in Japan; but in China the only newspapers not published by residents at the Treaty Ports are the *Ning-Pao*, an official journal published at Peking, the *Chen-Pao* and the *Hu-Pao*, published at Shanghai, and the Government journal which was brought out in Corea last year. There are three newspapers published in French Cochinchina, and one in Tonquin (*L'Asie du Tonkin*); the rest of the newspapers credited to Asia appearing in India, with the exception of six, which are published in Persia. Africa can boast of only 25 papers, of which 80 appear in Egypt, and the remainder in the colonies of England, France, &c. The United States possess about 12,500 periodicals, of which 1,000 are published daily, the oldest being the *Boston News*, which was first published in 1794. Of the United States journals, there are no fewer than 420 edited and published by negroes, the oldest of these being the *Elevator*, which was brought out at San Francisco about eighteen years ago. Canada has 700 newspapers, a considerable proportion of which are published in French, and in South America the Argentine Republic comes first with 60 newspapers. Australia has 700 journals, nearly all published in English, and the Sandwich Islands eight, of which five are in English, and three in the native tongue. Out of the 35,000 periodicals enumerated above, 16,500 are in English, 7,800 in German, 6,560 in French, 1,000 in Spanish, and 1,450 in Italian.

THE EXTENSION OF THE TELEPHONE is one of the most remarkable in the history of inventions. In August, 1877, the instruments used in the United States were only 780, while in February, 1886, there were 325,874. There are about 14,000 in Canada, and 13,000 in Great Britain. The number of exchanges has grown in America from 100 in 1880 to 782 in 1885. In January last, there were 137,223 miles of telephone wire in that country. There are 5186 persons employed in the American telephone exchanges. More patents have been issued on the telephone than in any other single line of invention in the United States. The total number for the last ten years is 1521.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.—The returns of 1886 show there was open for traffic at the end of 1886, 19,169 miles of railway; that the capital authorised in railway stock was £237,750,000, and the capital actually paid up £246,858,955. The total receipts from traffic were £26,644,907.

MAY.



CAWDOR CASTLE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.					MOON.					DURATION OF MOONLIGHT					HIGH WATER AT					Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Storn.	Sets. Morn.	Rises. Storn.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.											
			H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	S	3RD SUNDAY AFT. EASTER	4 35	3 0	7 21	11 27	1 43						8					7 9	7 41	4 3	4 34			121	
2	M	Stonewall Jackson killed, 1863	4 33	3 7	7 23	Aftern.	2 19						9					8 20	9 0	5 6	5 45			122	
3	Th	Postal Union ratified, 1875	4 31	3 14	7 24	2 1	2 50						10					9 42	10 22	6 25	7 7			123	
4	W	Dr. Livingstone died, 1873	4 29	2 20	7 26	3 21	3 19						11					10 58	11 32	7 47	8 23			124	
5	Th	Napoleon I. died, 1821	4 28	3 26	7 27	4 42	3 46						12					—	0 1	8 57	9 26			125	
6	F	Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke assassinated, 1862	4 26	3 31	7 29	6 4	4 15						13					0 26	0 51	9 51	10 16			126	
7	S	Lord Brougham died, 1868	4 24	3 36	7 30	7 25	4 45						14					1 17	1 41	10 42	11 6			127	
8	S	4TH SUNDAY AFT. EASTER	4 22	3 40	7 32	8 41	5 19						15					2 3	2 26	11 28	11 51			128	
9	M	J. Stuart Mill died, 1873	4 21	3 43	7 33	9 52	5 57						16					2 47	3 10	—	0 12			129	
10	Th	Indian Mutiny commenced, 1857	4 19	3 46	7 35	10 54	6 43						17					3 31	3 54	0 35	0 56			130	
11	W	Sir J. F. W. Herschel died, 1871	4 17	3 49	7 36	11 46	7 35						18					4 16	4 37	1 12	1 41			131	
12	Th	Sir C. Barry died, 1860	4 15	3 50	7 38	Morn.	8 32						19					4 58	5 20	2 2	2 23			132	
13	F	Pope Pius IX. born, 1792	4 14	3 51	7 39	0 31	9 33						20					5 42	6 7	2 45	3 7			133	
14	S	"Illustrated London News" first published, 1842	4 12	3 52	7 41	1 6	10 36						21					6 32	6 59	3 32	3 57			134	
15	S	Rogation Sunday	4 11	3 52	7 42	1 35	11 40						22					7 28	7 58	4 24	4 53			135	
16	M	Battle of Albuera, 1811	4 10	3 51	7 44	2 0	Aftern.						23					8 32	9 10	5 23	5 57			136	
17	Th	Prince Talleyrand died, 1838	4 8	3 50	7 45	2 22	1 48						24					9 49	10 23	6 35	7 14			137	
18	W	Earthquake in South America, 1875	4 6	3 48	7 47	2 44	2 50						25					10 55	11 25	7 48	8 20			138	
19	Th	Ascension. Holy Thurs.	4 5	3 46	7 48	3 5	3 51						26					11 51	—	8 50	9 16			139	
20	F	Columbus died, 1506	4 4	3 43	7 49	3 28	4 59						27					0 15	0 35	9 40	10 0			140	
21	S	Maria Edgeworth died, 1849	4 3	3 39	7 50	3 51	6 5						28					0 54	1 12	10 19	10 37			141	
22	S	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION	4 2	3 35	7 52	4 18	7 10						29					1 31	1 49	10 56	11 14			142	
23	M	St. George	4 0	3 31	7 53	4 19	8 15						1					2 6	2 22	11 31	11 47			143	
24	Th	Queen Victoria born, 1819	3 59	3 26	7 55	5 27	9 17						2					2 40	2 57	—	0 5			144	
25	W	Princess Helena born, 1846	3 58	3 20	7 56	6 12	10 13						3					3 15	3 33	0 22	0 40			145	
26	Th	St. Augustine	3 57	3 14	7 58	7 6	11 2						4					3 53	4 13	0 58	1 18			146	
27	F	Easter Law sittings end, Oxford Easter Term ends	3 56	3 8	7 59	8 8	11 46						5					4 32	4 53	1 38	1 57			147	
28	S	Earl Russell died, 1878. Oxford Trinity Term begins	3 55	3 0	8 0	9 16	Morn.						6					5 13	5 35	2 18	2 38			148	
29	S	WHIT SUNDAY	3 54	2 53	8 1	10 29	0 23						7					6 2	6 30	3 0	3 27			149	
30	M	Bank Holiday	3 53	2 45	8 2	11 47	0 59						8					6 59	7 31	3 55	4 24			150	
31	Th	Admiral Robert Fitzroy died, 1865	3 52	2 37	8 3	Aftern.	1 22						9					8 5	8 41	4 56	5 30			151	



AT THE LOOK-TOIL.

NOTABLE OCCURRENCES AND EVENTS, 1885-6.

1886.

AUGUST.

24. Demobilisation of the first-class Army Reserve.
25. Publication of Lord Wolseley's and General Graham's despatches on Sudan Campaigns.
27. Great meeting of unemployed London workmen on Hackney-downs.
30. Demonstrations in Spain against the conduct of Germany in connection with the Caroline Islands.
31. The Pedestrian Championship: (George (amateur) beat Cummings (professional), one mile. Time, 4 min. 20.1-5 sec.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Land Reform Association Meeting at Portree declaring the Crofters Bill inadequate, and calling for the restoration of security of tenure, and the establishment of a Land Court.
7. New Hall of the Butchers' Company opened in Bartholomew-close.
9. Outbreaks of cholera reported in Sicily and Belgium.
- British Association met at Aberdeen: Presidential address by Sir Lyon Playfair.
10. Brigade of Guards returned from the Sudan.
11. Violent gales and heavy rains prevailed throughout the country.
14. First race for the America Cup between the Puritan and Genesta won by the former in 6 h. 6 min. 5 sec., the Genesta being 16 min. 19 sec. later.
16. Second race between the Genesta and Puritan won by the latter by 2 min. 13 sec.
- St. Leger Race won by Melton; Isobar, 2; Lomely, 3.
17. The Court of Common Council resolve to prepare forthwith a scheme for the creation of several municipalities for the Government of London.
18. Mr. Gladstone's manifesto to the electors issued.
- Parliament prorogued to Dec. 5.
20. Particulars received of a rising in Eastern Roumelia, union with Bulgaria, and the issue by Prince Alexander of a proclamation accepting the crown of the united Bulgarians.
22. Mobilisations of Bulgarian and Servian troops.
23. Prince Alexander's Circular to the Powers announcing the union with Eastern Roumelia, and asking them to recognise it as an accomplished fact. Protest by the Porte against Prince Alexander's action.
28. The English yacht Genesta won the Cape May Cup at New York.
- Cummings beat George in the final race for the Pedestrian Championship, 10 miles; time, 51 min. 6-5 sec.
29. Serious rioting in Montreal, consequent upon a resolution of the authorities to enforce vaccination.
30. Mobilisation of troops in Turkey and Servia.

OCTOBER.

1. Sixpenny telegrams came into operation.
5. County Convention at Wicklow to select Nationalist candidates; important declaration made by Mr. Parnell.
7. Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Newport (Mon.), enunciates the policy of the Conservative party.
- Particulars received of the defeat at Kufet, by an Abyssinian army, under Ras Alula, of the rebels under Osman Digna, who was killed, with 3000 of his followers.
8. Funeral Service in Westminster Abbey over the remains of the late Earl of Shaftesbury.
12. The Cork Steam-boat Company "boycooted" by Irish cattle-dealers for carrying cattle belonging to "obnoxious persons."
13. Consuewittah won by Plaisanterie; Xema, 2; Postcript, 3.
14. The Ambassadors at Constantinople informed the Porte that they

- condemned the violation of the Treaty of Berlin by Bulgaria and Roumelia.
- King of Burmah's definite reply with regard to the dispute with the Bombay and Burmah Trading Association. Reinforcements asked for by the British Commissioner.
15. Return of Sir Charles Warren from South Africa.
- London School Board rejected by 22 to 11 a proposal to allow the use of school buildings for political meetings.
16. The Servian army entered Bulgarian territory.
17. British Ultimatum sent to the King of Burmah.
18. Reply of the Porte to the Collective Note of the Powers on the subject of Bulgaria delivered to Ambassadors.
20. Memorial to Archbishop Tait unveiled in Canterbury Cathedral.
21. Reopening of St. Albans Abbey after its restoration.
22. Bicentenary of the Edict of Nantes celebrated in London.
23. England agreed to join a Conference on the Bulgarian Question.
25. Anglo-Turkish Convention regarding Egypt signed at Constantinople.
27. Cambridgeshire won by Plaisanterie; Bendigo, 2; Eastern Emperor, 3.
28. Dr. Wordsworth consecrated Bishop of Salisbury.
- The steamer Great Eastern sold by auction for £26,200.
29. Sir Drummond Wolff arrived at Cairo as Special Ambassador.

NOVEMBER.

2. London School Board elections resulted in the return of a large number of members pledged to an economical policy.
4. Imperial Order issued at St. Petersburg removing the name of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria from the Russian Army List.
5. Conference on the Bulgarian Question opened at Constantinople.
6. The Queen opened a new bridge across the Dee at Ballafron.
9. Hostile reply to the British ultimatum from King Theebaw.
10. William Thomas Stewal, editor of the *Hill Mall Gazette*, sentenced to three months' imprisonment, at the Old Bailey, for the abduction of a girl named Eliza Armstrong, with the intention of assisting the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.
14. War declared by Servia against Bulgaria.
16. Rapid advance of the Servians on Sofia; retreat of the Bulgarians after severe fighting at several points.
- Louis Riel executed at Regina for raising a half-breed rebellion in the North-West Provinces of Canada.
17. Minia Fort on the Irawaddy captured by the British.
- Servian army advancing on Sofia defeated by the Bulgarians at Slivnitsa.
18. Parliament dissolved; writs issued for the elections.
23. Mr. Gladstone handed over to the Provost of Edinburgh the Market Cross, which had been restored at his expense.
24. Great defeat of the Servians by Bulgarians, who occupied Thrabrod. The retreating Servians suffered terrible hardships. Jovanovich, a Servian General, shot himself.
25. Alfonso XII, King of Spain, died; Mr. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States died.
27. Advance of British up the Irrawaddy; capture of Myingyan.
- The Prince of Wales visited Birmingham, to open the Jaffray Hospital.

DECEMBER.

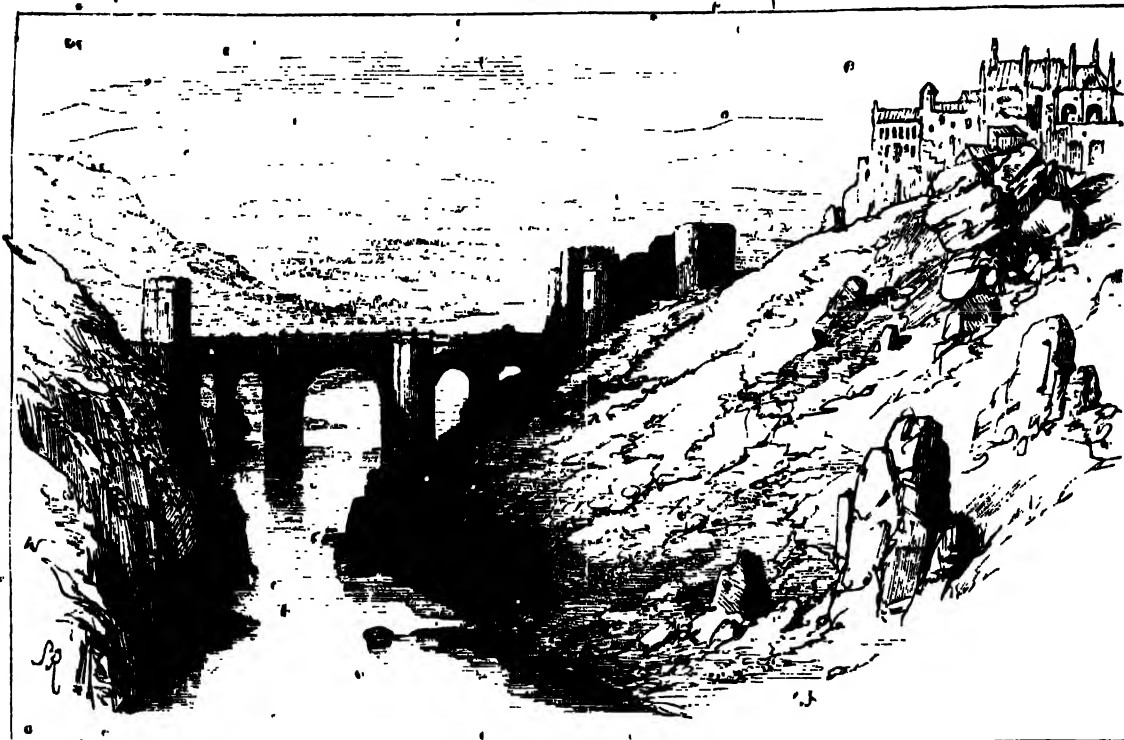
1. King Theebaw made his submission, and British troops enter Mandalay without opposition.

2. Prince Alexander rejected a Servian proposal to prolong the armistice until New Year's Day.
 - Durbar at Gwalior: Treaty with Scindia signed, and the Gwalior fortress handed over.
 8. Joint application to Servia and Bulgaria by the Powers to prevent the renewal of hostilities.
 14. Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton appointed Bishop of Ely.
 - Arrival of King Theebaw at Madras.
 16. Continued skirmishing between the advancing Arabs and the frontier positions in Egypt beyond Wady Halfa.
 18. Close of Elections: 249 Conservatives, 331 Liberals, 4 Independents, and 86 Parnellites returned.
 24. Nine election petitions presented, six Liberal and three Conservative.
 - A boy named Light found in an extreme state of exhaustion in the hollow of an old elm-tree at Ashton, into which he had slipped on the 18th inst., and had there remained.
 25. Much indignation expressed in the Indian vernacular press at the decision to impose an income tax.
 - The Servian troops quit Bulgarian territory.
 26. Great sufferings are reported among the troops, both Servian and Bulgarian, encamped on the frontier; and the losses from cold and disease were very great, men being frozen while on sentry duty.
 - Prince Alexander makes a triumphant entry into Sofia amid great enthusiasm, on his return from Pirot, at the head of a large detachment of his victorious army.
 - A rumour is spread that Osman Digna is alive, living at Khassala, and that he is preparing to march against Senhelt, and drive back Alula's forces.
 27. Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner, lands at Alexandria, and proceeds to Cairo, where he is met by Sir H. Drummond Wolff.
 28. General Stephenson and General Grenfell proceed to Ferket; the enemy in force shelled from the fort.
 - The Congress for the election of the President of the Republic of France met at Versailles; after a stormy scene, M. Jules Grévy re-elected by 437 votes.
 30. General Stephenson telegraphs from Koshel that he has routed the enemy and occupied Ginne; their loss being heavy, two guns and at least twenty banners being captured.
 - Snowstorms are reported from nearly all parts of the country. In the north of Ireland and in Scotland a heavy gale raging; a keen frost sets in in London.
- 1886.
- JANUARY.
1. At a parade of the garrison at Rangoon the Royal Proclamation notifying the annexation of Upper Burmah to British Empire read.
 - Bishop Hannington, of the Church Missionary Society, captured by the King of Uganda in East Equatorial Africa.
 4. The Greek Government addressed a Note to the Powers demanding, as compensation for the loss sustained by the Union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, the restoration of the original boundary, as fixed by the Berlin Congress.
 5. Mr. Grantham, M.P. for Croydon, appointed a Justice of the Queen's Bench Division.
 6. A severe snowstorm in London.
 11. Meeting of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary party; resolutions passed pledging members to secure Legislative independence.
 12. Parliament was reopened by Royal Commission. Mr. A. W. Peel elected Speaker of the House of Commons.
 - Note from the Powers presented to the Servian Government, demanding disarmament.
13. Commons: The Speaker having read letters from Sir M. Hicks Beach and others, protesting against Mr. Bradlaugh being allowed to take the oath, stated he had no power to interfere. Several members, including Mr. Bradlaugh, then took the oath.
14. Dr. Moorhouse, Bishop of Melbourne, appointed Bishop of Manchester.
 15. John Magee, who pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey to sending a threatening letter to the Prince of Wales, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.
 16. Lord Carnarvon resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.
 17. Note published from the Greek and Servian Governments, refusing to disarm.
 20. Mr. W. H. Smith appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland in the room of Sir W. Hart-Dyke, resigned.
 - Parliament formally opened by the Queen in person.
 - French Ministry defeated by a majority of three, on a motion by M. Henri Rochefort for an amnesty to all political prisoners.
 21. The British Minister at Athens having informed the Greek Premier that, should Greece fail to disarm, a British fleet would be sent into Greek waters to prevent an attack on Turkey, the Greek Premier declined to give way.
 25. Collective Note from the Powers forwarded to the Greek Government supporting the declaration of the British Government.
 26. Lords: Irish Land Registry Bill passed.
 - Commons: Sir Michael Hicks Beach gave notice that the Chief Secretary for Ireland would, on the following day, move to introduce a bill for the suppression of the "National League" and other dangerous institutions, and for the protection of life and property in Ireland.
 - Defeat of the Government, Mr. Collings' amendment relating to the acquisition of land by agricultural labourers carried by 329 to 250.
 27. Croydon Election: Herbert (C), 5205; Buxton (I), 4458.
 28. Announcements were made in both Houses of Parliament that, in consequence of the adverse vote of Tuesday night in the Commons, a communication had been made to the Queen by Lord Salisbury.
 29. Elections. — Carlisle: J. A. Blake (I) unopposed. Edinburgh (South): Mr. Childers (I), 4029; The Master of Polwarth (C), 1730.
 30. Mr. Gladstone summoned by the Queen to Osborne.

FEBRUARY.

1. Mr. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen at Osborne, and kissed hands on appointment as First Lord of the Treasury.
 - France and Madagascar: Terms of peace published.
 2. Lord Alwyne Compton and the Rev. E. Hickerboth consecrated Bishops respectively of Ely and Japan at St. Paul's Cathedral.
 - Mid-Armagh Election: Sir J. P. Curry (C), 3930; Mr. T. A. Dickson (I), 2974.
 3. List of new Ministers submitted by Mr. Gladstone to the Queen, and approved.
 4. Sculling-match on the Thames: Perkins beat Lurgan.
 8. Meeting of unemployed working men in Trafalgar-square; resolutions passed asking that public works should be started, and facilities rendered for the employment of British capital. Subsequently, a mob of "Social Democrats" marched along St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and Piccadilly, smashing windows, wrecking shops, and doing much damage.
 10. Panic in London in consequence of the report that bodies of unemployed were marching from Greenwich, Deptford, and other places with the object of pillage. Shops nearly all closed, both in London and the suburbs, and business suspended.
- (Continued on page 24.)

JUNE.



THE TAGUS: TOLEDO.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, &c.	SUN.						MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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AT THE LOCK - PLEASURE.

11 Elections:—South Hackney: Russell (L), 3174; Scoble (C), 1979; Munster (L), 17. North Monaghan: O'Brien (P), 4032; Hall (C), 2534. Galway: O'Shea (P), 935; Lynch (N), 65.

12. Newcastle Election: Mauley (L), 11,110; Hammond (C), 8449.

— Arrangements come to between the Powers with regard to Servia and Bulgaria.

— Riots at Leicester in connection with a strike in the hosiery trade.

— Parliament re-assembled: Lord Rosebery stated that the Government would maintain the policy of preventing a rupture of the peace by Greece.

— Commons: Mr. Gladstone intimated that there would be no representative measures for Ireland.

— Court of Common Council agreed to guarantee £10,000 towards the expenses of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

19 Lords: Bills for the Amendment of the Lunacy Laws read second time.

— Waterloo Cup: Mr. Carruthers' Miss Gwendolyn beat Mr. Pilkington's Penelope II.

22 Commons: Mr. Childers laid on the table the report of the proceedings of the Committees which had inquired into the conduct of the police with reference to the riots of the 6th inst., and announced the retirement of Sir E. Henderson, Chief Commissioner of Police. Resolution charging upon the Indian revenue the cost of the Burmah Expedition carried by 297 to 82.

23 Report published of the Committee appointed by Mr. Childers to inquire into the rioting in London on Feb. 8.

26 The Queen came from Windsor to London to attend a performance of Gounod's "Mors et Vita" at the Albert Hall.

— Rioting at Birmingham in connection with a strike at Nettlefold's.

28 Result published of the Cardiff Election: Sir E. J. Reed (L), 5708; Mr. J. T. D. Lewellyn (C), 4845.

MARCH.

1 Severe gale and heavy snowstorm throughout the British Isles.

— Formal entry announced of the Russians into Peshchik on Feb. 13.

— Commons: Supply—Discussion on Sir H. D. Wolff's mission to Egypt, motion to reduce the charge by £12,500 defeated by 185 to 98.

2. Snowstorm continued over the north of England and Scotland. Several trains snowed up. Communication entirely suspended in many places.

3. Treaty of peace signed at Bucharest between the Servian and Bulgarian delegates.

— Incorporation of Burmah with the Indian Empire.

— Flintshire Election: Smith (L), 4248; Pennant (C), 2738.

4 Commons: Motion by Mr. Holmes pressing for a disclosure of the Government policy towards Ireland led to a debate on the Irish question, and a proposal to adjourn the debate was negatived by 264 to 204, and the original motion was negatived without a division.

6. Lords: Royal assent given to the Land Registry Bill.

— Commons: Motion by Mr. Labouchere with regard to hereditary legislation negatived by 202 to 168.

9. Commons: Disestablishment of the Church in Wales negatived by 241 to 229.

11. Lords: Motion agreed to for the appointment of a Committee to act with the Committee of the House of Commons in inquiring into the government of India.

— Commons: Supply—Motion to reduce the vote for Royal Palace not occupied by the Queen by £8000, negatived by 210 to 125; reduction in vote for Royal Parks by £50,000, carried by 131 to 111.

13. Lords: Motion in favour of opening the National Gallery, the

British Museum, and the Natural History Museum to the public on three week-day evenings till ten o'clock agreed to.

13 Sir Charles Warren appointed Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

14. Cunard steamer Oregon sunk off Long Island by collision with a schooner.

— Earthquake in Grenada, Spain.

16. Commons: Motion for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts carried.

— Circular issued from the Local Government Board to Boards of Guardians with reference to the distress among the working classes.

17. Commons: Second Reading of the Church of Scotland Bill negatived by 202 to 177.

18. Treaty of peace signed between Servia and Bulgaria.

19. Lords: Motion by Lord Thurlow in favour of opening the national collections of art and literature in the metropolis on Sunday carried.

22 Commons: Resolution in favour of an increased Capitation Grant to Volunteers negatived by 187 to 108.

23 Commons: Local Taxation—Motion for amending the present system carried by 216 to 176.

24. The Queen laid the foundation-stone of the new Examination Hall of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons on the Embankment.

— Reported defeat of rebels by Abyssinians near Kussala: over 500 killed.

— Great railway strike in America.

— Lincoln Handicap: Fulman, 1; Bread Knife, 2; Cohort, 3.

26. Cheshire (Altrincham Division) Election: Mr. J. S. Leadham (L), 3925.

— Grand National: Old Joe, 1; Too Good, 2; Gamecock, 3.

28. Desperate rioting, pillage, and arson by men on strike in the Charleroi district, Belgium: Collisions with the military; many killed and wounded.

29. Mr. Bullard (C), Norwich, unseated on petition.

— Resignation officially announced of Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan. Mr. Stansfeld appointed President of the Board of Trade, and Lord Dalhousie Secretary for Scotland.

— Steinitz won the Chess Championship, beating Zukertort.

— Commons: Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on April 8 he would ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the future Government of Ireland, and on the 15th one for the Sale of Land in Ireland.

30. Commons: Motion for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of Scotland rejected by 237 to 125.

31. Meetings of several of the great railway companies held to protest against the Railway and Canal Rates Bill.

APRIL.

1. Messrs. West and Collings (L), Ipswich, unseated on petition.

6. The Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople signed a Protocol appointing Prince Alexander of Bulgaria to be Governor of Eastern Roumelia for five years.

6. Barrow Election: Gane (L), 8108; Gainford Bruce (C), 2174.

7. Norwich Election: S. Hoare (C), unopposed.

8. Commons: Mr. Gladstone, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the provision for the future Government of Ireland, expounded his scheme of Irish National Independence. Mr. Trevelyan explained his secession from the Government.

— Prince Alexander of Bulgaria signified his acquiescence in the Protocol signed at Constantinople appointing him Governor of Bulgaria for five years.

9. Funeral service in Westminster Abbey over the remains of the late Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.

13. Commons: Debate on Mr. Gladstone's motion concluded; and leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the provision for the future Government of Ireland.

14. Meeting in Her Majesty's Opera House to denounce the legislative separation of Ireland from Great Britain.

— Ipswich Election: Mr. Dalrymple (C), 3687; Lord Elich (C), 3602; Lord J. Hervey (L), 3635; Sir B. Davy (L), 3627.

15. Lords: Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill passed.

— Commons: Letter read from Sir Erskine May announcing his resignation of the office of Clerk of the House. The Budget: Expenditure for 1886-8 showed a deficit, £7,042,543, which, added to that of the previous year, made a deficit of £3,692,316. The estimated Expenditure for 1886-7 would be £90,424,699; Revenue, £89,885,000, showing a deficit of £543,699, which it was proposed to turn into a surplus of £274,000, by taking in the proceeds of Sir Stafford Northcote's Sinking Fund, £818,000. Taxation would remain unaltered, except a remission to cottage brewers.

16 Commons: Vote of thanks passed to Sir T. Erskine May on his retirement from the office of Clerk of the House. Mr. Gladstone's bill brought in for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland. He proposed the issue of Consols to the extent of £50,000,000 to insure the efficient progress of the experiment, the sum required in all being at least £160,000,000; the issue of the £50,000,000 to extend over three years.

18. The town of Stry Galicia, destroyed by fire; more than a hundred lives lost.

19. Commons: Crofters' Bill passed through Committee.

— The Bishop of Madrid shot by a priest at the Church of San Isidor.

20. The French Senate passed a bill for the loan of 900,000,000.

24. Volunteer reviews and sham-fights at Dover, Portsmouth, Colchester, &c.

24. Two Thousand Guinea: Ormonde, 2; Minting, 2; Mezbato, 3.

29. Greece replied to the Ultimatum of the Powers, adhering to her former statement that she would disarm on the understanding that the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin were strictly enforced, and that the combined fleet withdraw.

30. One Thousand Guinea: won by Miss Junmy; Argo Navis, 2; Jewel Song, 3.

MAY.

8. Manifesto to the electors of Midlothian issued by Mr. Gladstone.

— Declaration published between the Governments of Great Britain and Germany relating to the demarcation of their spheres of influence in the Western Pacific.

4. The Queen opened the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, South Kensington.

— Socialist riots in Chicago; twelve or more policemen killed by bombs, and several of the rioters.

5. Chester Cup won by Eastern Emperor; Reaver, 2; Sir Hamo, 3.

6. Industrial Exhibition at Edinburgh opened by Prince Edward of Wales.

7. On the refusal of Greece to disarm, the Foreign Ministers (except those of France and Russia) left Athens.

9. Commercial Treaty signed with Spain. The Duke of Buckingham elected Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords by 122 votes, against 108 for Lord Morley.

— Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill, and detailed the modifications he was prepared to make in it; Lord Hartington that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

— Resignation of the Greek Ministry announced.

11. The Queen opened the International Exhibition, Liverpool.

11. Commons: Resolution for the abolition of capital punishment rejected by 117 to 94; motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the levying of income tax negatived by 174 to 63.

12. Terrible cyclone reported in Madrid; about forty persons killed.

14. Meeting of Liberals, convened by Lord Hartington, in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals.

— Serious floods in many parts of England.

17. Queen Christina delivered of a son—the King of Spain.

— Annexation announced of Kermadec Islands in the Pacific.

— Text of the treaty between France and Madagascar (Dec. 17, 1885) published.

18. Mr. James Stirling appointed Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court.

— Dr. Moorhouse, late Bishop of Melbourne, enthroned Bishop of Manchester.

20. M. Stefanopulos, of the Tri-coupis party, elected President of the Greek Chamber, and M. Tricoupis formed a new Ministry.

22. Folkestone Exhibition opened by the Lord Mayor of London.

24. Lords: Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill rejected by 149 to 127.

— Armistice agreed to between Greece and Turkey.

— Sculling championship of England. Putney to Mortlake, won by George Perkins (England) against Neil Materson (Australia).

25. Lords: Durham Sunday Closing Bill rejected on third reading by 97 to 70.

26. The Derby won by Ormonde; The Bird, 2; St. Mirin, 3.

27. Lords: Crofters' Bill passed through Committee.

— Meeting of Liberal members of Parliament convened by Mr. Gladstone, who announced his readiness to make certain modifications in the Home Rule Bill in order to secure its second reading. The principle of the bill being thus affirmed, its further consideration to be postponed to an autumn Session.

28. Agreement entered into between Turkey and Greece for mutual disarmament.

— The Oaks won by Miss Junmy; Argo Navis, 2; Draw Laws, 3.

29. New Putney Bridge opened by the Prince of Wales.

31. Lords: Arms (Ireland) Bill read third time and passed.

— Intelligence received of the wreck, between Melbourne and Sydney, of the steamer Lyce-moon, with the loss of seventy lives.

JUNE.

1. At a meeting of Lord Hartington's supporters it was determined to vote against the second reading of the Home Rule Bill.

2. President Cleveland, of the United States, married to Miss Folsom.

4. The Australian cricketers beat Gentlemen of England at Lords by seven wickets.

7. Lords: Lord Rosebery announced that the blockade of the Greek coast had been raised.

— Commons: Debate on the Home Rule Bill concluded, and the Government defeated by 341 to 311, amid a scene of some excitement.

— Protest published from Prince Napoleon against the expulsion of the Princes from France.

8. Annual meeting of the Suez Canal Company in Paris; report stated that the traffic of 1885 exceeded that of any previous year by about 464,000 tons.

9. Rioting took place in Belfast, five persons shot dead, and two died from wounds received.

10. Dissolution of Parliament announced in both Houses.

— Lords: Statement by Lord Carnarvon with regard to an assertion made by Mr. Parnell that on certain conditions the late Conservative Government were prepared to give

Ireland a statutory legislature and the protection of Irish manufactures.

— Louis II., King of Bavaria, having been declared insane, Prince Louis, his uncle, was appointed Regent.

— Ascot Gold Cup won by Althorp; Bird of Freedom, 2; Buzgo, 3.

11. A terrible volcanic eruption, accompanied by violent earthquakes, occurred in the north island of New Zealand. One hundred lives lost, and the hot lakes, together with the marvellous pink and white Terraces of Rotomahana, entirely disappeared.

13. The deposed King Louis of Bavaria committed suicide by jumping into the lake at Starnberg.

14. Prince Otto, brother to King Louis of Bavaria, succeeded to the throne, but he being also insane, Prince Louis was reappointed Regent.

16. Commons reassembled: Clause added to the Returning Officers' (Scotland) Bill, making the expenses of returning officers chargeable upon the rates.

21. Lords: Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act (1875) Amendment Bill after the clause introduced in the House of Commons, at the instance of Mr. Labouchere, charging the returning officer's expenses upon the rates, had been expunged, passed through Committee.

— On behalf of the Queen, the Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the Tower Bridge.

22. The French Senate passed a bill for the expulsion of the French Princess.

23. Lords: Shop Hours Regulation Bill and other measures passed.

24. The Comte de Paris arrived in England.

25. Parliament prorogued by Royal Commission.

28. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the People's Palace in Mill-end-road, erected by the Beaumont trustees.

30. The Queen opened the Royal Holloway College, Egham.

JULY.

1. Prince of Wales installed Grand Master of Mark Masons.

— The first poll of the election: Colchester: Trotter (C), 1886; Causton (O), 1701.

2. Review of troops at Aldershot by the Queen took place.

5. The first through train on the Canadian Pacific Railway from Quebec reached Vancouver, thus completing the Atlantic and Pacific, and opening up a new and short route to India.

7. Declaration by Russia of the abrogation of Berlin Treaty declaring Batum a free port.

8. The Queen receives a number of the native workmen from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at Windsor.

11. An English couper, Graham, of Buffalo, successfully shot the Niagara rapids in a barrel he constructed for the purpose.

12. Royal Agricultural Society's Show opened at Norwich.

12. Shooting commenced at Wimbledon.

13. The French President signed a decree expelling the Duke d'Anmale, approved by the French Chamber.

14. Further serious riots in Belfast: five persons killed and many injured.

20. Cabinet Council held, at which the Ministry determined to resign.

— Text published of the Convention relative to Extradition with the United States.

— Wimbledon: Private Jackson, 1st Lincolnshire (Grimsby), won the Queen's Prize.

21. Mr. Gladstone's resignation accepted by the Queen.

— Wimbledon: Kolapore Cup won by the English Team.

— At Lord's: England beat the Australians by an innings and 106 runs.

22. Wimbledon: Elcho Challenge Shield won by Ireland.

23. Naval Review at Spithead in honour of the Colonial and Indian visitors.

26. Lord Salisbury accepts office as Prime Minister at the hands of the Queen.

27. Meeting of Conservatives at the Carlton Club, at which the Marquis of Salisbury made a statement as to the position, explaining that Lord Hartington had given assurances of support by the Liberal Unionists.

28. Goodwood Cup: The Bard walked over.

30. A successful balloon voyage from Cherbourg to London accomplished by MM. L'Hôte and Mangot.

AUGUST.

3. Mr. Gladstone's Ministry delivered up their seals of office to the Queen at Osborne, and they were handed over to the new Conservative Ministers.

— Departure of Lord Aberdeen from Dublin; great Nationalist demonstration.

5. Parliament opened by commission: Mr. A. W. Peel re-elected Speaker for the second time within seven months, and the third time within thirty months.

6. Lords: The Lord Chancellor announced the Queen's approval of Mr. Peel's appointment as Speaker of the House of Commons.

— Further rioting in Belfast, several persons shot, and property destroyed.

— The King of Portugal arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

8. Renewed rioting in Belfast: twelve persons killed, and over one hundred wounded.

11. All the members of the Cabinet re-elected without opposition.

— The Prime Minister, the Marquis of Salisbury, received a deputation of Colonists and others asking for a conference of representatives of self-governing classes to discuss the defense of the Empire, and the development of commercial intercourse with the mother country.

12. Shoeburness: Queen's prize won by 4th Detachment 2nd Middlesex (Woolwich).

13. Colliery Explosion at Leigh, Lancashire: thirty lives lost.

CANADA: ITS PRODUCE AND TRADE.

In the Colonial Exhibition of 1886 the natural history, trade, and wealth resources of the Dominion of Canada were well represented. From the report of last year we gather that the furs alone exported were valued at 1,600,000 dols.; while the fisheries produced food estimated at 21,000,000 dols. The value of the cod alone amounted to 4½ millions of dollars. Next come lobsters, 2½ millions; then herrings, 2½ millions; mackerel, 1½ million; and salmon, 1½ million. Obtained salmon the weight amounted to 5,000,000 lb. Passing from the fisheries to the forests, the total value of the wood exported amounted to 21,000,000 dols. Of this about 2½ millions each went to Great Britain and the United States. This sum does not include the manufactured articles of wood, which amounts to several millions of dollars. But it would be hopeless to attempt to give in a small space an adequate idea of the multitude of manufactured goods which Canada annually exports. The capital invested in manufactures increased from 77,880,000 dols. in 1871 to 106,390,000 dols. in 1881, and the annual value of the products from £21,618,000 dols. to 309,675,000 dols. The first cotton-mill was established in Canada only fifteen years ago; now there are twenty-four mills in the Dominion, with 800,000 spindles. In 1889 the imports of raw cotton were 1,245,208 lb.; in 1886 it was 23,727,526 lb. The magnitude of many other industries is seen to have increased at an equally rapid rate.

Memoirs of all of whom, with the Arms and Portraits of some, will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

1885.

AUGUST.

Attye, Lieut.-Colonel Francis L. O., of Byron Grange, co. Warwick. J.P.—22.

Biggs, Arthur, Esq., many years stipendiary magistrate of Brighton. —28.

Bury, Captain Kenneth Howard, late Royal Horse Artillery.—23.

Clarke, Lady (Ross Mary), of Dunham Lodge, Norfolk.—23.

Copeland, the Rev. William John, B.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.—26.

Donovan, Lily Kathleen. Douglas, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor, Ceylon.—28.

Halkett, Captain Wedderburn County, 79th (Highlanders).—23.

Jebb, Robert, Esq., barrister-at-law, late Royal Horse Artillery.—23.

Loock, Sidney, Esq., H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.—30.

Loyd, William Jones, Esq., of Langleybury, Herts.—27.

Ogilby, James, Esq., of Pillipar House, Londonderry, J.P.—17.

Ord, Major-General Sir Harry St. George, G.C.M.G., C.B., late Royal Engineers.—20.

Ord, Colonel John Thomas, of Fort-ham House, Suffolk.—28.

Ratcliff, Colonel Charles, late of Widdrington, Edgbaston, J.P. and D.L.—28.

Steel, the Rev. Anthony William Wilson, M.A., Senior Tutor of Gonville and Caius College.—30.

Thornycroft, Thomas, Esq., an eminent sculptor.—30.

Vivian, Sir Edward, second Bart., of Hazlewood, co. York.—23.

Walker, Sir James, K.C.M.G., C.B., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands.—28.

Webb, Theodore Vincent, Esq., M.A., J.P., of Great Grassdon, Huntingdonshire.—31.

SEPTEMBER.

Aikman, the Rev. Dr. Logan, Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod, Glasgow.—13.

Amiel, Colonel Charles Frederick, late of the 60th Regiment.

Anderson, Lieutenant-General, late Political Agent, Kolapore, Bombay.—19.

Anson, the Rev. Frederick, Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Sudbury.—9.

Bannerman, Lady (Katherine), widow of Sir Alexander Bannerman, ninth Baronet of Blyth.—30.

Barlow, Captain, Vice-Chairman (General) of the Board, Ireland.—5.

Blair, Edward James Stopford, of Penningham, Weyton, J.P. and D.L.—17.

Breton, Mrs. Le, author of "Memoirs of Seventy Years," and niece of Lucy Aikin, the historian.—5.

Bulley, the Rev. Frederic, D.D., thirty years President of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford.—3.

Chambers, Maitland, Q.C., formerly M.P., an able and well-known member of the House of Commons.—18.

Corne, the Rev. George Elwes, D.D., formerly Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.—20.

Crawford, E. T., Esq., R.S.A., of Leamington, Bromwichknow, Lanes.—27.

Davis, D. C., Esq., F.G.S., of Ebnal Lodge, near Oswestry.—19.

Doherty, General Henry Edward, C.B., late 14th Hussars.—15.

Dunally, the Right Hon. Henry Riddle, third Lord, in the Peerage of Ireland, J.P. and D.L.—10.

Herbert, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Henry, of Somerset, Derbyshire, J.P. and D.L.—2.

Fraser, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Edward, brother of Lord Lovat.—20.

Glover, Sir John Howley, R.N., G.C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland.—30.

Grant, Lady (Ellen), wife of Sir Charles Grant, K.C.S.I.—5.

Guy, W. A., Esq., M.B., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Consulting Physician of King's College Hospital.—10.

Howford, General Sir Alfred Hastings, G.C.B., formerly Colonel Commandant Rifle Brigade.—18.

Hudson, Sir James, G.C.B., Assistant Private Secretary to William IV., and subsequently filled various diplomatic appointments: was Minister at Turin during the Italian struggle for Unity.—20.

Lyons, Henry, Esq., of Croome House, co. Limerick, D.L.—26.

Mansel, Lady (Maud Sarah Margaretta Bowen).

McDowell, Benjamin George, M.D., one of the Physicians in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, Kingstown, Dublin.—15.

Murhead, John, Esq.; was honourably and usually connected with the Practical Development of Telegraphy.—24.

O'Hara, Robert, Esq., of Durham House, Chelsea.—21.

Pakenham, Thomas Robert, Esq., Assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of Sierra Leone.

Parker, Captain John H. Theophilus Hastings, of Tudwick House, Buxton, Norfolk.—26.

Peacock, the Rev. Thomas, M.A., Rector of Charborough.—24.

Petre, the Hon. Mrs. (Mary Anne Eleanor).—3.

Roswell, Francis William, Esq., C.B., C.M.E., Director of Naval Contracts, &c.—4.

Sharrp, John Campbell, LL.D., Principal of the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard's, University of St. Andrews.—18.

Southeby, Thomas, Esq., Q.C., an eminent member of the Bar.—23.

Southwood, the Rev. Thomas Alexander, formerly Principal, Military Department of Cheltenham College.—10.

Teignmouth, the Right Hon. Sir Charles John Shore, second Lord, D.C.L., LL.D., &c.

Walford, Cornelius, Esq., barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, and a member of the Royal Historical, Statistical, and other learned societies.—20.

Weldon, Walter, Esq., F.R.S., Chevalier of Legion of Honour.—20.

Westworth, Frederick William Thomas Vernon, Esq., J.P. and D.L., &c.—15.

Whitham, Sir Charles, Alderman of London.—4.

Wight, James Lane, Esq., of Teddington, Hertfordshire, D.L., &c.—28.

Winthrop, the Rev. Benjamin, J.P., of Hadenham Park, Wilts.—22.

Yolland, Colonel William, of the Royal Engineers, and for many years one of the Inspectors of Railways under the Board of Trade.—4.

OCTOBER.

Abercorn, His Grace Sir James Hamilton, K.G., P.C., Duke of.—31.

Adams, Commissary-General Arthur Fulford.—43.

Abington, the Rev. John, M.A., Hon. Canon of Peterborough, Rector of Cowlington.—18.

Blaikie, Lady (Agnes), widow of Sir Thomas Blaikie, of Aberdeen.—22.

Bowes, John, Esq., of Streatham Castle, Durham, formerly M.P. for North Durham.—9.

Buckinghamshire, the Right Hon. and Rev. Sir Augustus Edward Hobart, sixth Earl of.—29.

Carroll, the Rev. William George, M.A. Incumbent of St. Bride's, Dublin.—9.

Clare, John, Esq., inventor of the ironclad British Navy.—18.

(Continued on page 28.)

JULY.



SWORD MANUFACTORY, TOLEDO.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	MOON.						DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year
			Rises.	South after Sunset.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.		Before Sunrise. O'Clock.	After Sunset. O'Clock.	London.	Bridge.	Liverpool.	Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	F	Princess Alice married, 1862	3 48	3 30	8 18	3 59	1 17			10	10 1	10 34	6 52	7 26	182				
2	S	Marcel Martineau died, 1876	3 49	3 42	8 17	5 14	1 48			11	11 7	11 41	7 59	8 32	183				
3	S	4TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	3 50	3 53	8 17	6 22	2 27			12		0 12	9 6	9 37	184				
4	M	Garibaldi born, 1807	3 51	4 4	8 16	7 24	3 11			13	0 40	1 6	10 5	10 31	185				
5	Th	Princess Helena married, 1866. Oxford Trinity Term ends	3 52	4 14	8 16	8 16	4 3			14	1 31	1 56	10 56	11 21	186				
6	W	Princess Victoria Alexandra of Wales born, 1868	3 53	4 25	8 15	9 2	5 1			15	2 19	2 40	11 44		187				
7	Th	Old Midsummer Day	3 54	4 34	8 15	9 37	6 3			16	3 2	3 23	0 5	0 27	188				
8	F	Adam Smith died, 1790	3 56	4 44	8 14	10 7	7 8			17	3 42	4 4	0 48	1 7	189				
9	S	Fire Insurance due	3 56	4 53	8 14	10 32	8 13			18	4 23	4 42	1 29	1 48	190				
10	S	5TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	3 57	5 2	8 13	10 54	9 19			19	5 1	5 19	2 7	2 26	191				
11	M	Bombardment of Alexandria, 1882	3 58	5 10	8 13	11 16	10 24			20	5 37	5 57	2 41	3 2	192				
12	Th	J. A. Kinglake (author) died, 1870	3 59	5 18	8 12	11 36	11 27			21	6 17	6 38	3 22	3 42	193				
13	W	John Cooper (actor) died, 1870	4 0	5 25	8 11	11 58	Aftern.			22	7 0	7 23	4 3	4 25	194				
14	Th	Bastille destroyed, 1793	4 1	5 32	8 10	Morn.	1 31			23	7 47	8 14	4 48	5 12	195				
15	F	St. Swethun	4 2	5 39	8 9	0 20	2 39			24	8 44	9 16	5 39	6 9	196				
16	S	Flight of Mohammed, 622	4 3	5 45	8 8	0 49	3 45			25	9 52	10 27	6 41	7 17	197				
17	S	6TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	4 4	5 50	8 7	1 19	4 49			26	10 59	11 30	7 52	8 24	198				
18	M	Dean Stanley died, 1861	4 5	5 56	8 6	1 59	5 51			27	11 58		8 53	9 23	199				
19	Th	Bishop Wilberforce died, 1873	4 6	6 0	8 5	3 46	6 48			28	0 25	0 49	9 50	10 14	200				
20	W	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588	4 7	6 4	8 14	3 44	7 40			29	1 13	1 36	10 38	11 1	201				
21	Th	Robert Burns died, 1796	4 9	6 7	8 3	4 49	8 24			1	1 58	2 19	11 23	11 44	202				
22	F	St. Mary Magdalene	4 10	6 10	8 2	6 1	8 58			2	2 40	3 1		0 5	203				
23	S	Ghurnee taken, 1879	4 11	6 13	8 0	7 21	9 31			3	3 24	3 46	0 26	0 49	204				
24	S	7TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	4 12	6 14	7 58	8 38	10 0			4	4 9	4 32	1 11	1 34	205				
25	M	St. James	4 14	6 15	7 56	9 57	10 28			5	4 55	5 18	1 57	2 20	206				
26	Th	St. Anne	4 15	6 16	7 54	11 15	10 54			6	5 41	6 5	2 43	3 6	207				
27	W	Battle of Talavera, 1809	4 17	6 16	7 53	Aftern.	11 22			7	6 30	6 56	3 30	3 55	208				
28	Th	Cowley died, 1687	4 19	6 15	7 51	1 51	11 52			8	7 24	7 52	4 21	4 49	209				
29	F	Battle of Baylau, 1832	4 21	6 14	7 50	3 4	Morn.			9	8 23	8 57	5 17	5 48	210				
30	S	Battle of Plevna, 1877	4 23	6 12	7 49	4 13	0 26			10	9 34	10 12	6 22	6 59	211				
31	S	8TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	4 24	6 9	7 47	5 15	1 8			11	10 49	11 27	7 37	8 14	212				



THE TIME OF ROSES.

Clayton, Lieut. - Colonel Edw'd Every, of Rowley, Burnley, J.P. and D.L.—11.
 Cranley, Viscountess (Katharine Anne).—18.
 Davidson, Thomas, LL.D., F.R.S., of Muthochie, Midlothian, distinguished as a scholar and as a scientific writer.—18.
 Edmund, Colonel Frank, Madras Staff Corps.
 Elliot, Lady (Clara Genevieve), widow of Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.—17.
 Ely, the Right Rev. James Russell-Woodford, D.D., Bishop of—24.
 Erskine, the Right Hon. Sir John Orichton, K.P., third Earl of Crom Castle, co. Fermanagh.—2.
 Falconer, Margaret, widow of General Sir Thomas Erskine Napier, K.C.B.—18.
 Fraser, the Right Rev. James, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Manchester, at his residence Higher Broughton.—22.
 Gambier, Admiral Robert Fitzgerald, K.C.B., one of the founders of the Royal Sailors' Home, Portsmouth.
 Halsey, Henry W., Richard Westgarth, Esq., of Witley Park, Surrey, J.P. and D.L.—7.
 Hamlyn, Shilston Calmady, Esq., of Leawood and Paschoe, Devon, J.P. and D.L.—7.
 Jones, the Rev. Canon Wm. Henry B., Vicar Bradford-on-Avon.—28.
 Keene, William Thomas Keene Perry, of Minety, Wilts, J.P. and D.L.—30.
 Kelke-Rebecca Anne, wife of Sir John Kelk, Bart.—16.
 Kuper, Admiral Sir Augustus Leopold, G.C.B., Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of William of the Netherlands.—28.
 Leader, Robert, Esq., Alderman of Sheffield, and for nearly half a century editor and proprietor of the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*.—31.
 Majendie, Lewis Ashurst, M.A., of Hedingham Castle, Essex, J.P. and D.L.—22.
 Mulvany, William Thomas, Esq., late Commissioner of Public Works, Ireland.—30.
 Myddleton, Richard Wharton, Esq., of Grinkle Park, Yorkshire.—7.
 Perkins, Commander Henry Augustus, R.N., the oldest officer in the British Navy.—16.
 Perkins, Lady (Isabella Bloomfield), wife of Sir Frederick Perkins, formerly M.P. for Southampton.
 Pritt, the Ven. Lonsdale, Archbishop of Waiakato, New Zealand.—31.
 Shaftesbury, the Right Hon. Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of.—1.
 Stansfeld, Colonel Robert, of Field House, Sowerby, Yorkshire, J.P., late 18th Foot.—10.
 Stopford, the Hon. John Montagu, Grenadier Guards, son of fourth Earl of Courtown.—22.
 Strathairn, the Right Hon. Sir Hugh Henry Rose, Baron, (G.C.B.), K.C.S.I., P.C., a Field-Marshal in the Army, and Colonel of the Horse Guards.—18.
 Tregonwell, John, Esq., of Cranborne Lodge and Anderson, Dorset, D.L., &c.—12.
 Whistler, General Thomas Kennington, R.A., of Ashville.—5.
 Willes, William, Esq., of Newbold Comyn, Warwick, D.L.—10.

NOVEMBER.

Anderson, the Right Rev. David, D.D., formerly Bishop of Rupert's Land.—5.
 Andrews, Dr. Thomas, LL.D., F.R.S., formerly Vice-President and Professor of Chemistry, (Queen's College, Belfast).—26.
 Blackett, Sir Edward, sixth Baronet, J.P. and D.L.—23.
 Burr, Daniel Higford Davall, of Aldermaston Court, Berks., J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P.—29.
 Campbell, Ludovic Walter, Esq., of Carre and Drinnamachlach, Argyllshire.—18.

Carpenter, Dr. W. B., C.B., F.R.S., an eminent physiologist and physicist, many years Registrar of the University of London.—10.
 Coghlan, General Sir William Marcus, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, J.P. and D.L.—26.
 Dancer, Dowager Lady (Helen Jane), widow of Sir Thomas Bernard Dancer, of Modreeny.—5.
 Dorian, the Most Rev. Patrick, D.D., R.C. Bishop of Down and Connor.—3.
 Findlay, Colonel John, of Easterhill, Lanarkshire, J.P. and D.L.—27.
 Glyn, the Rev. Sir George Lewen, fourth Baronet, M.A., Hon. Chaplain to the Queen.—7.
 Graham, Major-General Frederick W., late Bengal Staff Corps.—12.
 Kennedy, Tristram, Esq., formerly M.P. county Louth.—21.
 King, the Hon. Peter John Locke, M.A., formerly M.P. for Epsom Surrey.—12.
 Lane, the Hon. Agnes Newton, of King's Bromley Manor, Staffordshire.—4.
 Laycock, Richard, Esq., of Hallgarth House, co. Durham.—18.
 Legge, Lady (Anne), daughter of the third Earl of Dartmouth.—23.
 Mogford, John, Esq., an eminent artist.—2.
 Pearse, the Rev. Thomas, B.D., Rector of Fittleton, Wilts.—25.
 Pirie, Dr., Principal of Aberdeen University.—3.
 Ranelagh, the Right Hon. Thomas Heron Jones, seventh Viscount, K.C.B., J.P. and D.L.—12.
 Rolfe, Lady (Louisa), of Bicton Park, Devon.—20.
 Rose, Sir William, K.C.B., Clerk of the Parliaments.—19.
 Smith, the Hon. John, LL.D., C.M.G., formerly Professor of Chemistry in the University of Sydney, and Minister of Education for New South Wales.
 Somerset, the Most Noble Sir Edward Adolphus St. Maur, twelfth Duke of, K.G.—28.
 Somerville, Lady (Frances Louisa), widow of Kenelm, seventeenth and last Lord Somerville.—18.
 Strachan, Miss Margaret, of Clonatis Cottage, Broughty Ferry, well known in Scotland for her numerous benefactions.
 Thorburn, Robert, Esq., A.R.A.—2.
 Thorold, the Rev. Henry Baugh, B.A., Rector of Hougham-cum-Murston, Lincolnshire.—21.
 Vansittart, George Henry, Esq., formerly M.P. for Berks.—3.
 Wells, Sir Mordaunt Lawson, Knight, of the Civil Service, India.—29.
 Williams, General James Edwin, late of the Madras Army.
 Young, Adolphus William, Esq., of Harri Hatch, Berks, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Yarmouth.—4.
 Young, William Joseph, Esq., of Wolviston Hall, Durham, J.P. and D.L.—3.

DECEMBER.

Abraham, George Whitely, LL.D.—25.
 Antrobus, Dowager Lady (Anne), widow of the second Baronet.—1.
 Armagh, the Most Rev. Marcus Gerwyn Beresford, D.D., P.C., Archbishop of; and Bishop of Cloyher.—28.
 Baillie, the Right Hon. Henry James, of Redcastle and Tarfadale, co. Kess, J.P. and D.L.—16.
 Birch, Dr. Samuel, Keeper of the Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities, British Museum.—27.
 Borthwick, eleventh Baron, of Borthwick, Midlothian.—24.
 Campbell, Major Dugald, J.P., City Marshal; served in Burma in 1851.—23.
 Capell, Lady (Ellenor Harriet Maria), wife of Lord Capell.—31.
 Chapman, Thomas, Esq., of Whitch, J.P. and D.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.—8.
 Christie, the Very Rev. William, Dean of Moray and Banff.
 Critchton, Major-General William Hindley, C.B., late Commissioner, Central Provinces, India.—7.

Davie, General Sir Henry Ferguson, Bart., of Creeedy Park, Caledon.—7.
 Evans, Captain Sir Frederick John Owens, R.N., K.C.B., F.R.S., Hydrographer of the Admiralty.—30.
 Fane, Colonel Henry, of Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, J.P., late Lieut.-Colonel 15th Dragoons.
 Foster, Dowager Lady (Mary Anne), widow of Sir William Foster, Bart., of Norwich.—28.
 Guildford, the Right Hon. Dudley Francis, seventh Earl of.—19.
 Guion, Stephen Barker, Esq., founder and manager of Guion Line New York mail-steamer.—19.
 Harrison, Sir George, LL.D., elected M.P. for Edinburgh, and death ensued a few days after, before taking his seat.—25.
 Heathcote, Captain Cookbuck, of Littleover, Derby, J.P. D.L.—6.
 Hemans, George Willoughby, Esq., son of the late charming poetess Felicia Hemans.—29.
 Holmes-A'Court, the Hon. William Leonard, J.P. and D.L.—16.
 Howson, the Very Rev. John Saul, Dean of Chester.—15.
 Lefroy, the Very Rev. Jeffrey, M.A., Dean of Drogheda.—10.
 Main, the Rev. Thomas John, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.—21.
 Milver, Charles, Esq., one of the founders of the Cunard Steamship Company.—24.
 Maxwell, Sir William, tenth Bart. of Calderwood, county of Lanark.—4.
 Mathurst, Sir Walter Henry, late H.B.M.'s Consul for Shanghai.—28.
 Netterville, Viscountess (the Right Hon. Elizabeth), widow of James, seventh Viscount Netterville.—18.
 Nicholl, Captain Ilyd Thomas Manuel, R.N., of Merthyr Mawr, Glamorganshire.—17.
 Ople, Sir William, fifth Baronet of Worthy, Hants.—2.
 Osborne, Lord William Godolphin, fourth son of George Godolphin, eighth Duke of Leeds.—26.
 Phayre, Lieut-General Sir Arthur Purves, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B.—15.
 Pincock, the Rev. Henry William, D.C.I., LL.D., Vicar of Pinner.
 Pollok, Sir Hew Crawford, fifth Baronet of Kilbirnie.—11.
 Reid, Sir Alexander, eighth Baronet of Barra, Aberdeenshire.—7.
 Robertson, Admiral Robert, J.P.—3.
 Slater, William Lutley, M.A., of Hoddington House, Hants, J.P.—15.
 Soltau, Lieutenant John Frederick, 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, the only British officer killed in action at Ginnis, in the Soudan.
 Stoughton, Thomas Anthony, Esq., of Owlpen, Gloucestershire, J.P. and D.L.—3.
 Thomas, George William Griffiths, Esq., of Ystrad Mynoch and the Heath, Glamorganshire, J.P. and D.L.—8.
 Townsend, Edward, Esq., of Nanung, New South Wales, a successful sheep farmer of the Colony.—1.
 Trefusis, Colonel the Hon. Walter Rodolph, Lieut.-Colonel (Commandant 2nd Battalion Scots Guards).
 Walton, Thomas Todd, Esq., of Maperton House, near Wincanton, D.L., &c.—25.
 Wardlaw, General Robert, C.B., Colonel 7th Dragoon Guards.—1.
 Wand, Lieut.-Colonel Edward, of Easton, York, J.P. and D.L.—28.
 Webb, John Henson, Esq., late of The Hough, Stafford, and Maseley Lodge, Scarborough.—120.
 Wilson, George, Esq., of Banner Cross, J.P., W.R. of Yorkshire.
 Wynn, the Hon. Catherine, third daughter of Lord Newborough.—10.

1886.

JANUARY.

Barnard, Lady, widow of Major-General Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B.—47.
 Boswell, Sir George Augustus Frederick Houstoun, a good Bart., J.P., and D.L.—8.

Brougham and Vaux, the Right Hon. William, second Lord.—3.
 Burke, the Rev. Michael, A.M., of Hallydugan, the representative of the noble family of Clanricarde—the Burkes of Ballinrobe, Roscommon.—26.
 Burrell, Sir Walter Wyndham, fifth Baronet, formerly M.P. for Sussex.—24.
 Carey, Robert Thomas, Esq., of Ballinamona Park, Waterford.—21.
 Carey, Sir Peter Stafford, F.R.S.—17.
 Cokeran, Lieutenant W. A., Madras Staff Corps, killed in Burma.—16.
 Conny, the Most Rev. Nicolas, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmore.—17.
 Cradock, the Rev. Edward Hartopp, D.D., Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.—27.
 Dalrymple, Sir Robert Alexander Osborne, eighth Baronet.—19.
 Duncombe, the Hon. James Henry, late Lieutenant Scots Guards, son of the Earl of Feversham.—10.
 Errington, the Most Rev. George, D.D., R.C. Archbishop of Trondheim.—9.
 Ferguson, James, Esq., F.R.S., a distinguished architect, author of a "History of Architecture"—9.
 Flanagan, Mrs. Mary Wolfe, wife of the Hon. Stephen Wolfe Flanagan.—8.
 Follett, Brent Spencer, Esq., Q.C., &c.—23.
 Foxon, the Ven. Henry Powell, M.A., Archdeacon of Montgomery, Rector of Whittington, near Oswestry.—26.
 Flowers, Charles, Esq., one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates of Bow-street Court, much respected for his kindness of heart in dealing with the poor.—6.
 Glossop, Francis Newland, M.A., of Silver Hall, Isleworth, Middlesex.
 Grant, General Sir John Thornton, K.C.B., Hon. Colonel 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers.—15.
 Griffiths, the Rev. Charles, M.A., Prebendary of St. David's, late Rector of Talachiddy.
 Hamington, the Rev. James, D.D., Missionary Bishop of Uganda, believed to have been murdered.
 Hanson, Alfred, Esq., Comptroller of the Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties.—6.
 Hay, James De Vimes Drummond, Esq., C.B., Consul of Valparaiso.
 Heath, Surgeon-Major I., Army Medical Staff, killed in Burma.—16.
 Hisset, Major John Nembhart, of Chalfont Park, Bucks.—3.
 Horne, Joseph, Esq., of Chidd's Hill House, Hampstead, Middlesex, J.P. and D.L.—21.
 Howard, Lady (Fanny), wife of Mr. Frederick John Howard, M.P.
 Humphry, the Rev. William Wilson, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—10.
 Hutchinson, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Colvin, Queen's Own Guides.—12.
 Lennox, Lord Francis Charles Gordon, third son of the Duke of Richmond.—1.
 Lindsay, George Hayward, Esq., of Glasnevin House, county Dublin, J.P. and D.L.
 Norcott, General Sir William Sherbrooke Ramsay, K.C.B., Colonel-Commandant Rifle Brigade.—23.
 Maus, Joseph, an eminent tenor singer and musician.—16.
 Maxse, Lady (Caroline), daughter of the fifth Earl of Berkeley.—20.
 Meller, Colonel Walter, D.L., formerly M.P. for Stafford.—10.
 McKane, John, Esq., LL.D., M.P. for Mid-Armagh.—11.
 Oswald, Lady Mary, daughter of the first Marquis of Ailes.—11.
 Richardson, George Esq., Receiver and Accountant-General of the Post Office.—6.
 Ronchielli, Amilcare, an eminent Italian musical composer.—14.
 Ryder, Thomas Dudley, Esq., son of the late Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.—22.

Saldanha, the Duchess de, widow of Field Marshal the Duke Saldanha, formerly Portuguese Minister to the Court of St. James's.—22.
 Singleton, Colonel Francis Corbet, C.B., commander 26th Bombay Infantry.—18.
 Soltau, Lieutenant J. F., 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment, killed in the Sudan.—6.
 Strudbrooke, the Right Hon. John Edward Cornwallis Rous, second Earl of.—47.
 Strathallan, the Right Hon. William Henry, Viscount.—23.
 Surden, the Hon. and Rev. Frank M.A., son of the first Lord St. Leonards.—17.
 Wilson, George, Esq., chairman of the Cyclops Steel Works, Sheffield.
 Wood, Shakespeare, Esq., a distinguished sculptor.—5.
 Wynn, the Hon. Frances Maria, daughter of Lord Newborough.—3.
 Yule, Sir George Udney, K.C.S.I., C.B.—13.

FEBRUARY.

Armagh, the Right Rev. Marcus Beresford, Archbishop of, Lord Primate of Ireland.
 Arnold, Sir Joseph, of White Cross, Warrington, formerly Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Bombay.—16.
 Aspinall, John Bridge, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Liverpool.—6.
 Bentinck, George William Pierpont, of Tringford, D.L., formerly M.P. for West Norfolk.—20.
 Bradshaw, Henry, Esq., University Librarian, King's College, Cambridge.—11.
 Broughton, Vernon Delves, Esq., formerly of the Treasury, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Melbourne.—25.
 Brown, the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Liverpool, a distinguished Baptist minister.
 Brown, the Rev. Dr. Nathan, Baptist missionary.
 Buchanan, Andrew, Esq., of Auchinloch, J.P. and D.L., Dumbartonshire.—20.
 Burgess, the Rev. Henry, I.L.D., many years Vicar of Whitlsey, St. Andrew.—10.
 Butler, the Most Rev. George, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick.
 Caldecott, Randolph, Esq., one of the most original and successful of humourist artists.—12.
 Campbell, Colin, Esq., of Colgrain, Dumbarton, J.P. and D.L.—20.
 Cardwell, the Right Hon. Edward, Viscount of Ellenbrook, Lancashire, P.C., D.C.L.—15.
 Childers, John Walbroke, of Cantley, Yorkshire, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Pontefract.—8.
 Creswell, Major Oswin Cumming Baker, M.A., of Harrogate, Northumberland, J.P., &c.—17.
 Custance, General William Neville, C.B., Colonel 11th Hussars.—7.
 Falkland, the Right Hon. Plan Viscount Pierrepont, eleventh Viscount, Admiral R.N.—1.
 Forester, the Right Hon. George Cecil Weld, third Lord, a general in the Army, formerly M.P.—14.
 Gough, John B., Esq., the emporerator, author of "Sunlight and Shadow: Gleanings from My Life-work," &c.
 Harwood, Henry Harwood, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex.—6.
 Hill, the Hon. Lady, widow of Sir Thomas Noel Hill, K.C.B.—25.
 Hoyle, William, Esq., of Tottington, Bury, Lancashire.—27.
 Jervis, Mrs. Anne Sarah, at the Villa Delguidice, Positano, Naples.—28.
 Kane, Lady, wife of Sir Robert Kane, LL.D., F.R.S.—25.
 Kettle, Sir William Henry, second Baronet, Messill-road, Dublin.
 Lewis, John Lennox (Griffith Poyer, Esq., of Henlhan, Pembroke, J.P. and D.L.—11.
 MacDonald, Agnes, M.D. F.R.C.P.E., &c., of Edinburgh.—10.
 Madden, Dr. Richard Robert, F.R.C.S.E., an eminent phyllanthropist, historian, and general writer.—5.

Mason, Hugh, Esq., formerly M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne.—2.
 McNeill, the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, fourth Viscount.—18.
 Moore, the Rev. Joseph Christian, Archdeacon of Sodor and Man.—23.
 Monsehead, Admiral William Henry Anderson, C.B.—18.
 Nesbitt, Miss Catherine T. Dowling, of Leixlip House.—21.
 Nott, Major-General Francis Percy, late of the 44th Regiment.—22.
 Peach, Charles William, Esq., an eminent naturalist and palaeontologist.—24.
 Peppys, Philip Henry, Esq., late Registrar in Bankruptcy.—6.
 Pleydell, Captain H. B. M. Mansel, of Whatecombe, Dorset.—21.
 Plunkett, the Hon. Frederick Louisa Edith, daughter of Lord Plunkett, Bishop of Tuam.—24.
 Price, Major William Edwin, J.P., M.P. for Tewkesbury.—10.
 Prior, General Benjamin John Chavall, late Madras Staff Corps.—3.
 Ricketts, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service.—25.
 Rothes, Henrietta, Anderson Monsehead, Countess of.—10.
 Saitoun, the Right Hon. Alexander Fraser, seventeenth Lord.—1.
 Shipton, Commander, R.N., retired, "after many dangers by sea and land in defence of his country."—27.
 Taylor, General Reynell George, C.B., C.S.I., J.P. for Devon.—28.
 Thomson, Colonel George, C.B., late of the Bengal Engineers.—10.
 Tulloch, the Very Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., Senior Principal of St. Andrew's University, &c.—13.
 Vernon, Henry Charles, Esq., of Hilton Park, Staffordshire, J.P. and D.L.—26.
 Waverley, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Alexander Sholto Adams, Lord.—15.
 Williams, Caroline, Dowager Lady, of Epsdon, Devon.—17.
 Williams, Edward Jones, Esq., of Rochford House, Tenbury.—21.

MARCH.

Amherst, the Right Hon. William Pitt, second Earl.—26.
 Barne, Frederick, Esq., of Sotterley and Dunwich, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L.
 Beaton, Ralph Augustus, Esq., of Lintwyche, Shropshire, formerly Recorder of Shrewsbury, and a Police Magistrate of London.—11.
 Bonham, Edward Walter, Esq., C.B., formerly her Majesty's Consul-General at Naples.—15.
 Boyle, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cavendish Townshend, M.A., one of her Majesty's Chaplains.—31.
 Brooke, Sir William De Capell, M.A., third Baronet, of Oakley, co. Northampton, J.P., &c.—8.
 Brooks, John, Esq., J.P., formerly M.P.—8.
 Cannon, Major-General Alexander, late of H.M. Indian Army.—5.
 Cavendish, Lady George (Louisa), widow of Lord George Cavendish, M.P.—10.
 Chester, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Thomas Pelham, third Earl of.—16.
 Chute, General Sir Trevor, K.C.B., Colonel 22nd Cheshire Regiment.—28.
 Charles, Lady Hare (Anna Maria), widow of General Sir Richard Goddard Hare-Charles, K.C.B.—28.
 Clayton, Major James Martyn, Chief Constable of Carnarvonshire.
 Cobbold, Dr. Thomas Spencer, F.R.S., &c., distinguished in science and medicine.—20.
 Colville, Colonel Charles Robert, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for the Southern Division of Derby.—10.
 Crewe, Sir John Harpur, ninth Baronet, of Calke Abbey, co. Derby, D.L.—1.
 Cresser Thomas Bright, Esq., J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Wigan.—2.
 Danby, Thomas, Esq.: belonged to a family of artists; acquired, by hard work and a true love of nature, a recognised place amongst English landscape-painters.

Dobbie, Lieut.-General George Stapple, Madras Army.—4.
 Dobbs, Conway Richard, Esq., of Castle Dobbs, co. Antrim, formerly M.P. for Carrickfergus.
 Drummond, Lady (Elizabeth Frederica), of Cadlands, Hants.—20.
 Dyson, Edwards, Esq., J.P., of Denne Hill, Kent, late Major 3rd Dragoon Guards.—10.
 Dupplin, George Robert Hay, Viscount: at one time connected with the turf, and owner of Petrarch, a winner of the St. Leger.—10.
 Dublin, the Most Rev. Dr. Chenevix Trench, Archbishop of.—27.
 Erskine, Lady (Anna), of Gartmore, Finlaystone, and Ardoch.—28.
 Erskine, Lady (Jane Silence), widow of Sir David Erskine, Bart., of Cambo, Fifehire.—9.
 Fraser, Colonel the Hon. James Hay, late of the Bengal Staff Corps.—27.
 Gaskell, Samuel, Esq., formerly one of the Medical Commissioners in Lunacy.
 Graves, the Rev. James, Incumbent of Inisnag, Kilkenny, a well-known antiquary, founder of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society.—20.
 Greer, Lieutenant-General Henry Harpur, C.B., of The Grange, Moy, county Tyrone, J.P. and D.L.—27.
 Hodgkinson, Sir George Edmund, D.L. for Middlesex and J.P.—26.
 Innes, Alexander Mitchell, Esq., of Aytoun and Whitehall, Berwickshire, J.P. and D.L.—11.
 Jackson, the Rev. Thomas, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Stoke Newington.—27.
 Lane, Lieut.-Colonel John Henry Bagot, Coldstream Guards.—22.
 Lomax, James, Esq., of Clayton Hall, Lancaster, J.P. and D.L.
 Miller, Major, one of the heroes of the Crimea; served thirty-two years in the Scots Greys.—26.
 Milton, Viscountess (Maria Theresa), widow of William, Viscount Milton, M.P., son of Earl Fitzwilliam.—20.
 Norfolk, the Most Noble Augusta Mary Minna, Dowager Duchess of.—22.
 O'Brien, the Right Hon. Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant, Lord.—31.
 Ramsome, R. C., Esq., of Orwell Lodge, Ipswich, J.P. Suffolk.—5.
 Read, Raphael Woolman, M.D., Deputy Inspector of Army Hospitals.—8.
 Richardson, George, Esq., one of the founders of the Manchester Literary Club.—23.
 Shadwell, Admiral Sir Charles Frederick Alexander, K.C.B., F.R.N.—1.
 Sheridan, the Right Hon. Philip Castell, ninth Lord.—14.
 Simpson, the Rev. Canon, Vicar of Kirby Stephen, F.S.A., &c.—10.
 Somerset, General Edward Arthur, C.B., Col-Commandant King's Royal Rifle Corps, Knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidieh.—12.
 Somerchat, Lady (Frances Sarah), widow of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., K.H.—16.
 Spoke, George Frederick, Esq., Recorder of Histon, a Benchur of the Middle Temple.—6.
 Stanford, the Rev. Charles, D.D., a leading Baptist divine and popular preacher.
 Sturton, George, Esq., of Conjar Angus, Perthshire, the oldest freemason in Europe, died at the age of 101.
 Sturt, Colonel Charles Napier, formerly M.P. for Dorchester.—12.
 Turner, Christopher, Esq., J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for South Lancashire.—1.
 Tyrwhitt, Lieut.-General Charles, C.B., Esquerry and Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.—14.
 Villebois, Henry, Esq., of Marham, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L.
 Walpole, Richard Henry Vane, Esq., D.L., of Freethorpe, Norfolk.—16.
 Webster, Sir Augustus Frederick George Douglas, seventh Baronet, of Battle Abbey.—27.
 Welchhouse, Sir William St. James, &c., formerly M.P. for Leeds.

White, General Sir Henry Dalrymple, K.C.B., Colonel 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—27.
 Wilson, Lieut.-General Thomas Fourness, C.B., C.B.M., Military Secretary at the India Office.

APRIL.

Baker, Alderman Sir Thomas, of Manchester: was an ardent promoter of the free library movement.—17.
 Barham, the Rev. Richard Harris Dutton, son of the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends."—28.
 Breton, the Rev. Shovel, of Brimingham, Norfolk, M.A.—21.
 Camden, Marchioness (Clementine Augusta), only daughter of George, sixth Duke of Marlborough.
 Chute, Major-General Sir Trevor, K.C.B., Colonel of the 22nd Fusiliers in the Indian Mutiny.—12.
 Cotterill, the Right Rev. Dr., Bishop of the diocese of Edinburgh, in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church.—15.
 Curzon, the Hon. John Henry Roper, son of Lord Curzon.—2.
 Davidson, Archibald, Esq., Sheriff of the Lothians.
 Edmonds, Richard, Esq., antiquary, author of "The Land's End District."
 Edwards, Sir Henry, Bart., C.B., formerly M.P.—23.
 Forster, the Right Hon. W. E. M.P. for Bradford.—5.
 Haldane, Lady Duncan (Elizabeth), daughter of the first Earl of Camperdown.—19.
 Hall, Commissary-General, late 72nd Regiment.—20.
 Hughes, Michael, Esq., J.P., of Sherdley House, Lancashire.—24.
 Johnson, Sir William Gillian, J.P., and D.L.—4.
 Kennedy, Dr. Evory, of Dublin, formerly President of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
 Liddell, the Hon. George, son of the first Lord Ravensworth.—15.
 Legg, William, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., of West Hay, Wington, Somerset, J.P.—14.
 Lyttelton, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred.—24.
 Matcham, Nelson, L.L.D., barrister-at-law, nephew of the great Lord Nelson.—1.
 Monkswell, Baroness (Isabella Rose), wife of Robert, Lord Monkswell.—1.
 Moore, the Rev. Richard, Vicar of Land.—19.
 Norman, Richard, Esq., formerly in the 5th Royal Fusiliers.
 Oller, Edmund, Esq., one of the most accomplished and industrious contributors to literature.—19.
 Ormsby, the Rev. George, M.A., F.S.A., Canon of York.—17.
 Redcliffe, the Right Hon. John Thomas Freeman-Mitford, Earl of.—2.
 Robinson, Sir William Rose, K.C.S.I., late Madras Civil Service.—27.
 Russell, Lady (Cecilia), widow of Lord Carmichael Russell.—18.
 Sandys, Dowager Baroness (Louisa), widow of Arthur, M.C., third Lord Sandys.—6.
 Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, eighth Earl of.—13.
 Solly, Edward, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.—2.
 Stewart, Robert Riddle, Esq., Lyon Clerk Deputy, one of the ablest heralds and genealogists of the time.—19.
 Strickland, Anna Elizabeth, wife of Sir Charles of Boynton.—7.
 Sumner, the Rev. J. Munroe, Rector of Burton and Petersfield.—1.
 Tatham, John Lawrence, Esq., of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.—16.
 Taylor, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., &c., poet and essayist.—5.
 Tennyson, the Hon. Lionel, second son of Lord Tennyson.—20.
 Thackeray, Lady (Elizabeth Marjorie), daughter of the Earl of Northesk.—14.
 Theodores, Professor T., of Owen's College, Manchester, Professor of Oriental Languages, &c.—27.

(Continued on page 32.)

AUGUST.



MAGAZINE, AND NEWARK GATE, LEICESTER.

D.	OF	W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	Rises.		Sets.		Rises.		Sets.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.								
				h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	Before Sunrise				After Sunset				D'Clock.				London		Bridges.			Liverpool Dock.							
												0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.								
1	M		Lammas Day. Bank Holiday	4	25	6	6	7	46	6	10	1	56													—	0	0	8	52	9	25	213			
2	Th		Saarbrück taken, 1870	4	26	6	2	7	41	6	56	2	51													0	30	0	58	9	55	10	23	214		
3	W		Sir R. Arkwright died, 1792	4	28	5	58	7	42	7	35	3	51													1	23	1	48	10	48	11	13	215		
4	Th		Ruprecht died, 1870	4	30	5	53	7	41	7	8	4	54													2	9	2	29	11	34	11	54	216		
5	F		Skirmish at Millala, 1892	4	31	5	47	7	40	8	35	5	59													2	49	3	7	—	0	14	217			
6	S		Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844	4	33	5	41	7	38	8	58	7	4													3	24	3	42	0	32	0	49	218		
7	S		9TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	4	35	5	34	7	36	9	20	8	9													4	0	4	17	1	7	1	25	219		
8	M		Length of the Day, 14h. 38m.	4	36	5	26	7	34	9	41	9	14													4	35	4	51	1	42	2	0	220		
9	Th		Isaac Walton born, 1593	4	38	5	18	7	32	10	3	10	18														5	6	5	22	2	16	2	31	221	
10	W		St. Laurence	4	40	5	10	7	31	10	26	11	20														5	40	5	57	2	47	3	5	222	
11	Th		Dog Days and Grouse-shooting begins. Trinity	4	41	5	1	7	29	10	50	Aftern.															6	16	6	37	3	22	3	41	223	
12	F		Law sittings end	4	42	4	51	7	27	11	18	1	28														6	58	7	21	4	2	4	23	224	
13	S		Old Lammas Day	4	44	4	41	7	25	11	53	2	32														7	47	8	17	4	46	5	12	225	
14	S		10TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4	45	4	30	7	23	Morn.		3	35														8	51	9	29	5	42	6	16	226	
15	M		Sir Walter Scott born, 1771	4	46	4	19	7	21	0	36	4	34														10	8	10	46	6	54	7	33	227	
16	Th		Battle of Thionville, 1870	4	47	4	7	7	19	1	27	5	27														11	23	11	56	8	11	8	48	228	
17	W		Frederick the Great died, 1786	4	49	3	55	7	17	2	28	6	16																					229		
18	Th		Battle of Gravelotte, 1870	4	51	3	42	7	15	3	38	6	57														0	51	1	16	10	16	10	41	230	
19	F		Earl Russell born, 1792	4	52	3	29	7	13	4	55	7	31														1	40	2	2	11	5	11	27	231	
20	S		Aberdeen Railway Accident, 1868	4	53	3	15	7	11	6	16	8	2														2	24	2	45	11	49	—		232	
21	S		11TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4	55	3	1	7	9	7	37	8	29															3	8	3	29	0	10	0	33	233
22	M		Length of Night, 9h. 50m.	4	57	2	46	7	7	8	59	8	57															3	51	4	14	0	54	1	10	234
23	Th		Treaty of Prague, 1866	4	59	2	31	7	5	10	19	9	24															4	37	4	58	1	39	2	2	235
24	W		St. Bartholomew	5	1	2	16	7	3	11	38	9	54															5	20	5	43	2	23	2	45	236
25	Th		Battle of Mahuta, 1862	5	2	2	0	7	1	Aftern.	10	28																6	6	6	31	3	8	3	31	237
26	F		Louis Philippe died, 1830	5	3	1	43	6	50	2	5	11	7															6	56	7	24	3	56	4	21	238
27	S		Sir Rowland Hill died, 1879	5	5	1	26	6	57	3	9	11	53															7	55	8	29	4	48	5	20	239
28	S		12TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	5	7	1	9	6	55	4	5	Morn.																9	8	9	51	5	54	6	33	240
29	M		St. John Baptist	5	8	0	51	6	53	4	55	0	45															10	33	11	12	7	16	7	58	241
30	Th		Admiral Sir John Ross died, 1854	5	10	0	33	6	51	5	36	1	4															11	49	—	8	37	9	14	242	
31	W		Stirlinghouse Railway Accident, 1870	5	12	0	15	6	49	6	10	2	45															0	21	0	47	9	48	10	12	243



PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1887.

Trafford, Sir Humphrey De, second Baronet, of Trafford Park.—4.
Trench, the Rev. Francis Chenevix, late Rector of Islip, Oxfordshire; brother of the late Archbishop of Dublin.—3.
Turner, General John, C.B., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery.—9.
Vane, Sir Henry Morgan, heir-presumptive to the Barony of Barnard.—23.
Vansittart, Captain Coleraine Robert, of Foot's Cray, Kent, formerly of 11th Hussars.—14.
Vivian, the Right Hon. Charles Oropigny, second Lord, Custus Rotulorum of Cornwall.—24.
Waldy, Thomas William, Esq., of Eggescliffe, co. Durham, D.L.—8.
Walpole, Colonel Horatio, late of 88th Regiment.—16.
Wells, Lady (Mary Elizabeth), wife of Sir Spencer Wells, Bart.—20.
White, General Sir Henry Dalmryple, K.C.B., Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons.—8.
Wood, Edward Herbert, Esq., of Newbold Bevel, Warwick, J.P. and D.L.—7.
Yeaman, James, Esq., of Orsraig Cliff, Forfarshire, M.P. from 1873 to 1880.

MAY.

Adams, Thomas, Esq., of Wood Hall, Worcestershire.—12.
Antrobus, Edmund Edward, Esq., J.P., &c.—3.
Bailey, the Hon. Newman Lesingham, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony, Accra.—29.
Bayley, the Rev. Dr., ex-President of the New Church Conference.
Beale, Thomas Salway, Esq., of Heath House, Shropshire.—22.
Bower, Robert Hartley, Esq., of Welham, J.P. and D.L.—25.
Butts, Major-General J. Cromie Blackwood De, Royal Engineers.—15.
Chesham, John, Esq., of Stalybridge, formerly M.P. for South Lancashire and Salford.—18.
Childers, Major Francis Culling Barley, R.A., A.D.C. to the Commander in Chief, Madras.—23.
Cooper, Sir William White, oculist to the Queen.—39.
Cox, Surgeon-General Charles Lindsay, R.M. Bengal Army.—23.
Cracklow, General Henry, of Chesham Hill, Inverness, late of the Bombay Army.—15.
Gordon, the Hon. Mrs. Bellamy, sister of the eleventh Viscount Kenmare.—31.
Halliday, Lady (Eliza Barbara), wife of Sir Frederick J. Halliday.—18.
Kilmer, Dowager Viscountess (Caroline).—4.
Hartley, James, Esq., J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Sunderland.—24.
Hughes, Major-General Thomas Elliott, R.A., Director-General of Ordnance, India.
Landsborough, William, Esq., an Australian explorer; discovered the head of the Thompson river, and led an expedition in search of Burke and Wills.
Leake, Sir Lake Samuel, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Western Australia.—1.
Leigh, Major Walker, late of H.M. Body Guard of Gentlemen at Arms.—28.
Leonard, the Rev. Francis Burford, M.A., Rector of Kemeys Interior, Isle of Man.—1.
Macdonald, Major-General James Mitchell, late of Ceylon Rifles.—22.
May, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Esdaile, K.C.H., just gazetted as Baron Farnborough for his long services as Clerk of the House of Commons.—17.
Michol, Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Sir John, G.C.B., P.C., Colonel 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.—24.
Miles, John, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Simpson and Marshall.—5.
Molyneux, the Hon. Francis George, M.A., J.P., of Earls Court, Tunbridge Wells.—34.
Moynenny, Colonel James Robert Blackwell, of Pitmilny, Colonel 4th Battalion Buffs.—22.

Muspratt, James, Esq., of Seaforth Hall, Lancashire, a well-known chemist, long associated with the alkali trade of Liverpool.—4.
Pearson, Sir John, one of the Judges of Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.—18.
Plunkett, Major-General the Hon. Charles Dawson, late Lieut.-Colonel 1st Foot, Knight of the Legion of Honour and the Medjidieh.—19.
Racke, Leopold Von, the German Historian, Professor of History in the University of Berlin.—23.
Renshaw, Thomas Charles, Esq., Q.C., of Sandrocks, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.—26.
Romilly, the Hon. Henry, third son of the late Master of the Rolls.—1.
Rovds, the Rev. James, M.A., of Hartford, Cheshire, J.P.—14.
Russell, the Hon. Mrs. Rollo, wife of the youngest son of the late Earl Russell.
Sprunt, James, Esq., upwards of a quarter of a century editor of the *Perthshire Advertiser*.
Stillwell, John Gilliam, Esq., of Townfield, Dorking, J.P. for Middlesex.—30.
Smythe, William Barlow, Esq., of county Westmeath, J.P. and D.L.—16.
Temple, Christopher, Esq., late Judge of the Supreme Court, Ceylon.—28.
Wales, Thomas Errington, Esq., Inspector of Mines for South Wales.—18.
Whately, the Hon. Mrs., sixth daughter of Lord Aberdeen.—26.
Wetmoreland, Dr. Arthur, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.—12.

JUNE.

Abbot, Emily Frances, widow of the Hon. Charles.—16.
Alexander, Samuel Maxwell, Esq., of Roe Park, Londonderry, J.P. and D.L.
Ap John, Dr. James, F.R.S., formerly Professor of Chemistry, Trinity College, Dublin.
Ashbrook, Dowager Viscountess (Frances), of Knockatrina, Durrow, Queen's Co.—16.
Barrow, Baroness of (Otilie Louisa Sophia) (obit).
Blake, Mark, Esq., of Ballinacord, Mayo, J.P., &c.
Bunbury, Sir Charles James Fox, eighth Baronet, of Barton Hall, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L.—18.
Burke, Edmund Haywood, Esq., barrister-at-law, formerly M.P.
Clayton, Captain Thomas Edward Every, Carr Hall, Lancaster.—24.
Cookerell, Andrew Pepys, Esq., Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—9.
Eliot, Major-General John, late of the Bengal Artillery.—3.
Fairbairn, Rachel Ann, widow of Sir Peter Fairbairn, of Woodside House, Leeds.—25.
Finley, Alexander Struthers, of Castle Toward, Argyll, formerly M.P. for that shire.—9.
Firbank, Joseph, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff for Monmouthshire.—23.
Fortescue, Major Edward Francis Raottiesford, of Alveston Manor, Stratford-on-Avon.—13.
Fry, Mr. Deputy, a member of the Corporation of London.—30.
Hampden, the Hon. Augustus Charles Hobart, Vice-Admiral, and Admiral in Turkish Service.—19.
Hankey, General Henry A., of Cliffe House, Sandgate.—24.
Kensworth, Benjamin, Esq., of Monk Fryton Hall, York, J.P.—4.
Kolkar, Maharajah of the Maharatta States of Indore.—2.
Lumble, Sir John Nugent, second Baronet, of Clonskorran, Waterford, J.P. and D.L.
Melluer, Sir George Welsh, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.—10.
Maxwell, Sir William, third Baronet D.L., of Kirtlandbright.—27.
Ludwig II., King of Bavaria, by drowning in Lake Starnberg, first killing his attendant physician, Dr. Gudden.—13.

Mould, Major-General Thomas Raw-Hing, C.B., of the Royal Engineers Moule, the Rev. Horatio, Rector of Road-cum-Woolverton.—3.
Nesbitt, Alexander, Esq., F.R.S., of Lisamore, co. Cavan, and Oldlands, Sussex, D.L.—21.
Parfitt, Mounsignor Charles, D.D., Canon of Clifton.—27.
Pelly, Raymond, Esq., of Hollington, Sussex, J.P. and D.L.—21.
Perrott, Sir Edward George Lambert, Bart., of The Mount, Plumstead, Kent.—4.
Phillips, Major-General Lewis Guy, late Grenadier Guards.—19.
Potter, Richard, M.A., formerly Emeritus Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, University College, London.
Roay, Dowager Lady (Mary Catherine Anne Jacoba), widow of Eneas, Baron Mackay D'Ophemert, Holland, who succeeded to the Scottish barony of Roay in 1875.
Rogers, the Rev. John, D.D., Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, and Catechetics in the Presbyterian College, Belfast.
Scott, the Rev. Canon, Vicar of Wishboach and Rural Dean.—17.
Seely, Mr. Robert Benton, for many years chief partner in the firm of Seely and Co., publishers, of Fleet-street.
Scindia, Maharajah, Ruler of Gwalior, Central India.—34.
Stuart, Sir Alexander, K.C.M.G., the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.—16.
Sturges, the Hon. Mrs. Mary Cecilia, daughter of Viscount Hampden.—24.
Thorpe, the Rev. Henry, Rector of Aston-le-Walls, Northamptonshire.—14.
Tottenham, Charles, Esq., of Ballycurry, Wicklow, formerly M.P. for New Ross.—1.
Trevelyan, Sir Charles Edward, Bart., K.C.H., of Wallington, Northumberland, formerly Lieut.-Governor General of Malras, &c.—19.
Twytt, Robert, Philip, Esq., barrister-at-law, formerly a metropolitan police magistrate.—18.
Verner, Sir William Edward Hervey, third Baronet, of Church Hill, Armagh.—5.
Walwyn, Richard Henry, Esq., a member of one of the oldest English families.—5.
Warner, Henry James Jse, of Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk, D.L.—20.
Wombwell, Colonel Adolphus Ulrick, late 12th Lancers.—21.

JULY.

Anderson, Sir John, C.E., LL.D., &c., an eminent engineer.—25.
Anstruther, Sir Robert, fifth Baronet, of Halskirk, co. Fife, formerly M.P. for the county.—21.
Bethell, the Hon. Mrs. Slingsby (Caroline).—28.
Bibleston, the Rev. Henry, B.A., Oxon, missionary priest of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Albans.
Boyer, John, Esq., J.P., of Carnew Castle, Wicklow.—7.
Burkall, Captain Edward, R.N., Secretary to the Thames Conservancy.
Carew, Edmund George, Esq., J.P., of Cromcombe Court, Somerset.—4.
Churchill, Henry Adrian, C.B., H.M. Consul for Sicily.—22.
Cobbe, Charles, Esq., M.A., of Newbridge House, Dublin, J.P. and D.L.—5.
Connellan, Surgeon-Major Edward, Army Medical Staff.—6.
Cowie, Hugh, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Malden and Saffron Walden.—20.
Dancer, Lady (Laura Elizabeth).—23.
Denne, William Anthony, Mayor of Webbery, Devon, J.P. and D.L.—20.
Donovan, Sir Henry, of Seafeld, Tralee, J.P. and D.L.—16.
Eyre, Charles, Esq., of Welford Park, Berks, J.P. and D.L.—22.
Fyfe, Colonel Henry Thomas.—21.
Gibson-Craig, James Thomson, Esq., of Edinburgh.—20.

Hall, Admiral Sir William King.—29.
Hughes, Aeth, Narborough, Esq., M.A., of Knowlton Court, Kent, J.P. and D.L.—27.
Kerrison, Sir Edward Clarence, Bart., of Oakley Park, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L.—11.
Knight, J. P., Esq., General Manager of the London and Brighton Railway.—23.
Layard, Lady (Anne), wife of Sir Charles P. Layard.—31.
Legge, Lady (Mary), daughter of George, third Earl of Legge.—8.
Lys, Lieut.-Colonel George Moubay, C.B., late of 20th and 48th Regiments.—23.
Markham, Colonel William Thomas, of Bercia Hall, Yorkshire, J.P.—18.
Matheson, Sir Alexander, Bart., formerly M.P.—20.
Mills, the Hon. Elizabeth Frances, daughter of the fifth Viscount Barrington.—28.
Moxon, Dr. Walter, Physician to Guy's Hospital.—21.
Munro, Sir Charles, ninth Baronet, of Foulis, Ross-shire.—13.
Nugent, Lady (Mary), daughter of the late Earl of Westmeath.—21.
Ogilvie-Forbes, Dr. George, formerly Professor of Medicine of Aberdeen University.
Olivant, Mrs. Alicia Olivia, widow of the Bishop of Llandaff.—13.
Reilly, Major-General William Edmund Moyes, C.B., Inspector-General of Artillery.—28.
Richardson, Dowager Lady (Mary), of Pitfour, co. Perth.—31.
Romilly, the Hon. Edward, one of the Masters of the Supreme Court of Judicature.—12.
Saver, John, Esq., of Pett Place, Kent.—1.
Schanck, Captain Henry Alexander, of Cuslery and Glenaston.—13.
Selby-Lowndes, William, Esq., of Whaddon Hall and Winalow, Bucks, J.P. and D.L.—1.
Synge, Sir Noah Hill Neale, fourth Baronet, of Lisles, Cork.—18.
Stephenson, David, Esq., of Edinburgh, F.R.S., an eminent engineer.—17.
Vernham, Countess of (the Right Hon. Elizabeth Joanna).—5.
Walpole, Mrs. Isabella, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated by Bellingham.
Whithead, Lady (Elizabeth Hawkins), widow of Sir St. Keene Hawkins, Whithead.—18.
Wyatt, Sir Matthew, J.P., son of the eminent sculptor.—19.

AUGUST.

Barclay, Robert Gurney, Esq.—9.
Bennett, the Rev. J. E., Vicar of Frome, and Selwood, Somerset, a prominent member of the Tractarian party.—17.
Birch, the Ven. Edward, M.A., Archdeacon and Vicar of Blackburn.
Busk, George, Esq., F.R.S., surgeon and naturalist.—10.
Ferguson, Sir Samuel, F.R.S., LL.D., President of the Royal Irish Academy, and Deputy-Keeper of Records, Ireland.—9.
Goold, the Most Rev. James Alipius, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne.—10.
Gordon, Dr. Archibald, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals.—8.
Hollings, Peter, Esq., sculptor, of Birmingham.—16.
Huyshe, Major-General Alfred George, C.B.—6.
Leith, Alexander, Esq., of Glenkindie, Aberdeenshire, J.P. and D.L.
Liszt, the Abbe, the eminent musical composer and pianist.—1.
Mann, Dr. R. F., F.R.C.S., a member of various learned societies, and a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*.—10.
Parry, Charles T. W., Esq., Registrar of her Majesty's Court of Probate.—5.
Power, Edward Rawdon, Esq., formerly of the Ceylon Civil Service.—4.
Younger, William, Esq., of Corbridge and Auchencass, Dumfriesshire.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1887.

PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED LEAVING FORTUNES OF £100,000 AND UPWARDS.

(From the "Illustrated London News" Weekly Report of Wills and Bequests.)
1885.

Wynn, Sir Watkins William, Baronet, M.P., late of Wynnistay, Denbighshire, Sept. 12	105,000
Chesterfield, Dowager Countess of (the Right Hon. Anne Elizabeth), Sept. 15	118,000
Rome, Dowager Countess of (the Right Hon. Mary), Sept. 18	107,000
Goldsmith, William, Esq., late of 81 and 83, Parliament-street, Sept. 22	173,000
Hill, Thomas Daniel, Esq., late of Mingeing-lane, Sept. 30	177,000
Southgate, Thomas, Esq., Q.C., late of the Temple and Richmond, Oct. 2	169,000
Locock, Sidney, Esq., late of 22, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, Oct. 19	115,000
Arthur, James, Esq., of Barabaw and of Carlung, in the county of Ayr, Oct. 23	1,040,000
Shorter, John, Esq., late of Laurence Pountney-hill, Oct. 21	104,000
Thelluson, Charles Sabine Augustus, late of Brodsworth Hall, Yorkshire, Oct. 22	158,000
Winthrop, the Rev. Benjamin, late of 82, Cromwell-road, Oct. 28	145,000
Wilton, the Right Hon. Arthur Edward, Earl of, Oct. 9	108,000
Delup, the Rev. Robert, late of Monellan, Donegal, Nov. 4	106,000
Loyd, William Jones, late of Langleybury, near Watford, Herts, Nov. 9	888,000
Wigan, Henry, Esq., late of 15, Southwark-street, Southwark, Nov. 10	623,000
Liddell, William, Esq., late of the Middle Temple, Nov. 10	241,000
Stevens, Joseph, Esq., late of Stapleford, Nottingham	112,000
Walker, John, Esq., late of Arncliffe Grove, Southgate, Middlesex, Nov. 10	463,000
Douglas, Francis Brown, late of 21, Moray-place, Edinburgh, Nov. 25	170,000
Aste, Henry, Esq., late of Castle Hill Lodge, Norwood, Nov. 10	146,000
Jones, Hugh Heywood, late of Lark Hill, Derby, Nov. 17	126,000
Bowes, John, Esq., late of Streatham Castle, Durham, Nov. 28	147,000
Gallup, Henry Clay, Esq., late of The Avenue, Gipsy-hill, Dec. 14	131,000
Fletcher, James, Esq., late of Woolton Hill, Liverpool, Dec. 18	1,394,000
Williams, General James Edwin, late of Gwentworth, Cheltenham, Dec. 20	139,000
Young, Adolphus William, late of Wargrave, Berks, Dec. 21	204,000
Clay, Joseph Spender, late of Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey, Dec. 30	303,000

1886.

Wentworth, Frederick William Thomas Vernon, Esq., late of Wentworth Castle, York, Jan. 9	861,000
Rolle, the Right Hon. Lady (Louisa), late of Bicton, Devon Jan. 11	133,000
Cox, James, Esq., late of Cardean, Jan. 20	336,000
Bennett, William, Esq., late of Liverpool, Jan. 13	267,000
Somers, the Most Noble Edward Adolphus, Duke of, K.G., Jan. 20	180,000
Erne, the Right Hon. John, Earl of, late of Crony Castle, Fermanagh, Feb. 1	280,000
Brougham and Vaux, the Right Hon. William, Baron, Feb. 15	116,000
Hausberg, Mr. Friedrich Ludwig Leopold, of Edenthal, Kent	176,000
Kleinwort, Alexander Frederick Henry, Esq., late of 20, Fenchurch-street, Feb. 5	701,000
Taylor, John Donithorne, Esq., late of Southgate, Middlesex, Feb. 6	124,000
King, the Hon. Peter John Locke, late of Brooklands, Weybridge, Feb. 12	260,000
Eyre, William Francis, Esq., late of 20, Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris, Feb. 6	191,000
Curwen, Mrs. Mary Anne, late of 42, Grosvenor-place, Feb. 16	167,000
Bercom, the Most Noble James, Duke of, K.G., Feb. 27	144,000
Bell, Alexander, Esq., late of Park-hill, Upper Tooting, Surrey, Feb. 20	389,000
Dunville, Mrs. Anne Georgina, late of 54, Prince's-gate, Feb. 22	167,000
Crook, the Rev. Edward Hartopp, D.D., Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, Feb. 22	121,000
Ogilvie, Alexander, Esq., late of Leiston, Saxmundham, March 18	747,000
Frühling, Mrs. Friederike Charlotte, late of Bremen, Germany, March 11	161,000
Hoare, Joseph, Esq., late of Child's Hill House, Hampstead, March 15	117,000
Stradbroke, the Right Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Earl of, March 17	179,000
Falkland, Admiral the Right Hon. Montagu Pierrepont, Viscount, March 29	104,000
Maciver, Charles, Esq., late of Allerton, near Liverpool, March 26	143,000
Margreaves, John Dennison, Esq., late of Woodlands, Staffordshire, March 26	102,000
Milne, Thomas Jones, Esq., late of Harrogate, March 26	114,000
Dobie, William Henry, Esq., late of 4, Fountainhall-road, Edinburgh, April 8	340,000
Hall, the Rev. Charles Almerie, Vicar of South Weald, Essex, April 6	238,000
Dixon, Joshua, Esq., late of Winalade, near Exeter, April 6	290,000
Gillet, William Steadman, Esq., late of Stoneham, Southampton, April 2	182,000
Cohen, Edward, Esq., late of 111, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, April 2	267,000
Walpole, Richard Henry Vade, late of Suffolk Hall, Cheltenham, April 21	185,000
Brooks, Robert Alexander, late of Landsdowne-road, Hove, April 1	176,000
Burges, Alfred, Esq., late of Worthing, April 10	120,000
Britton, Mrs. Mary Chinnery, late of Danby, Ballyshannon, April 20	107,000
Durant, Richard, Esq., late of High Canons, Herts, May 13	499,000
Graystone, the Rev. Arthur Conrad, late of 104, Lancaster-gate, May 1	116,000
Lancaster, Miss Elizabeth, late of Suffolk Lawn, Cheltenham, May 8	100,000
Crosse, Thomas Bright, Esq., late of Chorley, Lancashire, May 13	115,000

Pennington, Thomas, Esq., late of 22, Devonshire-road, May 14	121,000
Hughes, Henry Pearce, Esq., late of 77, Holland Park	801,000
Browning, William, Esq., late of Abchurch-lane, May 18	180,000
Donaldson, Robert, Esq., May 25	522,800
Toulmin, Calvert, Esq., late of 36, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, June 10	161,000
Whitley, Mr. Peter, late of Curson-street, and Wilderspool-withing, Appleton, Cheshire	381,000
Low, Andrew, Esq., late of Beauchamp Hall, Leamington, July 10	617,000
Mason, Hugh, Esq., formerly M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyme, late of Groby Hall, Lancashire, July 14	290,000
Amherst, the Right Hon. William-Pitt, Earl, July 23	109,000
Penrhyn, the late Right Hon. E. Gordon, Lord, Aug. 3	761,000
Trafford, Sir Humphrey de, late of Trafford Park, Manchester, Aug. 6	350,000

THE INLAND REVENUE OF THE PAST YEAR.

From the twenty-ninth report of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Inland Revenue for the financial year ended 1886, the Excise was £25,411,922, as opposed to £26,501,612 in 1885, showing a decrease of £1,089,690. Under the head of stamps the sum was in 1886 £11,600,614, showing a decrease of £285,571 as compared with 1885. The land tax was £1,023,184, while for the preceding year it amounted to £1,044,858, this being a decrease of £21,674. In the matter of inhabited house duty the accounts show an increase of £12,085, the sum for 1886 being £1,867,877, as opposed to £1,855,792 for the year 1885. The income tax shows an increase of £3,324,642, and amounts for the year 1886 to £15,247,812, as opposed to £11,923,770 for the year 1885. Given these figures, it will be seen that the total Inland Revenue of £55,180,421 shows a net increase over that of the preceding year (£53,210,717) of £1,969,704. The decrease under Excise is chiefly due to the falling off in spirits and beer, and that under stamps to diminished receipts of legacy and succession duties. The increase under income tax is due to the current rate of tax having been at 8d. in the pound as contrasted with 6d. in 1884-5. The number of barrels of beer charged with duty in 1886 was 27,194,868, against 27,986,498 for 1885, which indicates a decrease on the net receipt for the previous year of £141,168. The first year's produce of the new 5 per cent duty on corporations forms an interesting feature of the book. It amounts in all to £885,000, of which the City companies, the City of London Corporation, and the Town of Courtcombe to produce £583,000; while the balance of £102,000, is contributed by other bodies, such as clubs, provincial guilds, unreformed corporations, and Scottish incorporations.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

Boundaries.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1881.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	75,384	3,816,438
Within the limits of Metropolitan Local Management Act	76,482	3,884,954
London School Board District	76,482	3,884,954
City of London within the Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	668	50,662
Metropolitan Police District (not including the City of London)	40,891	4,716,309
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	41,560	4,768,661
Central Criminal Court District	288,391	4,457,102
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (exclusive of the City of London)	35,173	3,408,973
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs including the City of London	45,841	3,454,626

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Income.—Total amount of, in respect of the general account of the City, £485,862 18s.

Expenditure.—Charges on the Corporation estate, of collection, and management, £5801 4s. 10d.; rent, rates, and other obligatory charges, £907 2s. 10d.; by charges on markets—viz., Metropolitan Market, £40,112 12s. 4d.; London Central Meat, Poultry, and Provision Markets, £71,104 10s. 10d.; London Central Fish Market, £17,198 19s. 1d.; Leadenhall, £70,062 2s. 9d.; Farringdon, £12,983; Smithfield (Hay), £80 14s. 4d.; Billingsgate, £21,630 19s. 1d.; general market charges and expenses, £109 18s. 6d.; charges on voluntary metage (grain, &c.), £1367 2s. 7d.; fruit metage, £974 17s. 10d.; brokers' rents, £807 18s. 6d.; expenses of magistracy, £2393 19s. 1d.; police expenses (City's proportion), £27,744 8s. 8d.; contribution towards repairs of pauper lunatic asylum, £483 16s. 4d.; expenses of administration of justice (criminal), £7945 11s. 8d.; expenses of office of Coroner, £2503 12s. 2d.; expenses of civil government, £38,586 2s. 6d.; enlargement of pauper lunatic asylum, £4743 17s. 3d.; pensions, including London almshouses, £11,493 10s. 7d.; charitable donations, £6806; honorary votes, £456 17s.; educational expenses, £15,831 8s. 9d.; sanitary expenses (part of London) £6891 18s. 6d.; expenses of West Ham Park, £1830 19s. 4d.; expenses in relation to the supply of gas and water to the citizens of London, £1411 6s. 7d.; bills in Parliament, £4698 16s. 8d.; sundry, miscellaneous, and incidental expenditure, £7784 10s.; Guildhall Library and Museum, £5076 18s. 3d.; new Council Chamber at Guildhall, £5144 19s. 3d.; inquiry as to the supply of the metropolis (balance £20); erection of new School of Music, £3064 2s. 9d.; erection of new London Almshouses, £10,584 14s. 11d.; purchase of securities, £8020; reception of H.M. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, £1757 3s. 4d.; erection of central fruit, vegetable, and flower market (now the London Central Fish Market), £4078 12s.; enlargement of Leadenhall Market, £15,168 19s.; erection of new City of London School, £340 10s. 9d.; purchase of property, £500; loans discharged, £21,000; Remembrancer's office suspense account, £15,561 8s. 11d.; balance in hand on Dec. 31, 1885, on the general account of the City's cash, less overpaid in respect of markets construction account, £2743 18s. 4d.—Total, £485,862 18s. 8d.

Total Income of the Bridge House Estates	£130,266	8	0
Total Expenditure of the same	130,256	8	0
Total Income of the Gresham Estates	8,725	13	0
Total Expenditure of same	7,576	15	0
Balance in hand	1,148	17	0

SEPTEMBER.



BISHOP'S PALACE, WELLS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.				MOON.				DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.	
			Rises.	Sunth before Noon.		Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.		Before Sunrise. O'Clock.						After Sunset. O'Clock.						London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.				
				H. M.	M. S.			H. M.	H. M.	M. A.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	7 8 9 10 11 12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	M. S.								
1	Th	<i>St. Giles</i> Partridge shooting begins	5 13	0 4	6 46	6 38	3 49									13												244
2	F	Battle of Sedan, 1870	5 15	0 23	6 44	7 2	4 54									15												245
3	S	L. A. Thiers died, 1877	5 16	0 42	6 42	7 25	5 59									15												246
4	S	13TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 18	1 2	6 40	7 45	7 4									16												247
5	M	Malta captured, 1800	5 20	1 21	6 37	8 7	8 8									17												248
6	Th	Flight of King of Naples, 1860	5 21	1 41	6 35	8 29	9 9									18												249
7	W	Hannah Moore died, 1833	5 23	2 2	6 32	8 51	10 13									19												250
8	Th	Nativity of Virgin Mary	5 25	2 22	6 29	9 19	11 16									20												251
9	F	Second Battle of Kasserain, 1882	5 26	2 43	6 27	9 49	Aftern.									21												252
10	S	Mungo Park born, 1771	5 27	3 3	6 25	10 27	1 22									21												253
11	S	14TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 29	3 24	6 22	11 13	2 22									23												254
12	M	François Gaisnot died, 1874	5 31	3 45	6 20	Morn.	3 16									24												255
13	Th	Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 1882	5 32	4 6	6 18	0 9	4 5									25												256
14	W	Duke of Wellington died, 1830	5 33	4 27	6 16	1 13	4 48									26												257
15	Th	Cairo occupied, 1882	5 35	4 48	6 14	2 26	5 25									27												258
16	F	James II. died, 1701	5 36	5 9	6 12	3 45	5 57									28												259
17	S	<i>St. Lambert</i>	5 38	5 30	6 10	5 8	6 27									28												260
18	S	15TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 40	5 51	6 7	6 30	6 55									1												261
19	M	President Garfield died, 1881	5 42	6 12	6 5	7 53	7 22									2												262
20	Th	Mass of Paris began, 1870	5 43	6 33	6 2	9 18	7 53									3												263
21	W	<i>St. Matthew</i>	5 45	6 54	6 0	10 36	8 26									4												264
22	Th	Lord Denham died, 1864	5 46	7 15	5 58	11 53	9 5									5												265
23	F	John Penn died, 1878	5 48	7 36	5 56	Aftern.	9 49									6												266
24	S	Dean Milman died, 1868	5 49	7 57	5 54	2 2	10 41									6												267
25	S	16TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 51	8 17	5 52	2 54	11 37									8												268
26	M	Lucknow relieved, 1857	5 53	8 38	5 50	3 38	Morn.									9												269
27	Th	Strasbourg capitulated, 1870	5 55	8 58	5 47	4 13	0 47									10												270
28	W	Sir Thomas Biddulph died, 1878	5 56	9 18	5 45	4 42	1 1									11												271
29	Th	<i>St. Michael</i> Michaelmas Day	5 58	9 38	5 43	5 6	2 45									12												272
30	F	<i>St. Jerome</i>	5 59	9 58	5 41	5 30	3 49									13												273



A DISGRACE TO HIS FAMILY.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1887.

SCOTLAND: ITS POPULATION, AREA, &c.

After the Union of Scotland with England in the year 1707, and the suppression of the Rebellion of 1746, the Scotch people generally awoke to the fact that the loss of their separate nationality was a gain; and being united to a wealthy neighbour, they with one accord determined to derive all possible benefit from the change. By means of an admirable banking system capital was utilised. With great and praiseworthy perseverance, a commercial port—Glasgow—was opened in the west. Scotchmen flocked into the British colonies, everywhere carrying with them their habits of industry and thrift. India especially became the scene of their operations, and it was soon seen that they were creators of commerce and producers of wealth. Education was widely diffused throughout the masses, while the Calvinistic religion helped to promote mental activity. At the time of the Union the Scottish Church and Judiciary were left intact. Towards the end of the Session of 1885 the Scotch Secretary Bill passed, whereby a new Minister for Scotland was created, with a regular staff of officials to conduct the affairs of State for Scotland, the Chief Secretary holding office during the tenure of office of the Ministry by whom appointed, as is the case with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the rest of the appointments being more or less permanent, as in all other departments of the State. This arrangement has necessarily involved the country in a large additional annual outlay of public money.

Scotland contains nearly 80,000 square miles, or 19,084,659 acres, of which not quite 4,500,000 are in a state of cultivation, with a population in 1871 of 3,880,018, increased to 3,785,573 in 1881.

AREA, POPULATION, VALUATION OF COUNTIES, AND POOR.

The valuation of lands and heritages is only approximate; it is that furnished by the Inspectors to the Board of Supervision. The number of paupers is that on the Roll, May 14, 1884.

Counties.	Population, 1881.	Acres.	Acres Cultivated.	Valuation, 1884.	Registered Paupers and Dependents.
Aberdeen ...	287,990	1,251,451	578,189	£1,368,990	6,898
Argyll ...	76,468	2,066,400	190,522	526,570	2,452
Ayr ...	117,519	722,290	293,859	1,351,084	5,490
Banff ...	32,786	410,110	167,853	845,806	1,885
Berwick ...	35,922	394,805	184,311	885,246	857
Bute ...	17,657	139,440	22,966	118,748	889
Caithness ...	38,865	488,878	100,863	168,116	1,810
Clackmannan ...	25,680	80,477	14,502	151,062	464
Dumbaron ...	75,888	164,642	41,977	521,952	1,809
Dumfries ...	76,140	680,217	218,764	665,847	1,881
Edinburgh ...	899,134	281,724	137,669	2,687,639	5,455
Elgin or Moray ...	43,768	304,006	104,149	228,376	1,876
Fife ...	171,931	314,052	229,762	1,039,011	8,765
Forfar ...	266,980	560,087	235,618	1,544,678	4,700
Glasgow ...	38,502	173,298	107,420	555,608	899
Inverness ...	90,464	2,616,498	114,996	435,702	3,734
Kilnordine ...	34,484	245,546	116,012	277,092	741
Kinross ...	6,997	40,403	38,874	58,810	124
Kirkcubright ...	42,127	874,587	104,221	414,008	1,250
Leith ...	904,412	564,284	227,218	5,689,015	21,462
Leithgow ...	43,610	76,806	53,612	278,872	823
Nairn ...	10,455	114,400	34,484	45,199	356
Orkney and Shetland ...	61,749	592,352	161,824	120,123	2,055
Perth ...	18,822	226,899	37,063	157,494	212
Perth ...	129,007	1,617,808	833,945	1,133,624	3,502
Renfrew ...	268,374	166,766	90,224	1,276,842	4,465
Ross and Cromarty ...	78,547	2,008,085	122,248	315,540	8,757
Roxburgh ...	53,442	435,857	174,199	510,865	1,045
Selkirk ...	25,564	164,545	20,308	115,760	296
Stirling ...	112,443	296,338	104,228	618,715	2,534
Sutherland ...	23,870	1,207,848	28,126	106,628	989
Wigtown ...	38,611	310,742	133,598	263,042	1,130
	3,785,573	19,084,659	4,438,137	23,888,481	90,535

Registered Paupers in 1879, 97,870; in 1880, 98,608; in 1881, 97,787; in 1882, 95,061; in 1883, 92,618; in 1884, 90,536.

Expenditure on relief and management of poor in 1879, £831,425; in 1880, £849,001; in 1881, £863,848; in 1882, £844,781; in 1883, £834,057; in 1884, £832,115.

Natives of Ireland relieved in 1879, 35,835; in 1880, 36,728; in 1881, 34,412; in 1882, 31,425; in 1883, 28,010; in 1884, 24,429.

IRISH AGRICULTURE.

The Irish Agricultural Statistics for last year show that the total extent under crops was 4,957,127 acres, of which 1,594,908 acres were under corn, beans, and peas, 707,296 acres under potatoes, 290,984 acres under turnips, 108,147 acres under flax, the total under tillage being 2,922,359 acres, while there were 2,034,768 acres under meadow and clover grass. The produce raised during the year was as follows:—Wheat, 1,097,108 cwt.; oats, 18,133,677 cwt.; barley, 2,883,937 cwt.; bere, 4623 cwt.; beans, 114,925 cwt.; peas, 9895 cwt.; potatoes, 3,175,788 tons; turnips, 3,551,783 tons; mangold-wurzel and beetroot, 406,780 tons; carrots and turnips, 26,906 tons; cabbage, 387,708 tons; vetches, 82,146 tons; flax, 3,792,555 stones; rape, 36,737 tons; meadow and clover, 4,155,096 tons. The increase or decrease, as compared with 1884, of the acreage under crops was as follows:—Increase: Wheat, 8127; barley, 12,072; bere and rye, 1248; mangold wurzel and beetroot, 2685; cabbage, 854; vetches and rape, 1023; carrots, parsnips, and other green crops, 289; flax, 18,922; meadow and clover, 72,291. Decrease: Oats, 19,577; beans and peas, 1898; potatoes, 1860; turnips, 7047. Net increase under crops, 84,858 acres.

IRELAND: ITS POPULATION, GOVERNMENT, AREA, &c.

The population of Ireland on April 3, 1881, was 5,174,836. Unlike any other portion of the British dominions, it is on the decrease. In 1767 it was estimated at 2,544,276; in 1777 at 2,680,556, and in 1801 at 5,516,329. It was not till 1881 that the first complete Census was taken, and the numbers were then found to be 5,801,296; in 1831 they had increased to 7,767,401, and in 1841 to 8,175,134. The highest point was reached in 1845, when the entire population was estimated at 8,285,081. The potato crop, upon which all the agricultural and many of the manufacturing poor depended for their subsistence, having failed for two successive years, produced famine and disease, which carried off large numbers and gave a great impulse to emigration; so that from 1845 the population rapidly decreased. In 1851 there were 6,559,385 persons in the country; in 1861 5,785,564; in 1871 5,412,377; and in 1881 but 5,174,836. Since 1845 the decrease has been 3,120,226, equal to 37.6 per cent.

The Government of Ireland is semi-independent. A Lord Lieutenant, being appointed by each successive Ministry, exercises almost regal sway. He has a salary of £20,000, but being usually a nobleman of large private fortune, his expenditure is proportionately great. The Peerage consists of 178 members, who are represented in the Imperial Parliament by 29 of their number; and 103 members represent the country in the House of Commons. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, 78 per cent of the population professing that form of faith. Until the year 1871 the Established Church was a branch of that of England, with two Archbishops and ten Bishops, although the members of this communion were but 11 per cent, 9 per cent of the remaining Protestant being Presbyterians.

Ireland is well supplied with educational establishments, having three Universities, a large number of endowed schools, and an admirable system of mixed schools, where children of all denominations are taught.

The legal establishment is similar to that of England, and is provided for by a Lord Chancellor.

The cost of this lumbering machinery is as follows:—

Lord Lieutenant ...	£20,000
Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal ...	4,425
Under Secretary and Private Secretary ...	2,500
Lord Lieutenant's Household ...	7,429

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, consisting of all the Ex-Officio Judges, and three Lords Justices of Appeal, each receiving ... 4,000

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division ...	£18,500	Exchequer Division ...	12,200
Queen's Bench Division ...	18,979	Probate and Matrimonial ...	5,374
Common Pleas Division ...	12,200	Division ...	5,374

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, 1,878 COURT OF BANKRUPTCY ... 5,682

LAND COMMISSIONER COURT.—Salaries not stated.

STATISTICS OF IRISH COUNTIES.

The following Table, which gives the Emigration from each County in Ireland in 1881, shows the number of Emigrants to have been 78,417. In 1884 this number decreased to 75,993. The total number of Emigrants who left Ireland from May 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1884, was 2,969,837.

Counties.	Population, 1881.	Extent in Acres.	Valuation of Houses and Land.	Emigrants.	Poor Rates.	No of Paupers.
LEINSTER.	1881.	1881.	1885.	1884.	1881.	1884.
Carlow ...	46,568	221,295	£165,001	588	13,255	5,795
Dublin ...	418,910	226,895	1,453,704	2,557	141,308	37,036
Kildare ...	75,804	418,498	338,880	731	28,765	13,174
Kilkenny ...	99,591	507,354	360,489	1,426	31,666	15,133
King's ...	78,823	493,019	243,934	1,323	19,199	8,034
Longford ...	61,009	257,322	153,433	1,187	18,946	6,758
Louth ...	77,684	301,618	232,253	605	22,298	13,574
Meath ...	87,460	578,247	548,702	1,018	62,569	17,250
Queen's ...	73,124	424,834	280,325	1,407	16,978	6,810
Westmeath ...	71,798	431,017	316,134	1,270	20,635	10,125
Wexford ...	123,554	573,300	376,368	1,577	36,553	14,240
Wicklow ...	70,896	498,894	278,252	423	19,286	7,528
	1,278,969	4,836,011	4,720,570	14,063	402,010	153,969
MUNSTER.	1881.	1881.	1885.	1884.	1881.	1884.
Clare ...	141,457	768,285	316,780	2,996	36,984	11,674
Cork ...	495,807	2,385,921	1,932,438	7,800	148,655	53,150
Kerry ...	201,039	1,159,356	290,595	5,877	43,338	13,931
Limerick ...	180,832	682,972	532,527	3,470	77,496	25,427
Tipperary ...	192,612	1,045,969	690,674	3,614	61,983	21,088
Waterford ...	112,768	456,198	317,358	1,710	26,761	15,876
	1,331,115	5,894,831	3,869,600	24,383	396,027	142,046
CONNAUGHT.	1881.	1881.	1885.	1884.	1881.	1884.
Galway ...	242,005	1,502,362	475,987	4,914	46,565	14,703
Leitrim ...	90,872	318,512	186,354	1,788	12,596	4,001
Mayo ...	245,212	1,318,130	314,354	4,982	29,944	11,035
Roscommon ...	132,490	685,407	365,298	2,494	24,165	6,723
Sligo ...	111,578	451,086	213,441	2,255	13,768	4,555
	821,657	4,238,197	1,435,784	15,783	127,068	41,021
ULSTER.	1881.	1881.	1885.	1884.	1881.	1884.
Antrim ...	421,943	711,976	1,215,112	5,615	88,106	33,614
Armagh ...	163,177	318,036	421,783	1,918	14,440	4,298
Cavan ...	129,416	467,011	278,069	2,008	15,852	5,871
Donegal ...	205,085	1,180,389	296,678	2,889	22,289	4,174
Down ...	272,107	611,928	627,851	3,612	59,822	11,818
Fermanagh ...	84,879	417,665	236,057	808	12,537	2,751
Londonderry ...	181,991	513,868	386,068	2,348	16,572	5,818
Monaghan ...	102,748	318,908	365,396	1,179	12,048	4,812
Tyrone ...	197,119	778,948	496,786	2,787	29,213	7,525
	1,745,475	5,822,320	4,358,068	21,704	256,821	79,946
Total ...	5,174,836	20,326,209	13,683,972	75,968	1,160,416	418,969

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1887.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The British Empire in India extends over a territory as large as the Continent of Europe without Russia, having an area of 1,377,540 square miles, and a population of 264 millions. From Peshawar, the northern frontier station, to Cape Comorin, the distance is 1900 miles, and the same distance separates Karachi, the port of Sind, from Sudiya, the frontier-post on the eastern border of Assam. Northern India, or Hindustan, lies at the foot of the Himalayas, stretching from sea to sea, comprehends the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya mountains, north of the Narbaddah river. Three-fifths of this great Empire are under the direct rule of the British Government, and are divided, for administrative purposes, into eight provinces—viz., Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Madras, and Bombay. The remaining two-fifths are made up of a large number of Native States, whose chiefs, one and all, acknowledge the suzerainty of her Majesty the Queen, and whose representative is styled the Viceroy and Governor-General, his relations with the Home Government being regulated by Act 21 and 22 Vict. c. 106, which substituted the authority of a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, for that of the East India Company and the Board of Control. This Council forms the Supreme Government in India, which passes in review the entire administration in six separate departments—Finance and Commerce, Foreign, Military, Public Works, Home, and the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Each department is under the charge of a Secretary, and is also the special care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of routine and minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his collective Council. The Governor-General specially superintends the political business of the Foreign Office. The Department of Finance and Commerce looks to questions of Finance, to Stamps, Excise, and the Post Office, and anything involving a permanent charge on the State, and also to questions bearing on the commerce of the country. The most important subjects coming under the attention of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture are the Land Revenue, Opium, Salt, Forests, Akkari or Excise, and the agricultural development of the country. The Home Department deals with the Educational, Medical, Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Police, and other matters, and has charge of the penal settlements of Port Blair and Nicobar. The Foreign Department conducts our relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other continuous countries, and corresponds with the Political Agents of the numerous semi-independent Native States of Rajputana and Central India, with the Commissioner of Mysore, and the Resident of Haidarabad. The Marine Service, as well as the Army, is under the Military Department. The Legal Member takes charge of Government Bills in the Legislative Council, which consists of twelve members (besides the seven members of the Executive Council), of whom one half must be unconnected with the public service. As only Bengal, Madras, and Bombay possess Councils of their own, the Supreme Council of India legislates for those provinces which are unprovided with local Councils, or on matters of exceptional importance affecting the Empire.

The Government of India is debited with the cost of the Army for all India, excepting Madras and Bombay, with the interest on debt, and, generally, with all Imperial as distinguished from Provincial expenditure. The excess of expenditure over receipts is balanced by the aggregate surplus of all the provinces.

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1881.

Provinces, &c., under the Administration of	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages	Population.	Number per Sq. Mile.
Governor-General of India—				
Ajmere and Mhairwarra ...	2,711	730	460,722	109.9
Berar ...	17,711	5,646	2,672,673	150.9
Cooch ...	1,583	803	768,302	112.6
Andaman Islands (Port Blair)	880	51	14,025	10.6
Governors—				
Madras ...	139,900	52,050	30,808,504	220.6
Bombay ...	124,134	24,599	16,439,374	133.8
Lieutenant-Governors—				
Bengal ...	150,688	248,706	66,691,458	442.8
North-West Provinces and Oudh ...	106,111	105,423	44,107,859	415.6
Punjab ...	106,632	84,324	18,850,437	176.7
Chief Commissioners—				
Assam ...	46,341	22,408	4,881,416	105.3
British Burma ...	87,020	15,957	3,736,771	42.8
Central Provinces ...	81,445	34,612	9,838,791	110.5
Total, British India ...	608,256	544,856	195,790,853	228.9
Native States—				
Baroda ...	8,570	3,012	2,185,005	254.7
Central India Agency ...	75,079	31,508	9,261,907	123.4
Hyderabad ...	81,807	20,398	9,846,591	120.39
Mysore ...	24,723	17,455	4,186,188	169.3
Rajputana Agency ...	129,750	30,001	10,208,392	79.1
Bengal ...	36,634	18,039	2,845,405	77.6
North-West Provinces ...	5,125	3,392	741,750	144.2
Punjab ...	35,817	13,546	3,861,683	107.8
Central Provinces ...	28,534	11,242	1,709,730	59.3
Madras ...	9,192	4,971	3,803,568	259.4
Bombay ...	73,753	13,191	6,941,249	94.1
Total, Native States ...	509,294	189,903	55,150,456	108.4
Grand Total, India (1881) ...	1,377,540	714,759	268,941,309	184.8

* Excluding Aborigines, estimated at 6000.

In India, including the Native States, there are nearly 254 millions of inhabitants, 198 millions being Hindus, and 50 millions Mohammedans. Of 130 million males, 51 millions are dependent on agricultural pursuits, 18½ millions on various industries, 7½ millions are labourers, and 2 millions are in domestic service. There are 714,759 villages, townships, &c. (544,583 being in British territory, and 169,908 in the Native States), nearly half of these being villages with less than 200 inhabitants. The average number of inhabitants is 211 per square mile (varying between more than 443 in Bengal to less than 43 in British Burma). There are forty-four towns with a population of more than 50,000—the seven largest being Calcutta, 766,398; Bombay, 773,193; Madras, 405,846; Lucknow, 361,303; Benares, 175,186; Patna, 158,800; Delhi, 154,417. The total number of British-born subjects in 1881 was 80,798 (77,188 males, 12,610 females).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

An Abstract Account showing the Estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1885-86 compared with the results of 1884-85. £1 is recorded for every 10 rupees in respect of transactions in India, including those of Exchange.

HEADS OF REVENUE.

Principal Heads—inclusive of Land Revenue, Opium, Salt, Stamps, Excise, Customs, Taxes, &c.	1884-85.	Estimate: 1885-86.
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint ...	1,797,845	1,998,380
Receipts of Civil Departments—Law, Justice, Police, Education, Medical, Scientific, &c.	1,373,144	1,439,418
Miscellaneous ...	723,995	1,075,455
Railways—State, Guaranteed, and Subsidised ...	11,896,131	13,449,402
Irrigation, Minor Works, and Navigation ...	1,675,976	1,939,900
Buildings and Roads ...	615,097	544,468
Receipts by Military Departments ...	815,170	890,919
Revenue: Grand Totals ...	70,800,681	73,800,628

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

Direct Demands on the Revenue—Charges in respect of Collecting the various Duties previously indicated	1884-85.	1885-86.
Interest on Debts, &c.	29,559,055	29,800,861
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint ...	4,610,443	4,240,939
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments ...	2,145,249	2,315,387
Miscellaneous Civil Charges ...	11,743,167	12,330,225
Finance—Relief and Insurance ...	4,316,929	4,521,920
Railway Revenue Account, &c.	1,548,357	1,500,000
Railway Revenue Account, &c.	12,949,808	14,234,392
Irrigation, Navigation ...	2,248,594	2,308,780
Buildings and Roads, Military and Civil Works ...	5,009,277	4,704,108
Army Services—Effective and Non-Effective ...	16,063,403	17,728,547
Expenditure: Grand Totals ...	71,366,071	76,339,130

After making certain additions to, and allowances from, these totals, the actual estimated excess of Expenditure over Revenue is £2,852,404.

WHEAT CROP OF INDIA, 1885-86.

The normal area under wheat in India is believed to be about 26,000,000 acres, of which the average out-turn is estimated roughly at 7,185,000 tons.

BRITISH INDIA.

Acres.	Acres.
Bengal (Behar) ...	850,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	5,037,000
Punjab ...	7,000,000
Central Provinces ...	4,000,000
Bombay ...	1,795,000
Berar ...	808,000

NATIVE STATES.

Acres.	Acres.
Hyderabad ...	750,000
Central India Agency ...	2,800,000
Rajputana Agency ...	2,500,000
Baroda ...	85,000
Mysore ...	20,000
Cashmere ...	500,000

The whole area cultivated in the year 1885-86 is estimated to have been, approximately, 27,392,742 acres, with a yield of about 7,739,424 tons. The following table compares the actual area and out-turn:—

Provinces.	Supposed Normal Area under Wheat.	Area ascertained by Inspection up to April, 1886.	Estimated Out-turn of Area in Column 3.
Punjab ...	7,000,000	6,957,400	2,693,060*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	5,037,000	5,940,381	1,847,400
Central Provinces ...	4,000,000	3,802,707	889,738
Bombay (including Baroda) ...	1,833,000†	2,938,580†	801,403†
Berar ...	803,000	805,515	115,502
Total ...	18,723,000	19,878,742*	6,317,115

* Out-turn calculated from the average of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

† Exclusive of the other Native States under the control of Bombay.

‡ Inclusive of area and out-turn of Native States (besides Baroda) under control of Bombay, estimated area of 908,224 acres, and yield of 180,200 tons.

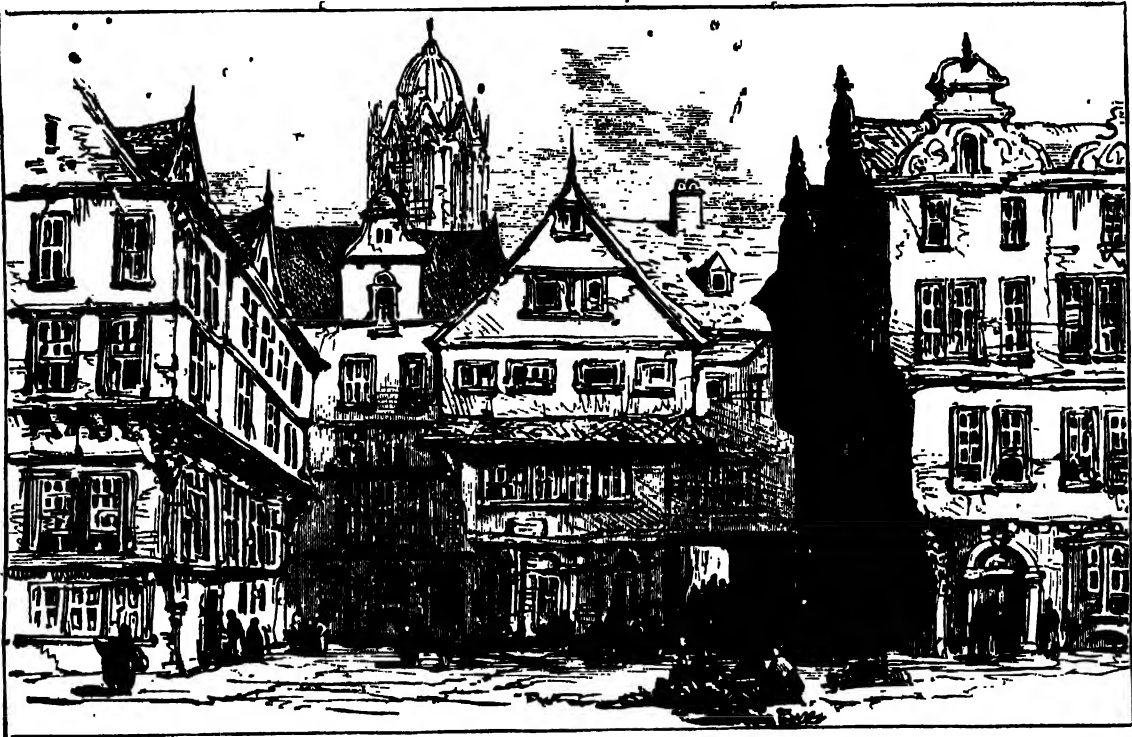
The following table, compiled from the annual trade reports, shows the exports of wheat from India for the past six years:—

Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1880-81 ...	372,218	1882-83 ...	707,220
1881-82 ...	983,176	1883-84 ...	1,047,324
		1885-86 ...	792,714
			1,053,025

The following table shows the share of each port in the total quantity of wheat exported during the last four years:—

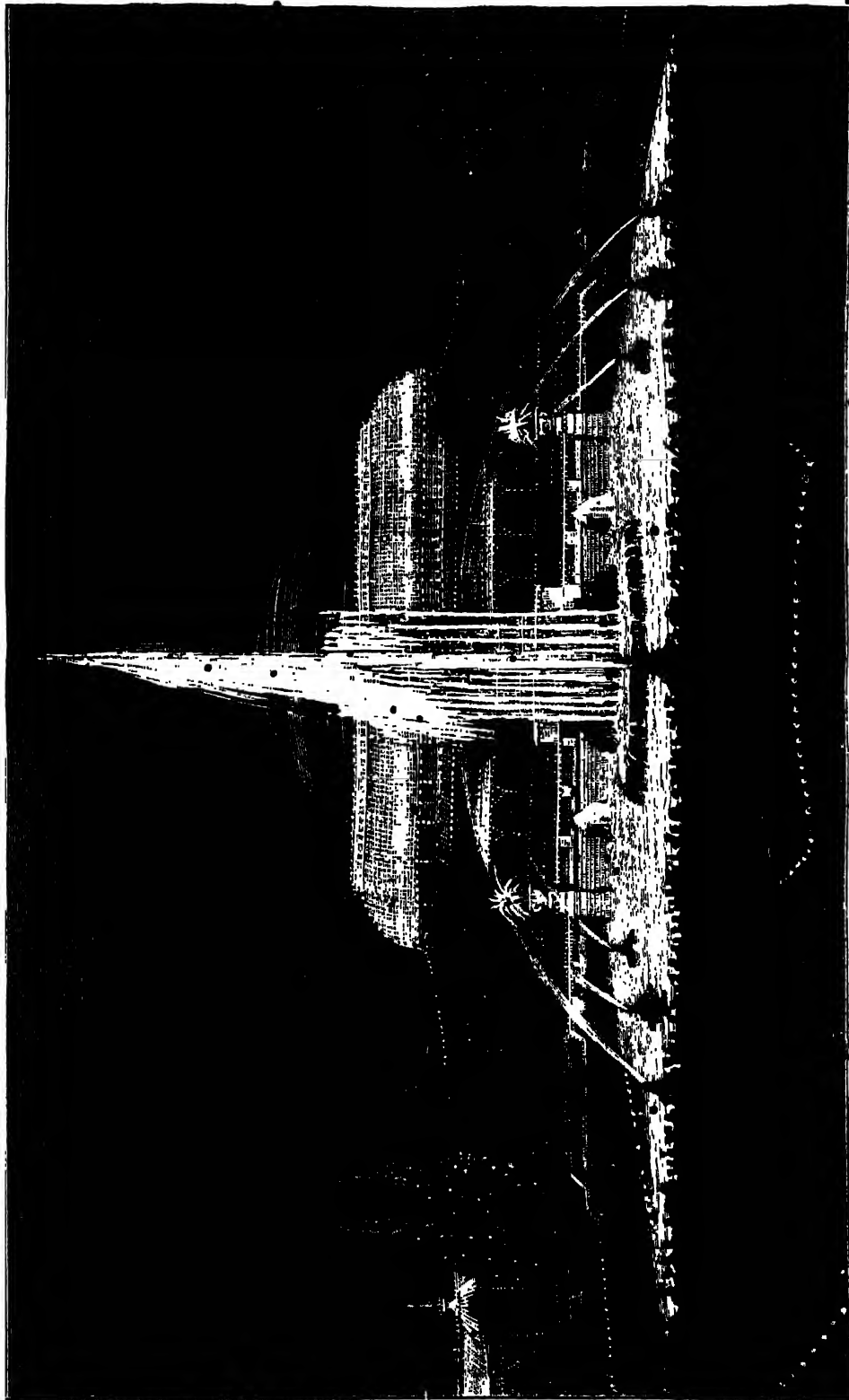
Ports.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Calcutta ...	241,970	280,576	128,160	309,488
Bombay ...	847,887	448,580	448,580	530,434
Kurrachee ...	126,616	218,642	214,719	312,051
Madras ...	829	78	65	98
Rangoon ...	418	—	115	964
Total ...	707,220	1,047,324	792,714	1,053,025

OCTOBER.



THE MARKET-PLACE, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.				MOON.				DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.							
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.						After Sunset.						London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.												
								O'Clock.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.										
N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.					
1	S	Pheasant Shooting begins. Cam- bridge Michaelmas Term begins	6	1	10	17	5	40	5	51	4	55														1	32	1	50	10	57	11	15	274
2	S	17th SUND. APT. TRINITY	6	3	10	36	5	38	6	11	5	59														2	5	2	20	11	30	11	45	275
3	M	Old St. Matthew	6	5	10	55	5	35	6	33	7	2														2	35	2	49	—	Noon.	276		
4	Tu	First English Bible printed, 1535	6	7	11	14	5	32	6	55	8	5														3	3	3	18	0	14	0	28	277
5	W	Sir Francis Grant died, 1878	6	9	11	32	5	30	7	21	9	8														3	33	3	49	0	43	0	58	278
6	Th	Faith, Virgin and Martyr	6	10	11	49	5	27	7	49	10	12														4	4	4	20	1	14	1	29	279
7	F	Archbishop Laud born, 1573	6	12	12	7	5	25	8	25	11	14														4	35	4	50	1	45	2	0	280
8	S	Battle of Torres Vedras, 1810	6	14	12	24	5	22	9	6	Aftern.															5	6	5	23	2	15	2	31	281
9	S	18th SUND. APT. TRINITY	6	16	12	40	5	20	9	55	1	10														5	43	6	6	2	48	3	8	282
10	M	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins	6	17	12	56	5	18	10	55	1	59														6	32	7	0	3	31	3	57	283
11	Tu	Prince of Wales left London for India, 1875	6	19	13	12	5	15	Morn.	2	42															7	33	8	10	4	25	4	58	284
12	W	Columbus discovered America, 1492	6	20	13	27	5	13	0	3	3	20														6	53	9	40	5	35	6	18	285
13	Th	Canga died, 1822	6	22	13	41	5	11	1	17	3	53														10	23	11	0	7	5	7	48	286
14	F	Fire Insurance due	6	24	13	55	5	8	2	36	4	24														11	36	—	8	25	9	1	287	
15	S	Méret executed, 1815	6	25	14	8	5	6	3	58	4	52														0	5	0	30	9	30	9	55	288
16	S	19th SUND. APT. TRINITY	6	27	14	21	5	4	5	22	5	21														0	53	1	16	10	18	10	41	289
17	M	Houses of Parliament destroyed, 1834	6	28	14	33	5	2	6	46	5	50														1	38	1	59	11	3	11	24	290
18	Tu	St. Luke, Evangelist	6	30	14	45	5	0	8	10	6	22														2	22	2	44	11	47	—	—	291
19	W	Swift died, 1745	6	31	14	56	4	58	9	31	6	57														3	6	3	27	0	9	0	31	292
20	Th	Sir Christopher Wren born, 1633	6	32	15	7	4	56	10	47	7	41														3	50	4	12	0	52	1	15	293
21	F	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6	34	15	16	4	54	11	54	8	30														4	34	4	57	1	37	1	59	294
22	S	Lord Holland died, 1840	6	36	15	25	4	52	Aftern.	9	27															5	19	5	43	2	22	2	44	295
23	S	20th SUND. APT. TRINITY	6	38	15	34	4	50	1	37	10	28														6	8	6	35	3	8	3	33	296
24	M	Chaucer died, 1400	6	40	15	42	4	47	2	17	11	31														7	5	7	39	4	0	4	30	297
25	Tu	St. Crispin	6	42	15	49	4	45	2	47	Morn.															8	16	8	58	5	4	5	41	298
26	W	Hogarth died, 1764	6	44	15	55	4	48	3	13	0	36														9	43	10	23	6	23	7	8	299
27	Th	Captain Cook born, 1728	6	45	16	1	4	41	3	36	1	42														10	59	11	32	7	48	8	24	300
28	F	St. Simon and St. Jude	6	48	16	6	4	39	3	57	2	48														—	0	0	0	8	57	9	25	301
29	S	Hare Hunting begins	6	50	16	10	4	37	4	17	3	49														0	23	0	44	9	48	10	9	302
30	S	21st SUND. APT. TRINITY	6	51	16	14	4	36	4	39	4	53														1	3	1	21	10	28	10	46	303
31	M	All Hallows' Eve	6	53	16	17	4	34	5	0	5	57														1	36	1	59	11	1	11	17	304



ILLUMINATED FOUNTAINS AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1887.

STATEMENTS of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE as laid before PARLIAMENT by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER when opening the BUDGET, April, 1886.

No. I.—REVENUE, 1883-8 and 1884-5.

Payments into Exchequer in 1885-6.	£		Budget Estimate for 1885-6.*	Payments into Exchequer in 1885-6.
£			£	£
30,321,000	Customs	...	20,000,000	19,827,000
20,800,000	Excise	...	26,350,000	25,480,000
11,925,000	Stamps	...	11,450,000	11,580,000
1,065,000	Land Tax	...	1,050,000	1,040,000
1,885,000	House Duty	...	1,880,000	1,850,000
12,000,000	Property and Income Tax	...	15,400,000	15,160,000
78,796,000	Total Produce of Taxes	...	76,130,000	74,937,000
7,905,000	Post Office	...	8,000,000	8,150,000
1,780,000	Telegraph Service	...	1,720,000	1,740,000
380,000	Crown Lands	...	380,000	380,000
	Interest on Advances for Local Works, and on Purchase Money of Suez Canal	...		
1,027,350	Shares	...	1,860,000	1,876,090
3,174,780	Miscellaneous	...	3,300,000	3,008,221
88,043,110	Total Revenue	...	90,790,000	89,581,301

The Revenue in 1885-6 was more than the Revenue in 1884-5 by £1,538,191; the Revenue in 1885-6 was less than the Estimate by £1,208,090.

* As amended by Sir M. H. Beach on July 9, 1885.

No. II.—EXPENDITURE. 1885-6 and 1884-5.

Exchequer issues in 1894-5.		Budget Estimate for 1895-6.	Exchequer issues in 1893-4.
£		£	£
28,939,673	Permanent Charge of Debt	22,800,000	23,771,369
464,660	Interest, &c., of Loans for Local Purposes	552,000	478,840
199,918	Interest, &c., on Exchequer Bonds (Sues)	300,000	199,979
1,479,413	Other Consolidated Fund Charges	1,760,000	1,938,367
31,037,652		25,312,000	25,088,065
18,655,838	Army	17,750,700	17,027,064
11,427,064	Navy	12,896,500	12,680,509
—	Naval and Military Operations: Vote of Credit	9,852,000	9,451,000
300,000	Relief of General Gordon: Vote of Credit	350,000	265,000
250,000	Afghan War, Grant in Aid	—	726,000
17,561,836	Miscellaneous Civil Services	17,816,836	17,255,764
2,745,368	Miscellaneous Civil Services	2,800,880	2,751,664
4,666,000	Collection, Customs and Inland Revenue	4,654,659	4,793,744
1,731,000	Post Office	1,839,816	1,745,000
728,625	Telegraph Service	753,781	731,014
	Packet Service	—	—
89,092,863	Total Expenditure	98,617,171	92,223,844

The Expenditure in 1885-8 was more than the Expenditure in 1884-5 by £3,130,961; the Expenditure in 1885-8 was less than the Estimate by £1,563,827.

* As amended by Sir M. H. Beach on July 9, 1885.

**No. III.—REVENUE ESTIMATE for 1886-7, on Basis of Existing Taxation,
compared with Revenue in 1885-6.**

	Exchequer Receipts in 1885-6.	Estimate for 1886-7, at Present Rate of Taxation.
	£	£ c
Customs	19,827,000	19,700,000
Excise	25,460,000	25,710,000
Stamps	11,590,000	11,305,000
Land Tax	1,040,000	1,040,000
House Duty	1,850,000	1,890,000
Property and Income Tax	15,161,000	14,755,000
Total Produce of Taxes	74,927,000	75,450,000
Post Office	8,150,000	8,270,000
Telegraph Service	1,740,000	1,730,000
Crown Lands	380,000	370,000
Interest on Advances for Local Works, and on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	1,376,080	1,185,000
Miscellaneous	3,008,221	2,870,000
Total Revenue	89,681,301	89,895,000
Estimated Increase of Revenue in 1886-7, £303,699.		

Estimated Increase of Revenue in 1886-7, £303,699.

No. IV.—EXPENDITURE ESTIMATE for 1896-7, on Basis of Total Existing Liability, compared with Expenditure in 1895-6.

	Exchequer Issue in 1885-6.	Estimate for 1886-7.
	£	£
Permanent Charge of Debt	22,771,359	28,086,917
Interest, &c., of Local Loans	478,340	641,000
Charge of Suez Loan	199,979	300,000
Other Consolidated Fund Charges... .. .	1,638,357	1,782,000
	25,088,065	30,639,917
Army	17,027,094	18,383,300
Navy	12,680,509	12,993,101
Naval and Military Operations: Vote of Credit	9,451,000	—
Afghan War, Grant in Aid	250,000	—
Civil Services	17,725,764	18,008,691
Collection, Customs and Inland Revenue	2,751,664	2,753,563
Post Office	4,793,744	5,218,955
Telegraph Service	1,745,000	1,845,510
Packet Service	731,014	735,663
Total	92,228,844	90,428,599
Estimated Decrease of Expenditure in 1886-7, £1,796,245.		

Estimated Decrease of Expenditure in 1888-7, £1,795,245.

No. V.—AN ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND in the YEAR, ENDED MARCH 31, 1886.

INCOME.

S. No.	Particulars	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	2607-08	2608-09	2609-10	2610-11	2611-12	2612-13	2613-14	2614-15	2615-16	2616-17	2617-18	2618-19	2619-20	2620-21	2621-22	2622-23	2623-24	2624-25	2625-26	2626-27	2627-28	2628-29	2629-30	2630-31	2631-32	2632-33	2633-34	2634-35	2635-36	2636-37	2637-38	2638-39	2639-40	2640-41	2641-42	2642-43	2643-44	2644-45	2645-46	2646-47	2647-48	2648-49	2649-50	2650-51	2651-52	2652-53	2653-54	2654-55	2655-56	2656-57	2657-58	2658-59	2659-60	2660-61	2661-62	2662-63	2663-64	2664-65	2665-66	2666-67	2667-68	2668-69	2669-70	2670-71	2671-72	2672-73	2673-74	2674-75	2675-76	2676-77	2677-78	2678-79	2679-80	2680-81	2681-82	2682-83	2683-84	2684-85	2685-86	2686-87	2687-88	2688-89	2689-90	2690-91	2691-92	2692-93	2693-94	2694-95	2695-96	2696-97	2697-98	2698-99	2699-00	2700-01	2701-02	2702-03	2703-04	2704-05	2705-06	2706-07	2707-08	2708-09	2709-10	2710-11	2711-12	2712-13	2713-14	2714-15	2715-16	2716-17	2717-18	2718-19	2719-20	2720-21	2721-22	2722-23	2723-24	2724-25	2725-26	2726-27	2727-28	2728-29	2729-30	2730-31	2731-32	2732-33	2733-34	2734-35	2735-36	2736-37	2737-38	2738-39	2739-40	2740-41	2741-42	2742-43	2743-44	2744-45	2745-46	2746-47	2747-48	2748-49	2749-50	2750-51	2751-52	2752-53	2753-54	2754-55	2755-56	2756-57	2757-58	2758-59	2759-60	2760-61	2761-62	2762-63	2763-64	2764-65	2765-66	2766-67	2767-68	2768-69	2769-70	2770-71	2771-72	2772-73	2773-74	2774-75	2775-76	2776-77	2777-78	2778-79	2779-80	2780-81	2781-82	2782-83	2783-84	2784-85	2785-86	2786-87	2787-88	2788-89	2789-90	2790-91	2791-92	2792-93	2793-94	2794-95	2795-96	2796-97	2797-98	2798-99	2799-00	2800-01	2801-02	2802-03	2803-04	2804-05	2805-06	2806-07	2807-08	2808-09	2809-10	2810-11	2811-12	2812-13	2813-14	2814-15	2815-16	2816-17	2817-18	2818-19	2819-20	2820-21	2821-22	2822-23	2823-24	2824-25	2825-26	2826-27	2827-28	2828-29	2829-30	2830-31	2831-32	2832-33	2833-34	2834-35	2835-36	2836-37	2837-38	2838-39	2839-40	2840-41	2841-42	2842-43	2843-44	2844-45	2845-46	2846-47	2847-48	2848-49	2849-50	2850-51	2851-52	2852-53	2853-54	2854-55	2855-56	2856-57	2857-58	2858-59	2859-60	2860-61	2861-62	2862-63	2863-64	2864-65	2865-66	2866-67	2867-68	2868-69	2869-70	2870-71	2871-72	2872-73	2873-74	2874-75	2875-76	2876-77	2877-78	2878-79	2879-80	2880-81	2881-82	2882-83	2883-84	2884-85	2885-86	2886-87	2887-88	2888-89	2889-90	2890-91	2891-92	2892-93	2893-94	2894-95	2895-96	2896-97	2897-98	2898-99	2899-00	2900-01	2901-02	2902-03	2903-04	2904-05	2905-06	2906-07	2907-08	2908-09	2909-10	2910-11	2911-12	2912-13	2913-14	2914-15	2915-16	2916-17	2917-18	2918-19	2919-20	2920-21	2921-22	2922-23	2923-24	2924-25	2925-26	2926-27	2927-28	2928-29	2929-30	2930-31	2931-32	2932-33	2933-34	2934-35	2935-36	2936-37	2937-38	2938-39	2939-40	2940-41	2941-42	2942-43	2943-44	2944-45	2945-46	2946-47	2947-48	2948-49	2949-50	2950-51	2951-52	2952-53	2953-54	2954-55	2955-56	2956-57	2957-58	2958-59	2959-60	2960-61	2961-62	2962-63	2963-64	2964-65	2965-66	2966-67	2967-68	2968-69	2969-70	2970-71	2971-72	2972-73	2973-74	2974-75	2975-76	2976-77	2977-78	297
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Interest on Advances, Local Works, Cape Railway, &c.	988,803 10 2	
Interest on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	377,778 6 0	
		1,376,079 16 2
MISCELLANEOUS:—		
Allowance out of the Profits of Issue, received from the Bank of England, per Act 21 Vict. c. 3	153,896 0 0	
Net Profit, Post-Office Savings Banks	93,040 11 5	
Fees, &c., Stamps	691,897 10 5	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts ..	2,089,398 4 2	
		3,008,221 6 0
Total Income		£36,581,301 2 2

Excess of Expenditure over Income in the year ended							
March 31, 1886 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

292,223,843 14 10

EXPENDITURE.

PERMANENT CHARGE OF DEBT:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest (except as below) and Management of the Debt	19,011,073	14	2			
Terminable Annuities	3,602,183	14	8			
Interest on Exchequer Bills	104,730	5	8			
Interest on Treasury Bills for Supply	80,663	8	9			
Interest on Bank Advances (Deficiency)	15,989	0	10			
Interest on Bank Advances (Ways and Means)	3,756	2	6			

Trustee Savings Banks, Deficiency
Annuity '10

Interest, &c., on Treasury Bills, &c.	...	...	...	23,771,858	13	2
(Loans for Local Purposes, including Cape Railway, &c.)	...	...	...	478,940	6	10
Interest, &c., on Suez Exchange Bonds	...	...	...	199,979	0	0

OTHER CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND:—

Civil List	...	...	...	...	410,020	2	4
Annuities and Pensions	...	...	...	...	334,100	14	9
Salaries and Allowances	...	...	...	...	99,789	1	8
Courts of Justice	...	...	...	...	508,088	11	7
Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	301,417	19	10
						1,632,988	10

SUPPLY SERVICES:—

* Army (including Army Purchase) ...	17,027,054	0	5
Grant to India (Afghan War) ...	250,000	0	0
Navy ...	12,680,508	16	8
Naval and Military Operations: Vote of Credit ...	9,481,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Civil Services ...	17,725,763	15	6
Customs and Inland Revenue Departments ...	2,761,683	18	1
Post Office ...	4,783,744	9	0
Telegraph Service ...	1,748,000	0	0
Packet Service ...	731,014	0	0

Total Expenditure	£22,229,849 14 10
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1887.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES.

JANUARY.

On Jan. 9 the Moon will rise at about the time of sunset, and Saturn will rise a little before sunset. The Moon will be near this planet throughout the night. In the early evening hours she will be a little to the right of the planet. The nearest approach will be at about 11 p.m., when the planet will be a little above the Moon. Saturn will be due south at 5 minutes after midnight, and the Moon will be due south at 9 minutes after midnight, after which time the Moon will be situated a little to the left of Saturn. The Moon will be very near Jupiter on the morning of the 17th; the nearest approach will be about 8 a.m., when the Moon will be a little higher than the planet. Jupiter will be due south at 24 minutes after 6 a.m., and the Moon 8 minutes later. She will be near Mercury on the morning of the 23rd; and on the evening of the 25th she is near both Mars and Venus, being between them; Mars being to the left, and Venus to the right of the Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 2nd at 21 minutes after noon.	
Full Moon " 9th " 32 " 10 in the afternoon.	
Last Quarter " 16th " 22 " 3 afternoon.	
New Moon " 24th " 1 " 3 morning.	

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 12th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 24th.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 6h 37m a.m., or 1h 31m before sunrise; on the 6th at 6h 52m a.m., or 1h 15m before the Sun; on the 11th at 7h 5m a.m., or 56 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 16th at 7h 24m a.m., or 35 minutes before the Sun; on the 21st at 7h 34m a.m., or 21 minutes before the Sun; on the 26th at 7h 43m a.m., or 8 minutes before the Sun; on the 30th at 7h 45m a.m., or about the same time as the Sun rises. He is near the Moon on the 23rd, in descending node on the 6th, and in apellion on the 17th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 4h 30m p.m., or 31 minutes after sunset; on the 11th at 4h 56m p.m., or 44 minutes after sunset; on the 21st at 5h 27m p.m., or 50 minutes after sunset; on the 31st at 6h 1m p.m., or 1h 15m after the Sun sets. She is near the Moon on the 25th, and in apellion on the 9th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 6h 10m p.m., or 2h 10m after sunset; on the 11th at 6h 16m p.m., or 2h 4m after sunset; on the 21st at 6h 21m p.m., or 1h 55m after sunset; on the 31st at 6h 29m p.m., or 1h 45m after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 25th, and in perihelion on the 16th.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 2h 10m a.m., on the 11th at 1h 38m a.m., on the 21st at 1h 4m a.m., and on the 31st at 0h 23m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 17th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 25th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 4h 35m p.m., on the 7th at 4h 8m p.m. He sets on the 12th at 8h 3m a.m., or 1 minute before sunrise; on the 22nd at 7h 20m a.m., or 34 minutes before sunrise; and on the 31st at 6h 47m a.m., or 56 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 9th, and in opposition to the Sun on the same day.

FEBRUARY.

THE MOON is near Saturn during the night hours of the 5th and early morning hours of the 6th, being to the right of the planet, the space between them decreasing as the night advances. The Moon will be due south, or on the Meridian, on the 5th day, at 9h 50m p.m., and the planet will be due south at 10h 10m p.m. Jupiter will be near the Moon on the mornings of the 13th and 14th, the Moon being to the right of the planet on the former and to the left on the latter morning. On the morning of the 13th the Moon will be due south at 27 minutes after 4, and Jupiter 13 minutes later. She is near Mars and Mercury on the evening of the 23rd, and near Venus on the evening of the 24th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 1st at 27 minutes after 8h in the morning.	
Full Moon " 8th " 14 " 10 morning.	
Last Quarter " 15th " 32 " 1 morning.	
New Moon " 22nd " 40 " 9 afternoon.	

She is nearest the Earth on the 9th, and most distant from it on the 24th.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting on the 9th at 5h 5m p.m., or 8 minutes after sunset; on the 14th at 5h 41m p.m., or 31 minutes after sunset; on the 19th at 6h 15m p.m., or 56 minutes after sunset; on the 24th at 6h 48m p.m., or 1h 20m after sunset; on the 29th at 7h 13m p.m., or 1h 27m after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 23rd, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 6th, in conjunction with Mars on the 23rd, and in ascending node on the 24th.

VENUS sets on the 1st at 6h 4m p.m., or 1h 16m before sunset; on the 11th at 6h 36m p.m., or 1h 32m after sunset; on the 21st at 7h 7m p.m., or 1h 45m after the Sun sets; and on the 26th at 7h 32m p.m., or 1h 56m after sunset. She is near the Moon on the 24th, and near Mars on the 10th.

MARS sets on the 1st at 6h 28m p.m., or 1h 40m after sunset; on the 11th at 6h 35m p.m., or 1h 31m after sunset; on the 21st at 6h 42m p.m., or 1h 18m after sunset; and on the 26th at 6h 45m p.m., or 1h 9m after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 23rd.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 0h 21m a.m., on the 11th at 1h 47m p.m., on the 21st at 1h 8m p.m., and on the 26th at 1h 40m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th and 14th, and stationary among the stars on the 20th.

SATURN sets on the 2nd at 6h 35m a.m., or 1h 1m before sunrise; on the 11th at 5h 58m a.m., or 1h 36m before sunrise; on the 21st at 5h 15m a.m., or 1h 45m before sunrise; and on the 26th at 4h 45m a.m., or 2h 2m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 6th.

MARCH.

THE MOON is near and to the left of Saturn during the night hours of the 5th and early morning hours of the 6th; Saturn is due south on the 5th at 8h 15m p.m., and the Moon will be due south at 8h 27m p.m. She will be near and to the left of Jupiter from the time of rising on the 12th throughout the night. On the morning of the 13th this planet will be on the Meridian at 8 minutes before 3, and the Moon at 4 minutes after 3 o'clock. She is near Mercury on March 24. She is near Mars on the evenings of the 24th and 25th, being to the right of the planet on the former and to the left on the latter evening, and she is near Venus during the evening hours of the 26th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 3rd at 8 minutes after 1h in the morning.	
Full Moon " 9th " 34 " " afternoon.	
Last Quarter " 16th " 42 " " afternoon.	
New Moon " 24th " 10 " " afternoon.	

She is nearest the Earth on the 10th, and most distant from it on the 23rd.

MERCURY sets on the 1st at 7h 19m p.m., or 1h 42m after sunset; on the 6th at 7h 36m p.m., or 1h 50m after sunset; on the 11th at 7h 34m p.m., or 1h 39m after sunset; on the 16th at 7h 10m p.m., or 1h 6m after sunset; on the 21st at 6h 29m p.m., or 17 minutes after sunset; on the 26th he rises at 5h 48m a.m., or 17 minutes before sunrise; on the 27th at 5h 18m a.m., or 32 minutes before the Sun rises; and on the 31st at 5h 6m a.m., or 35 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 24th, in perihelion on the 3rd, at his greatest eastern elongation (18 deg. 9 min.) on the 5th, stationary among the stars on the 12th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 22nd.

VENUS sets on the 3rd at 7h 41m p.m., or 2h 0m after sunset; on the 13th at 8h 13m p.m., or 2h 15m after sunset; on the 23rd at 8h 45m p.m., or 2h 30m after sunset; and on the 31st at 9h 11m p.m., or 2h 41m after sunset. She is near the Moon on the 26th, and in ascending node on the 29th.

MARS sets on the 3rd at 6h 47m p.m., or 1h 6m after sunset; on the 13th at 6h 51m p.m., or 53 minutes after sunset; on the 23rd at 6h 58m p.m., or 41 minutes after sunset; and on the 31st at 6h 58m p.m., or 29 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 25th.

JUPITER rises on the 2nd at 10h 33m p.m., on the 12th at 9h 50m p.m., on the 22nd at 8h 7m p.m., and on the 31st at 8h 27m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 13th.

SATURN sets on the 3rd at 4h 36m a.m., on the 13th at 3h 56m a.m., on the 23rd at 3h 17m a.m., and on the 31st at 2h 46m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 5th, and stationary among the stars on the 17th.

APRIL.

THE MOON will be near Saturn on the 1st. She will be a little to the right of the planet in the early evening hours; the nearest approach will be at 10h p.m., when the planet will be a little above the Moon, and after this the Moon will be near to, but to the left. She will be near Jupiter during the night common to the 8th and 9th, being to the right of the planet on the 8th. The Moon will be due south on the 8th, at 51 minutes after midnight, and the planet will also be due south 4 minutes afterwards, the Moon being a little higher than the planet; the nearest approach will be at 3h a.m. on the 9th. She will be near Mercury on the morning of the 20th, near Mars on morning of the 23rd. She is near Venus on the evenings of the 25th and 26th, being to the right of the planet on the former and to her left on the latter evening; and she is again near Saturn during the evening and early night hours of the 28th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 1st at 53 minutes after 1h in the afternoon.	
Full Moon " 8th " 39 " 5 morning.	
Last Quarter " 15th " 4 " 8 morning.	
New Moon " 23rd " 53 " 8 morning.	
First Quarter " 30th " 0 " 11 afternoon.	

She is nearest the Earth on the 7th, and most distant from it on the 20th.

MERCURY rises on the 6th at 5h 3m a.m., or 35 minutes before the Sun; on the 6th at 4h 51m a.m., or 36 minutes before the Sun; on the 11th at 4h 40m a.m., or 35 minutes before sunrise; on the 16th at 4h 31m a.m., or 34 minutes before sunrise; on the 21st at 4h 22m a.m., or 33 minutes before sunrise; and on the 26th at 4h 13m a.m., or 32 minutes before the Sun rises; and on the 30th at 4h 7m a.m., or 30 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 20th, stationary among the stars on the 3rd, in descending node on the 4th, in apellion on the 15th, and at his greatest western elongation (27 deg. 20 min.) on the 18th.

VENUS sets on the 2nd at 9h 17m p.m., on the 12th at 9h 48m p.m., on the 22nd at 10h 19m p.m., and on the 30th at 10h 41m p.m. She is near the Moon on the 26th.

MARS sets on the 2nd at 6h 59m p.m., or 26 minutes after sunset; on the 12th at 7h 4m p.m., or 16 minutes after sunset; on the 22nd at 7h 8m p.m., or 2 minutes after sunset. He rises on the 22nd at 4h 54m a.m., or 1 minute after sunrise, and on the 30th at 4h 34m a.m., or 3 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 23rd, and near the Sun on the 34th.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 8h 20m p.m., on the 11th at 7h 35m p.m., on the 15th at 7h 17m p.m., on the 18th at 7h 2m p.m. He sets on the 29th at 4h 39m a.m., and on the 30th at 4h 35m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 9th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 21st.

SATURN sets on the 2nd at 3h 35m a.m.; on the 12th at 2h 1m a.m.; on the 22nd at 1h 23m a.m.; and on the 30th at 0h 54m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 1st and again on the 26th; in quadrature with the Sun on the 6th, and in his ascending node on the 17th.

MAY.

THE MOON will be to the right of and near Jupiter during the night hours of the 5th and early morning hours of the 6th. The Moon will be on the Meridian at 35 minutes after 10h p.m., and Jupiter at 3 minutes before 11h p.m. She will be near Mars and Mercury on the morning of the 22nd. She is near Venus during the evening hours of the 25th and 26th, being to the right of Venus on the former and to her left on the latter evening; and she is near Saturn on the evening of the 26th, this planet being situated between the Moon and Venus, but nearer to the Moon than to Venus. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the 7th at 1 minute after 2h in the afternoon.	
Last Quarter " 14th " 17 " 8 afternoon.	
New Moon " 22nd " 5 " 11 afternoon.	
First Quarter " 30th " 20 " 5 morning.	

She is nearest the Earth on the 5th, and most distant from it on the 17th.

MERCURY rises on the 1st at 4h 1m a.m., or 20 minutes before sunrise; on the 6th at 3h 59m a.m., or 37 minutes before sunrise; on the 11th at 3h 52m a.m., or 25 minutes before sunrise; on the 16th at 3h 48m a.m., or 22 minutes before sunrise; on the 21st at 3h 47m a.m., or 16 minutes before sunrise; on the 26th at 3h 50m a.m., or 7 minutes before sunrise; on the 29th at 3h 33m a.m., or 2 minutes before sunrise. He sets on the 26th at 8h 9m p.m., or 9 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 22nd, in conjunction with Mars on the 22nd, in ascending node on the 26th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 27th, and in perihelion on the 29th.

VENUS sets on the 2nd at 10h 47m p.m., on the 12th at 11h 5m p.m., on the 22nd at 11h 16m p.m., and on the 31st at 11h 17m p.m. She is near the Moon on the 26th, in perihelion on the 1st, and near Saturn on the 8th.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the 3rd at 4h 37m a.m., or 4 minutes before sunrise; on the 13th at 4h 4m a.m., or 10 minutes before sunrise; on the 23rd at 3h 40m a.m., or 30 minutes before sunrise; and on the 31st at 3h 34m a.m., or 28 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 22nd, and in ascending node on the 30th.

(Continued on page 44.)

NOVEMBER.



ON THE TSAR: MUNICH.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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THE NEW TOWER BRIDGE AT HIGH TIDE, WITH THE DRAW-BRIDGE UP.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1887.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 4h 51m a.m., or 4 minutes before sunrise; on the 2nd at 4h 37m a.m., or 6 minutes before sunrise; on the 12th at 3h 46m a.m., or 22 minutes before sunrise; on the 22nd at 3h 38m a.m., or 59 minutes before sunrise; and on the 31st at 2h 27m a.m., or 1h 25m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 28th.

SATURN sets on the 2nd at 0h 46m a.m., on the 12th at 0h 9m a.m., on the 21st at 1h 54m p.m., and on the 31st at 10h 58m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 29th.

JUNE.

THE MOON will be at some distance to the right of Jupiter on the 1st, and will be left of him on the 2nd, but at a less distance. Jupiter will be on the Meridian on the 2nd at 8 minutes before 9 p.m., and the Moon at 48 minutes after 9 p.m.; the interval will increase as the night advances. She will be near Mars on the 30th, but this is the day before New Moon. She is near Saturn and Mercury during the evening of the 23rd; on this evening Saturn sets at 9h 37m, the Moon at 9h 46m, and Mercury at 9h 54m. She is very near Venus, being a little to her right, during the evening hours of the 24th; and she is near Jupiter again this month during the evening hours of the 29th, being situated a little to the left of the planet. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	5th	at 38 minutes after 10h	in the afternoon.
Last Quarter	"	18th	" 35 " " afternoon.
New Moon	"	31st	" 53 " " morning.
First Quarter	"	28th	" 1 " " 10 " morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the 2nd, most distant from it on the 14th, and again nearest to it on the 28th.

MERCURY sets on the 1st at 8h 43m p.m., or 39 minutes after sunset; on the 4th at 9h 6m p.m., or 59 minutes after sunset; on the 9th at 9h 34m p.m., or 1h 23m after sunset; on the 14th at 9h 51m p.m., or 1h 36m after sunset; on the 19th at 9h 57m p.m., or 1h 40m after sunset; on the 24th at 9h 54m p.m., or 1h 35m after sunset; on the 30th at 9h 42m p.m., or 1h 24m after the Sun sets. He is near the Moon on the 23rd, in conjunction with Saturn on the 20th.

VENUS sets on the 1st at 11h 18m p.m., on the 11th at 11h 9m p.m., on the 21st at 10h 53m p.m., and on the 30th at 10h 35m p.m. She is near the Moon on the 25th.

MARS rises on the 2nd at 3h 30m a.m., or 31 minutes before sunrise; on the 12th at 3h 2m a.m., or 43 minutes before sunrise; on the 22nd at 2h 45m a.m., or 59 minutes before sunrise; and on the 30th at 2h 34m a.m., or 1h 18m before the Sun rises. He is near the Moon on the 20th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 2h 23m a.m., or 1h 28m before sunrise; on the 11th at 1h 42m a.m., or 2h 8m before sunrise; on the 21st at 1h 2m a.m.; and on the 30th at 0h 36m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 2nd and 29th, and stationary among the stars on the 23rd.

SATURN sets on the 1st at 10h 54m p.m., or 2h 50m after sunset; on the 10th at 10h 28m p.m., or 2h 11m after sunset; on the 20th at 9h 47m p.m., or 1h 29m after sunset; and on the 30th at 9h 12m p.m., or 54 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 23rd.

JULY.

THE MOON is near Mars on the 19th, but this is the day before New Moon. She is near Saturn on the 20th, the day of New Moon. She is near Mercury on the 21st, near Venus on the evening of the 23rd, and near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 28th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	5th	at 34 minutes after 8h	in the morning.
Last Quarter	"	15th	" 57 " " 6 " morning.
New Moon	"	20th	" 5 " " 8 " afternoon.
First Quarter	"	27th	" 30 " " 2 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 12th, and nearest to it on the 24th.

MERCURY sets on the 1st at 9h 39m p.m., or 1h 21m after sunset; on the 4th at 9h 30m p.m., or 1h 14m after sunset; on the 9th at 9h 11m p.m., or 57 minutes after sunset; on the 14th at 8h 46m p.m., or 36 minutes after sunset; on the 19th at 8h 18 p.m., or 13 minutes after sunset; on the 21st at 8h 5 p.m., or 3 minutes after sunset. He rises on the 31st at 4h 27m a.m., or 3 minutes after sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 21st, at his greatest eastern elongation (25 deg. 51 min.), and in his descending node on the 1st, in aphelion on the 13th, stationary among the stars on the 14th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 29th.

VENUS sets on the 1st at 10h 38m p.m., or 2h 15m after sunset; on the 11th at 10h 6m p.m., or 1h 55m after sunset; on the 21st at 9h 39m p.m., or 1h 36m after sunset; on the 31st at 9h 6m p.m., or 1h 19m after sunset. She is near the Moon on the 23rd, at her greatest eastern elongation (45 deg. 33 min.), on the 18th, and in descending node on the 18th.

MARS rises on the 2nd at 3h 32m a.m., or 1h 17m before sunrise; on the 12th at 3h 19m a.m., or 1h 40m before sunrise; on the 22nd at 2h 10m a.m., or 2h 0m before sunrise; and on the 31st at 2h 4m a.m., or 2h 20m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 19th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 0h 22m a.m., on the 10th at 11h 44m p.m., on the 20th at 11h 6m p.m., on the 30th at 10h 28m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 26th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 20th.

SATURN sets on the 1st at 9h 58m p.m., or 50 minutes after sunset; on the 11th at 8h 38m p.m., or 20 minutes after sunset; on the 18th at 8h 7m p.m., or 1 minute after sunset. He rises on the 22nd at 3h 55m a.m., or 15 minutes before sunrise; on the 31st at 3h 26m a.m., or 58 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 20th, and in conjunction with the Sun on the 19th.

AUGUST.

THE MOON is near Mars, Saturn, and Mercury on the morning of the 17th. She is near Venus during the evening hours of the 21st; and near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 23rd. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	3rd	at 40 minutes after 8h	in the afternoon.
Last Quarter	"	11th	" 37 " " 11 " afternoon.
New Moon	"	19th	" 30 " " 5 " morning.
First Quarter	"	26th	" 21 " " 8 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 9th, and nearest to it on the 21st.

MERCURY rises on the 1st at 4h 30m a.m., or 5 minutes before sunrise; on the 6th at 4h 38m a.m., or 50 minutes before sunrise; on the 11th at 4h 17m a.m., or 1h 34m before sunrise; on the 16th at 3h 8m a.m., or 1h 59m before sunrise; on the 21st at 3h 15m a.m., or 1h 40m before sunrise; on the 26th at 3h 35m a.m., or 1h 25m before sunrise; and on the 31st at 4h 9m a.m., or 1h 3m before the Sun rises. He is near the Moon on the 17th, stationary among the stars on the 9th, at his greatest western elongation (18 deg. 33 min.) on the 16th, in ascending node on the 20th, and in perihelion on the 25th.

VENUS sets on the 1st at 9h 5m p.m., or 1h 19m after sunset; on the 10th at 8h 28m p.m., or 57 minutes after sunset; on the 20th at 7h 48m p.m., or 35 minutes after sunset; on the 31st at 6h 58m p.m., or 7 minutes after the Sun sets. She is near the Moon on the 21st, at her greatest brilliancy on the 16th, in aphelion on the 22nd, and stationary among the stars on the 29th.

MARS rises on the 1st at 2h 3m a.m., on the 11th at 1h 37m a.m., on the 21st at 1h 52m a.m., and on the 31st at 1h 47m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 17th, and near Saturn on the 28th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 10h 56m p.m., on the 9th at 9h 51m p.m., on the 19th at 9h 13m p.m., on the 29th at 8h 37m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 23rd.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 8h 23m a.m., or 1h 2m before sunrise; on the 10th at 2h 58m a.m., or 1h 47m before sunrise; on the 20th at 2h 21m a.m., or 2h 38m before sunrise; on the 30th at 1h 49m a.m., or 8h 21m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 17th.

SEPTEMBER.

THE MOON will be very near Saturn during the morning hours of the 14th; and Mars at the same time will be a little to the left of Saturn; both Saturn and the Moon being to the right of Mars. She will be near both Mercury and Venus on the 17th; but this is the day of New Moon; and she is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 19th and 20th, being to the right on the former, and to the left of the planet on the latter evening. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	2nd	at 13 minutes after 11h	in the morning.
Last Quarter	"	10th	" 3 " " 3 " afternoon.
New Moon	"	17th	" 0 " " 2 " afternoon.
First Quarter	"	24th	" 4 " " 5 " morning.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 5th, and nearest to it on the 18th.

MERCURY rises on the 5th at 4h 46m a.m.; on the 10th at 5h 22m a.m.; on the 15th at 6h 40m p.m., or 3 minutes after sunset; on the 20th at 6h 38m p.m., or 11 minutes after sunset; on the 24th at 6h 11m p.m., or 15 minutes after sunset; on the 19th at 6h 32m p.m., or 18 minutes after sunset; on the 24th at 6h 13m p.m., or 19 minutes after sunset; on the 29th at 6h 5m p.m., or 22 minutes after the Sun sets. He is near the Moon on the 17th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 10th, and in his descending node on the 27th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 6h 52m p.m., on the 2nd at 6h 47m p.m. She rises on the 22nd at 6h 4m a.m.; on the 24th at 5h 49m a.m.; on the 27th at 5h 26m a.m., and on the 30th at 5h 7m a.m. She is near the Moon on the 17th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 21st.

MARS rises on the 1st at 1h 46m a.m.; on the 10th at 1h 43m a.m.; on the 20th at 1h 41m a.m.; and on the 30th at 1h 36m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 14th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 8h 25m p.m., or 1h 40m after sunset; on the 8th at 8h 0m p.m., or 1h 31m after sunset; on the 18th at 7h 23m p.m., or 1h 16m after sunset; on the 28th at 6h 49m p.m., or 1h 4m after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 20th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 1h 42m a.m.; on the 9th at 1h 15m a.m.; on the 19th at 0h 41m a.m.; and on the 29th at 0h 6m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 14th.

OCTOBER.

THE MOON will be to the right and near Saturn during the morning hours of the 11th; she will be near Mars during the morning hours of the 13th. She will be near Venus on the morning of the 14th, being to her right; and again on the morning of the 15th, being to her left, and at somewhat greater distance; and she is near both Jupiter and Mercury on the 18th; but both planets set on this evening soon after the Sun. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	2nd	at 47 minutes after 3h	in the morning.
Last Quarter	"	10th	" 57 " " 4 " morning.
New Moon	"	18th	" 35 " " 10 " afternoon.
First Quarter	"	23rd	" 48 " " 5 " afternoon.
Full Moon	"	31st	" 31 " " 9 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 2nd, nearest to it on the 16th, and most distant again on the 29th.

MERCURY sets on the 4th at 5h 55m p.m., or 23 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 9th at 5h 46m p.m., or 26 minutes after sunset; on the 14th at 5h 38m p.m., or 30 minutes after sunset; on the 19th at 5h 29m p.m., or 31 minutes after sunset; on the 24th at 5h 21m p.m., or 34 minutes after sunset; on the 31st at 5h 10m p.m., or 36 minutes after the Sun sets. He is near the Moon on the 15th, in aphelion on the 8th, near Jupiter on the 14th, and at his greatest eastern elongation (28 deg. 48 min.) on the 27th.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 4h 57m a.m., on the 10th at 4h 4m a.m., on the 20th at 3h 23m a.m., on the 30th at 3h 2m a.m. She is near the Moon on the 14th, stationary among the stars on the 10th, and at her greatest brilliancy on the 28th.

MARS rises on the 1st at 1h 34m a.m., on the 10th at 1h 31m a.m., on the 20th at 1h 27m a.m., on the 30th at 1h 20m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 13th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 6h 37m p.m., or 57 minutes after sunset; on the 8th at 6h 18m p.m., or 51 minutes after sunset; on the 18th at 5h 39m p.m., or 39 minutes after sunset; on the 28th at 5h 5m p.m., or 28 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 18th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 1h 55m p.m., on the 8th at 1h 51m p.m., on the 18th at 10h 55m p.m., on the 28th at 10h 19m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 11th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 29th.

NOVEMBER.

THE MOON is very near Saturn from time of rising throughout the night; the nearest approach will be at about midnight, after this the Moon will be to the left of the planet. Saturn will be due south at 37 minutes after 5h in the morning of the 8th, and the Moon will be due south 13 minutes later. She will be near and to the left of Mars on the morning of the 11th; near to and to the left of Venus on the morning of the 12th; she is near Jupiter on the 14th, and Mercury on the 15th, the day of the New Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the	8th	at 2 minutes after 5h	in the afternoon.
New Moon	"	15th	" 8 " " 8 " morning.
First Quarter	"	22nd	" 48 " " 10 " morning.
Full Moon	"	30th	" 30 " " 8 " afternoon.

She is nearest the Earth on the 14th, and most distant from it on the 26th.

MERCURY sets on the 3rd at 5h 4m p.m., or 35 minutes after sunset; on the 8th at 4h 41m p.m., or 19 minutes after sunset; on the 13th at 4h 31m p.m.,

or 17 minutes after sunset; on the 17th at 4h 11m p.m., or 2 minutes after sunset. He rises on the 18th at 7h 15m a.m., or 58 minutes before sunrise; on the 24th at 6h 5m a.m., or 1h 30m before sunrise; on the 26th at 5h 46m a.m., or 1h 56m before the Sun rises. He is near the Moon on the 16th, stationary among the stars on the 7th and 26th, in ascending node on the 16th, in inferior conjunction with Sun on the 17th, in perihelion on the 21st, in conjunction with Jupiter on the 23rd.

Venus rises on the 1st at 3h 1m a.m., on the 9th at 2h 57m a.m., on the 19th at 3h 1m a.m., on the 29th at 3h 13m a.m. She is near the Moon on the 12th, and in her ascending node on the 8th.

Mars rises on the 1st at 1h 19m a.m., on the 9th at 1h 14m a.m., on the 19th at 1h 7m a.m., on the 29th at 0h 58m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 11th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 4h 51m p.m., on the 8th at 4h 27m p.m., on the 18th at 3h 53m p.m. He rises on the 8th at 7h 7m a.m., or about same time as sunrise; on the 18th at 6h 39m a.m., or 46 minutes before sunrise; on

the 28th at 6h 12m a.m., or 1h 28m before sunrise; and on the 30th at 6h 7m a.m., or 1h 37m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 14th, and near the Sun on the 9th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 10h 4m p.m., on the 7th at 9h 41m p.m., on the 17th at 9h 1m p.m., on the 27th at 8h 22m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 8th, and stationary among the stars on the 18th.

DECEMBER.

THE MOON will be near Saturn from the time of rising on the 4th throughout the night. She will be during the morning hours of the 4th and early hours of the 5th to the right of the planet. The Moon will be to the Meridien on the morning of the 5th at 37 minutes after 5 o'clock, and Saturn will be there 3 minutes later; the nearest approach will be at about 5 o'clock in the morning, when they will be very near together. She will be very near Mars during the morning hours of the 9th, and very near Venus during the morning hours of the 11th. She is near Jupiter on the 12th, and Mercury on the 13th, the day before New Moon, and she is a second time this month near Saturn, on the last day from time of rising throughout the night, being to the right of the planet, the distance decreasing as the night advances. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the	8th	at 11 minutes after	8h	in the morning.
New Moon	" 14th	" 22 "	7 "	afternoon.
First Quarter	" 22nd	" 1 "	7 "	morning.
Full Moon	" 30th	" 14 "	8 "	morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the 12th, and most distant on the 24th.

MERCURY rises on the 1st at 5h 46m a.m., or 2 hours before sunrise; on the 4th at 5h 47m a.m., or 2h 2m before sunrise; on the 8th at 5h 48m a.m., or 1h 56m before sunrise; on the 14th at 5h 49m a.m., or 1h 42m before sunrise; on the 19th at 5h 50m a.m., or 1h 28m before sunrise; on the 24th at 7h 1m a.m., or 1h 6m before sunrise; on the 29th at 7h 21m a.m., or 1h 16m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 13th, at his greatest western elongation (20 deg. 32 min.) on the 5th, near Jupiter on the 4th, and in descending node on the 24th.

VENUS rises on the 1st at 3h 12m a.m., on the 6th at 3h 30m a.m., on the 19th at 3h 49m a.m., on the 30th at 4h 12m a.m., and on the 31st at 4h 17m a.m. She is near the Moon on the 11th, at her greatest western elongation (46 deg. 47 min.) on the 2nd, and in perihelion on the 12th.

MARS rises on the 1st at 0h 57m a.m., on the 9th at 0h 48m a.m., on the 19th at 0h 39m a.m., on the 29th at 0h 36m a.m., and on the 31st at 0h 22m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 9th, and in aphelion on the 26th.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 6h 4m a.m., on the 8th at 5h 45m a.m., on the 16th at 5h 17m a.m., on the 28th at 4h 48m a.m., and on the 31st at 4h 40m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 12th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 8h 6m p.m., on the 7th at 7h 40m p.m., on the 17th at 6h 50m p.m., on the 27th at 6h 16m p.m., and on the 31st at 5h 50m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 5th.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1887.

In the year 1867 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.
Feb. 8. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, not visible from England. The Eclipse begins at 14 minutes after 9h a.m. Greenwich mean time; its middle will be at 22 minutes after 10h a.m., and the Eclipse will end at 30 minutes after 11h a.m. At the beginning of the Eclipse the Moon will be at the zenith at a place whose longitude is 180 deg. 50 min. W. of Greenwich and whose latitude is 14 deg. 30 min. N.; and the Eclipse will end at 10 min. W. of Greenwich, and latitude 14 deg. 20 min. N.; and the end at a place whose longitude is 188 deg. 30 min. W. and latitude 14 deg. 10 min. N.

Feb. 22. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible from Europe. The Central Eclipse begins at 50 minutes after 7h p.m. in longitude 140 deg. 50 min. E. and latitude 61 deg. 50 min. S. The Central Eclipse ends at 7 minutes after 11h p.m. in longitude 69 deg. 30 min. W. and latitude 21 deg. 30 min. S. The central line begins at a point South of Australia, and ends at a place in the Pacific Ocean. The Eclipse will be visible from Australia, New Zealand, and the islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Aug. 3. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, beginning at 38 minutes after 7h p.m. (the Moon on this day rises in London at 7h 35m). The middle of the Eclipse will be at 49 minutes after 8h p.m.; and it ends at 2 minutes after 10h p.m. At these times the Moon will be in the zenith of places whose longitudes are 66 deg. 50 min., 49 deg. 10 min., and 31 deg. east of Greenwich, and latitudes 17 deg. 8, 16 deg. 60 min. 8, and 16 deg. 43 min. 8, respectively. At the time of the middle of the Eclipse, something less than one half of the diameter of the Moon will be obscured.

Aug. 19. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, visible as a Partial Eclipse throughout Europe. The Central Eclipse begins at 11 minutes after 4h a.m., in east longitude 11 deg. 30 min., and north latitude 51 deg. 40 min. The Central Eclipse ends at 53 minutes after 5h a.m., in east longitude 1759 deg., and north latitude 241 deg. At London the Sun will be Partially Eclipsed at the time of sunrise at 53 minutes after 4h a.m., and the Eclipse will end at 2 minutes after 5h a.m. At Edinburgh the Sun will be Partially Eclipsed, and it will end at about 5h a.m., Edinburgh time.

ON THE NIGHT OF MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH, April 8, 1886, the business done at the telegraph office of the House of Commons exceeded all previous records. The telegraph staff dispatched no fewer than 650 private messages by wire, and 67½ press messages by tube to the Central Telegraph Office. One of the private messages exceeded 1100 words, whilst some of the press messages contained over 18,000. The total number of words dispatched from Westminster is estimated at over 100,000.

THE POPULATION OF THE GLOBE, 1886.

The great fact in connection with modern statistics is the enormous increase of the European population that has taken place during the last hundred years. In 1788 the population of Europe was in round numbers 145 millions; in 1888 it will amount to 350 millions. This is not the whole increase, for in the two Americas, in South Africa, and in Australia 70 millions more of the European race will be found, making a grand total of 430 millions. Scarcely what more than a third of the human race possess more than half the globe, and it is estimated that in the next century the population of the United States of America will have increased to the enormous number of 800 millions. Among Eastern populations, that of India alone increases, and on its 1,400,000 square miles of territory, there are about 354 millions, or 175 persons to the square mile. Of the Far East the total population is believed to be not much above 300 millions. In Russia and Poland the population in 1788 was 27 millions, in 1885 it was 98 millions, an increase of 260 per cent, or 60 per cent more than the rate of increase of Great Britain within the same period.

This growth of population among the European races, and especially among the English speaking, has been accompanied by a more than proportionate growth of wealth. In 1783, English capital is said to have amounted to 1900 millions sterling; in 1875 it had increased to 8500 millions, an increase of seven times in less than half a century. The capital of France, England, and the United States together reaches the enormous figure of 24,000 millions sterling. In the same way income has also increased relatively and absolutely from £16 per head in 1788 to £36 per head at the present time, the total increase of Great Britain being valued at 1900 millions (as much as the whole capital of the three kingdoms a century ago), against 200 millions just before the outbreak of the French Revolution. On the other hand, the public expenditure of Europe has leaped in twenty years from £389,000,000 to £744,388,934. National Debts have swelled in the same period from £2,626,000,000 to £4,559,448,064. Every military department in every State has helped by its war debts and gigantic preparations for war to build up this gigantic sum:—

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN NATIONALITIES.

Nationality.	Annual Expenditure, 1894-95.	Army and Navy Estimates, 1894-95.	Interest of the National Debt, 1894-95.	National Debt, 1894-95.
	£	£	£	£
Austria-Hungary ...	96,960,939	14,187,056	15,260,756	508,302,899
Belgium ...	13,074,622	1,064,176	4,090,211	84,677,042
Denmark ...	4,255,534	506,486	4,090,211	5,457,308
France ...	153,067,746	37,730,788	53,007,129	980,110,061
German Empire ...	30,518,276	22,123,378	888,528	22,026,079
" States ...	56,580,223		15,563,755	340,984,214
Great Britain and Ireland ...	89,092,883	30,382,000	28,584,519	746,423,364
Greece ...	3,432,662	1,256,470	964,371	18,716,366
Holland ...	14,365,072	3,339,915	3,235,855	100,426,325
Italy ...	62,227,079	10,113,592	21,048,770	475,692,304
Norway ...	2,291,545	446,720	826,132	13,068,340
Portugal ...	8,050,733	1,470,861	3,026,953	98,941,079
Roumania ...	6,010,777	1,222,408	1,817,136	25,324,123
Russia ...	113,142,457	23,689,966	23,440,065	525,962,178
Spain ...	36,012,277	9,643,181	10,855,837	500,949,714
Sweden ...	4,858,598	1,408,496	669,886	12,343,448
Switzerland ...	1,807,100	645,623	106,082	3,556,417
Turkey ...	15,332,218	5,628,911	1,006,457	106,487,324

Under the head of the Annual Expenditure of each Nation is included the Army and Navy, Interest of the National Debt, and Civil Expenditure. The calculation in pounds sterling is based on the par value of the currency of each country.

During the seventeen years the Liberals were in power—that is, between 1857 and 1883—the net amount of taxes repealed or reduced amounted to £48,258,229, while the net increase of taxes added by them was £13,592,386, showing a balance of taxes repealed or reduced of £34,665,843.

ROYAL JUBILEES.

Since Egbert of Wessex in 827 united the heptarchy of England into one kingdom, there have been fifty-eight monarchs on the throne, only three of whom have had reigns extending into what is understood as the jubilee year, the three being Henry III., Edward III., and George III. On June 30, last, Queen Victoria entered upon the fiftieth year of her reign; but the full term of the jubilee will not, of course, be completed until June 30 of the present year, 1887. Henry III. reigned in all fifty-six years, 1216-1272; Edward III. died soon after completing the jubilee term; while George III. outlived his jubilee ten years, and had therefore the longest reign of which our history affords an example. The third George was seventy-one years old when the advent of his jubilee was celebrated, so that he may be said to have reached his majority when he came to the throne. The other two began their reigns in their boyhood—Henry III. in his tenth year, and Edward III. in his sixteenth. Her present Majesty was eighteen at the time of her accession.

The jubilee year of Henry III. gave rise to no public rejoicings, and Henry, owing to his oppressive exactions, was not then in favour enough for the people to do honour to the event. Edward III., however, saw a hearty celebration of two jubilees—one on attaining the fiftieth year of his life as well as that which marked the fiftieth year of his reign. It is recorded of him, in a contemporary chronicle, that on the fiftieth year of his reign he 'kept a second jubilee in commemoration thereof, and gave pardons, immunities, and graces, and showed many notable acts of bounty and goodness to his people, as in the first jubilee.'

George III. was not well enough to take any personal part in the festivities that marked the fiftieth year of his reign, and soon after the malady pronounced itself which necessitated a Regency. His Consort, however, took an active part in all jubilee arrangements made by the Royal household. The celebration was general on Oct. 25, 1800, all over the country, Scotland, veiling with England in the heartiness with which it commemorated an event of so much interest in our annals; and Ireland was not in any sense behind in demonstrative loyalty.

DECEMBER.



THE CASTLE, KÖNIGSBERG.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.				
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.					After Sunset.					London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.						
								O'Clock.					O'Clock.					Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.					
			M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	M.	A.	M.	A.	
1	Th	Princess of Wales born, 1844	7 46	10 50	3 53	5 1	8 1										16					2 11	2 28	11 36	11 53	335
2	F	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805	7 47	10 28	3 52	5 46	9 2										17					2 44	3 0		0 9	336
3	S	Samuel Crompton born, 1733	7 48	10 4	3 52	6 40	9 56										18					3 18	3 37	0 25	0 43	337
4	S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 49	9 40	3 51	7 41	10 43										19					3 54	4 13	1 2	1 19	338
5	M	Loss of the Nile, 1864	7 51	9 16	3 51	8 47	11 25										20					4 32	4 52	1 38	1 57	339
6	Tu	St. Nicholas H.M. Theatre burnt, 1887	7 52	8 50	3 51	10 0	11 59										21					5 12	5 36	2 17	2 37	340
7	W	Marshall Ney shot, 1815	7 53	8 25	3 50	11 15	Aftern.										22					6 0	6 28	3 1	3 27	341
8	Th	Ring Theatre, Vienna, burnt, 1881	7 54	7 58	3 50	Morn.	0 55										23					6 58	7 29	3 53	4 23	342
9	F	Vandyke (painter) died, 1641	7 56	7 32	3 50	0 31	1 22										24					8 2	8 38	4 54	5 27	343
10	S	Grouse-shooting ends	7 57	7 5	3 49	1 51	1 48										25					9 16	9 53	6 3	6 41	344
11	S	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 58	6 37	3 49	3 11	2 13										26					10 28	11 0	7 18	7 53	345
12	M	Lord Hood born, 1726	7 50	6 9	3 49	4 32	2 43										27					11 32	—	8 25	8 57	346
13	Tu	Tiff mas Wright, F.S.A., died, 1877	8 0	5 41	3 49	5 52	3 18										28					0 1	0 27	9 26	9 52	347
14	W	Prince Consort died, 1901. Princess Alice of Hesse died, 1878	8 1	5 12	3 49	7 9	4 2										29					0 53	1 19	10 18	10 44	348
15	Th	Isak Walton died, 1685	8 2	4 43	3 49	8 20	4 53										30					1 44	2 8	11 9	11 33	349
16	F	General Sir W. E. Baker died, 1881	8 3	4 14	3 49	9 19	5 52										31					2 32	2 55	11 57	—	350
17	S	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends	8 4	3 44	3 49	10 8	6 58										1					3 18	3 41	0 20	0 43	351
18	S	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 5	3 14	3 50	10 47	8 4										2					4 2	4 25	1 6	1 27	352
19	M	Turner (artist) died, 1851. Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends	8 5	2 45	3 50	11 19	9 12										3					4 46	5 7	1 50	2 11	353
20	Tu	Napoleon III. elected President, 1848	8 6	2 15	3 50	11 45	10 19										4					5 28	5 49	2 32	2 53	354
21	W	St. Thomas Michaelmas Law Sittings end	8 6	1 45	3 51	Aftern.	11 25										5					6 13	6 37	3 14	3 38	355
22	Th	Training-ship Goliath burnt, 1875	8 6	1 15	3 51	0 29	Morn.										6					7 1	7 26	4 2	4 26	356
23	F	Prince Consort buried, 1861	8 7	0 45	3 51	0 49	0 30										7					7 53	8 24	4 51	5 18	357
24	S	W. M. Thackeray died, 1863	8 7	0 15	3 52	1 11	1 33										8					8 55	9 29	5 49	6 20	358
25	S	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 8	After Noon.	3 53	1 32	2 37										9					10 4	10 36	6 54	7 29	359
26	M	Boxing Day. Bank Holiday	8 8	0 45	3 53	1 57	3 41										10					11 7	11 36	8 1	8 32	360
27	Tu	St. John	8 9	1 14	3 54	2 25	4 14										11					—	0 3	9 1	9 28	361
28	W	Tay Bridge disaster, 1879	8 9	1 24	3 55	2 59	5 48										12					0 25	0 47	9 50	10 12	362
29	Th	J. Wicks died, 1866. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809	8 9	2 13	3 56	3 41	6 51										13					1 9	1 28	10 34	10 53	363
30	F	Fog announced, 1888	8 9	2 42	3 57	4 31	7 50										14					1 48	2 7	11 13	11 32	364
31	S	Boxing Day	8 9	3 11	3 58	5 81	8 41										15					2 26	2 45	11 51	—	365



CHRISTMAS AT KORTI, 1884. PREPARING FOR THE BONFIRE.



HUMOURS OF ELECTIONEERING: ON THE MUSIC-HALL STAGE—FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

STAMPS AND TAXES.

RECEIPTS.

For £5 and upwards One Penny.
N.B. Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.
Receipts may be stamped within fourteen days of date on payment of £5, or within one month on payment of £10 penalty: after that time they cannot be stamped.
Penalty for giving a receipt without a stamp £10
Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used £10
Penalty for frauds in the use of adhesive stamps £20

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable on demand, of any kind whatsoever (except a Bank Note) and Promissory Note, of any kind whatsoever drawn, or expressed to be payable, or actually paid, or indorsed, or in any way negotiated in the United Kingdom.—
Not exceeding £5 1d. Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £100. 1s. 0d.
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 2d. For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value 1s. 0d.
" 10 " " " 3d. amount or value 1s. 0d.
" 20 " " " 6d. amount or value 1s. 0d.
" 50 " " " 1s. 0d. amount or value 1s. 0d.

CHEQUES, DRAFTS, OR ORDERS ON DEMAND.

All Drafts, Warrants, or Orders for the payment of money are chargeable with a Stamp duty of One Penny.

AGREEMENTS (NOT UNDER SEAL).

Of the value of £5 or upwards 6d.
If the agreement contains 2100 words, or upwards then for every quantity of 1000 words over the first 1000 a further progressive duty of 6d.
Exemptions.—Letters containing any agreement in respect of merchandise by post, between merchants or traders in Great Britain or Ireland, residing, and actually being, at the time, at the distance of fifty miles from each other; agreements relating to the sale of goods; to hire of labourers, servants, and seamen; and to rack-rent leases under £5 per annum.
Agreements may be stamped within fourteen days after date without penalty, and at any time after fourteen days on payment of £10.

APPRENTICES' INDENTURES, AND ASSIGNMENTS OF THEM.

Where no premium is paid 2s. 6d. In any other case, for every £5 5s. 0d.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

From April, 1860, to April, 1867, the Property and Income Tax is fixed at 8d. in the pound; incomes of less than £150 per annum exempt; if above £150 and not exceeding £400 are taxed at the rate of 8d. in the pound, allowing an abatement of £120. Other exemptions.—The premium paid by a person for an Assurance on his own life, or on the life of his wife, or for a life annuity to his widow, are declared free from Income Tax, provided such premium do not exceed one sixth of his returnable income. The balance of average profits for the three years previous, from April 30 April, deductions allowed to be made. For repairs of premises occupied for purposes of trade, and supply and repair of implements and utensils employed in trade or profession. For bad debts, for average losses, and also for rent of houses or offices used for the purpose of trade or profession, such sum not exceeding two thirds of such rent.
The following are the rates for the preceding years:—
1874-75 2d. 1877-78 3d. 1880-81 4d. 1883-84 5d.
1875-76 2d. 1878-79 3d. 1881-82 4d. 1884-85 5d.
1876-77 3d. 1879-80 4d. 1882-83 5d. 1885-86 5d.

DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSES OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20 OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in front and on the ground or basement storey thereof; or by a person licensed to sell therein, by retail, beer, &c.; or as a farmhouse by a tenant, or farm-servant, and bona fide used for the purpose of husbandry only.—The duty is 3d. in the pound for dwelling-houses not occupied, and used for any of the purposes described in the preceding.
Exemptions.—Offices left in charge of a housekeeper at night. Market-gardens and Nursery-grounds are not to be included in valuation of inhabited houses.

STAMPS, POSTAGE, AND INLAND REVENUE.

At every post office the public can procure stamps and enclosed envelopes. Postage-stamps which are available for the prepayment of telegrams and parcels can be had of the respective value of 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s., 101s., 102s., 103s., 104s., 105s., 106s., 107s., 108s., 109s., 110s., 111s., 112s., 113s., 114s., 115s., 116s., 117s., 118s., 119s., 120s., 121s., 122s., 123s., 124s., 125s., 126s., 127s., 128s., 129s., 130s., 131s., 132s., 133s., 134s., 135s., 136s., 137s., 138s., 139s., 140s., 141s., 142s., 143s., 144s., 145s., 146s., 147s., 148s., 149s., 150s., 151s., 152s., 153s., 154s., 155s., 156s., 157s., 158s., 159s., 160s., 161s., 162s., 163s., 164s., 165s., 166s., 167s., 168s., 169s., 170s., 171s., 172s., 173s., 174s., 175s., 176s., 177s., 178s., 179s., 180s., 181s., 182s., 183s., 184s., 185s., 186s., 187s., 188s., 189s., 190s., 191s., 192s., 193s., 194s., 195s., 196s., 197s., 198s., 199s., 200s., 201s., 202s., 203s., 204s., 205s., 206s., 207s., 208s., 209s., 210s., 211s., 212s., 213s., 214s., 215s., 216s., 217s., 218s., 219s., 220s., 221s., 222s., 223s., 224s., 225s., 226s., 227s., 228s., 229s., 230s., 231s., 232s., 233s., 234s., 235s., 236s., 237s., 238s., 239s., 240s., 241s., 242s., 243s., 244s., 245s., 246s., 247s., 248s., 249s., 250s., 251s., 252s., 253s., 254s., 255s., 256s., 257s., 258s., 259s., 260s., 261s., 262s., 263s., 264s., 265s., 266s., 267s., 268s., 269s., 270s., 271s., 272s., 273s., 274s., 275s., 276s., 277s., 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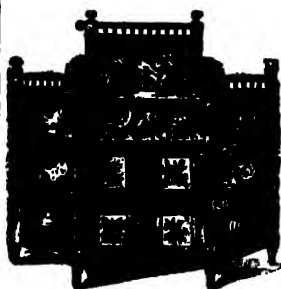
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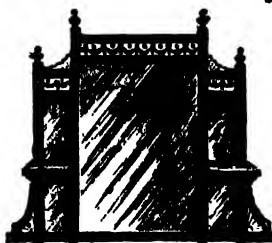


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DINNER PLATES,**
6gd. each.

56 Pieces .. £2 11 3
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In Dark Blue and White.
Single Set .. 4s. 6d.
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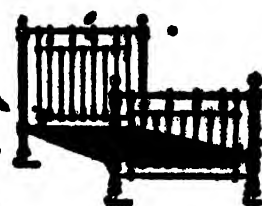
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In Vandyke Brown or
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Tinted Ware.. 6s. 9d.
In rich Enamelled
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With Patent Wire Double-Woven
Mattress, complete.

Width:
3 ft. 3 ft. 6 in. 4 ft. 4 ft. 6 in.
£2. £2 5s. £2 10s. £2 10s.

The Patent Wire-Woven Mattress
can be supplied separately, without
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prices:—

Width:
3 ft. 3 ft. 6 in. 4 ft. 4 ft. 6 in.
11s. 12s. 13s. 14s.



**THE SPANISH EASY-
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Upholstered with Hair,
and finished in the best
manner, £2 10s.
Mounting Needlework
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**VERY SUPERIOR
LIBRARY, SMOKING,
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CHAIR.**

Stuffed Hair & upholstered
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BED-ROOM SUITE.

In imitation of various woods, decorated or plain, artistic soft colourings in various subdued
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With Two Shelves,
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Back, 13 inches wide,
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**Walnut, Birch,
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OCCASIONAL
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17 in. by 17 in., 37 in.
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Enamelled and Gold
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CONTEMPLATION IS THE ONLY LASTING PLEASURE.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.



"Out of eternity this new day is born;
Into eternity at night doth return,
Behold it aforesaid no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"—Tennyson.

TO THE WISE—"Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou
livest live well" Milton

TO THE FOOLISH—A man without wisdom lives in a fool's
paradise

ADVICE TO WOULD BE SUICIDES POLITICS, &c Many
hold their lives so cheap as to commit the terrible crime of suicide
instead however of risklessly attaining that end by poison, the rope, pistol, or
knife &c. we recommend the following modes—as being more natural and
quite as effectual—Wear thin shoes on damp nights, and keep every apartment
air-tight Keep the mind in a round of unnatural excitement, by politics (to
enable you to produce election fever), trashy novels, and gambling speculations,
either on cards, racing, or stock Go to operas, minstrel concerts, theatres in all
sorts of weather, and, when steaming hot with perspiration, rush into the cold
air with your coat or shawl hanging over your arm In balls, dance till
exhausted, and then go home in your pumps through the damp streets and air
Sleep on feather beds, in the smallest and closest room in the house Eat
immoderately of hot and stimulating diet Never drink anything weaker than
strong tea, nor anything stronger than neat whisky or brandy Teach your
children early to drink strong coffee, chew or smoke tobacco Marry in a hurry,
and growl and repent for the rest of your life Never masticate food, but boil

it like a serpent Follow any exciting or unhealthy business, if money can be made at it, so that your friends may console themselves for your early
leaving never go to bed before midnight, and then with a full stomach Eat little niceties, such as pastries, unripe fruit, lunch, wine, &c,
between meals Be always in passion, either of anger or love

When acting pay no attention to the regulation of your diet, exercise, or occupation Always avoid ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Attempt no conformity
to the laws of life, but gormandise to your uttermost bent, and you will be surprised to learn of the body what—

"A frail and fickle truncheon it is,
Which like the brittle glass that measures time,
Is often broke ere half its sands are run"

What higher aim can man attain than conquest over human pain?

DON'T BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD—HEALTHY BILE—When the liver
is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes
impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation dyspepsia,
biliousness, headaches, &c ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the best remedy

**HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF
STIMULANTS**—Experience shows that mild ales, port wine, dark
wines, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandy are all very apt to
disagree, while light wines, and gin or whisky largely diluted with soda-
water, will be found the least objectionable ENO'S FRUIT SALT is
peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver It
possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost,
and places the invalid on the right track to health

**EVERYTHING BUT THE PLAINEST FOOD DISAGREES
WITH ME**

"Sir, Allow me to express to you my gratitude for the wonderful
Preventive of Sick Headache, which you have given to the world in your
FRUIT SALT For two years and a half I suffered much from such
headache, and seldom passed a week without one or more attacks Five
months ago I commenced taking your FRUIT SALT daily, and have not
had one headache during that time, whereas formerly everything but the
plainest food disagreed with me I am now almost indifferent as to diet One
quality your medicine has above others of its kind is that to it the patient
does not become a slave, and I am now finding myself able gradually to
discontinue its use I cannot thank you sufficiently for conferring on me
such a benefit, and if this letter can be used in any way, I shall be really
glad, merely begging that the initials only of my name may be published.—
I am, Sir, yours gratefully, TRUTH"

ENO'S FRUIT SALT versus BRANDY—"There were a few
attacks of mild dysentery, brought mainly on by ill-considered
devotion to brandy, or biliousness produced by the same cause: "or the
latter we used to swear by ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which is simply
invaluable"—See "Coral Lands," Vol I

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE "Reykjavik, Iceland, Oct '9
"Having come out here on business and pleasure several days ago,
and having had a very severe and protracted passage from England,
whereby the whole of us were prostrated by sea-sickness in its most severe
form, and after being here a few days, we set out to visit the Hot Springs,
and on our return hence the reaction of the sea-sickness, combined with the
change of living, began to tell upon us We were troubled with flatulency,
biliousness, nausea, and giddiness, which rendered us rather miserable, and
one of our party being provided with pills, we took several, but without
any result Strolling through the small town, one of us happened
accidentally to see a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT in the window of a
store, and we immediately went and purchased it We can assure you that
this seemed an unexpected blessing, for we knew its good qualities well
enough to know that we had a medicine which at least we could rely upon for
setting us up again We have had two doses before breakfast yesterday
and to-day, and the effect is really wonderful! All traces of headache,
biliousness, &c, have passed away, and we are in first-class spirits, and
able to appreciate and see with pleasure the wonderful vagaries of Nature
in this district "We can unhesitatingly recommend your preparation to all
who may be similarly afflicted, and trust that it may meet with a still
wider sale, as its good and excellent qualities fully entitle it.—Mr E.E.,
London"—Truth.

CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Read the following:—"In the
supreme Court of Sydney (N S W), an appeal from a decree of Sir W Manning, perpetually restraining the Defendant
(Hogg) from selling a fraudulent imitation of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and giving heavy damages to the Plaintiff, has, after a
most exhaustive trial of two days' duration, been unanimously dismissed with costs."—Sydney Morning Herald, Nov 28.

Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Without it, you have been
imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

PREPARED ONLY AT ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS,
HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., BY J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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Pure CONCENTRATED SOLUBLE COCOA



Prepared by a new and special scientific process, securing extreme solubility, and developing the finest flavour of the Cocoa.

PURE—EASILY DIGESTED—ECONOMICAL.

TESTIMONIALS.

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Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, &c. — 'I have formed a high opinion of its dietetic value. I have never tasted Cocoa that I like so well. It is especially adapted to those whose digestive organs are weak, and I strongly recommend it as a substitute for tea for young persons.'

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E. M. Sheldon, M.R.C.S. — 'It is a very elegant preparation, and about as near perfection as possible. The delicate aroma of the Cocoa is well retained. To invalids its great solubility and absence of sediment will render it very attractive.'

Alfred Crespi, M.D. — 'The Concentrated Cocoa is excellent, its flavour, solubility, and wholesomeness leave nothing to be desired. I heartily recommend it.'

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J. Wybrants Olipherts, M.D. — 'I find it the most agreeable beverage of the kind I have ever tasted, delicious both in flavour and odour, most wholesome and easy of digestion.'

Abraham Kidd, M.D. — 'I consider the quality excellent indeed I never tasted Cocoa that I liked so well and I can most strongly recommend it especially in cases where digestion is not good.'

I. Mackay, M.D. — 'I tested it practically by drinking it. I am a cocoa drinker myself daily instead of tea, and I must say your sample is the most Soluble Cocoa I have ever seen and is extremely pleasant to the taste. I have used Pur Cocoa manufactured by other firms, but I prefer yours to any of them.'

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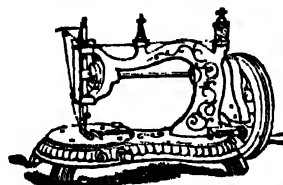
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Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza;
Cure any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat,
Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption,
Relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh,
Clear and give strength to the voice of SINGERS;
And are indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS;
Soothing and Simple, CHILDREN can use them,
As they assist expectorations and relieve Hoarseness.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH,

should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferers at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by thousands of Medicine Dealers in all parts of the world, at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue.

FLORILINE, FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.

A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Sold everywhere, by Chemists and Perfumers, at 2s. 6d. per bottle. FLORILINE TOOTH-POWDER, put up in large glass Jars, price 1s.

CARTER'S COLOGNE OIL, FOR THE HAIR.

This celebrated Preparation is partly composed of Oil, Eau de Cologne, and Cantharides, and is confidently recommended in all cases where it is not desired to change the colour of the Hair. Keeps the scalp free from Dandruff, promotes the growth of the Hair, and makes it soft, silky, and luxuriant. Being perfectly harmless, and most delicately perfumed, it is equally suitable for all ages, but is invaluable and indispensable in the Nursery. May be obtained of all Chemists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers throughout the World.

Price 1s. per Bottle, or Carriage Free on receipt of Stamps or P. Order for 1s. 3d., addressed to the Anglo-American Drug Company (Limited), 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

If your Hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the Hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the Hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Mr. NATHAN BERRY, Chemist, Walkden, writes:—"One of my customers told me the other day he had had grey hair for thirty-five years, and after using one bottle of 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER' I sold him, it was restored to and kept its natural colour." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Medicine Dealers and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle; and Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company (Limited), Farringdon-road, London.

A FATAL MISTAKE IN AMERICA.

The "Cleveland (Ohio, U.S.A.) Press" of Feb. 23, 1883, publishes an account of a fatal surgical operation which has caused a great commotion among medical men throughout the whole country. Dr. Thayer, the most eminent surgeon in Cleveland, pronouncing it scandalous. It appears that a Mrs. King had been suffering for many years with some disease of the stomach which had resisted the treatment of all the physicians in attendance. The disease commenced with a slight derangement of the digestion, with a poor appetite, followed by a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach—a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation—a sticky slime collecting about the teeth, causing a disagreeable taste, especially in the morning. This sensation

was not removed by food; on the contrary, it was increased. The eyes then became tinged with yellow, and were sunken. After a while the hands and feet became cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. There was a constant tired and languid feeling. Then followed a dreadful nervousness, with gloomy forebodings. When rising suddenly there came a dizzy feeling like vertigo. After a time the bowels became costive, so that it was difficult to procure a movement without a cathartic. Soon followed a disposition to spit up the food after eating, sometimes in a sour, fermented condition. All this derangement caused a terrible palpitation of the heart, so as to make the breathing difficult. Finally, the patient was unable to retain any food whatever, and there was constant pain.

in the abdomen. All prescribed remedies failing to give relief; a consultation was held, when it was decided that the patient had a cancer in the stomach, and, in order to save the patient's life, an operation was justifiable. Accordingly, on Feb. 22, 1883, the operation was performed by Dr. Vance, in the presence of Dr. Tuckerman, Dr. Pierrer, Dr. Arms, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Lapuer, and Dr. Halliwell, of the Police Board. The operation consisted in laying open the cavity of the abdomen and exposing the stomach, bowels, liver, and pancreas. When this had been done, an examination of the organs was made, but, to the horror and dismay of the doctors, there was no cancer to be found. The patient did not have a cancer. When too late, the medical men discovered that they had made a terrible mistake. They sewed the parts together and dressed the wound that they had made, but the poor woman sank from

exhaustion, and died in a few hours. How sad it must be for the husband of this poor woman to know that his wife died from the effects of a surgical operation that ought never to have been performed! If this woman had taken the proper remedy for dyspepsia (for this is what the disease was), she would have been living to-day. Seigel's Curative Syrup, a remedy made expressly for dyspepsia or indigestion, has restored many such cases to perfect health after all other kinds of treatment have failed. The evidence of its efficacy in curing this class of cases is too voluminous to be published here, but those who read the published evidence in favour of this dyspeptic remedy do not question its convincing nature; and the article has an extensive sale. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Venders throughout the world; and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.

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12 Table Forks ...	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
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12 Table Spoons ...	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
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Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, and Lumbago.

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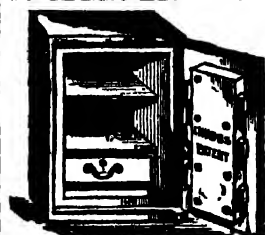
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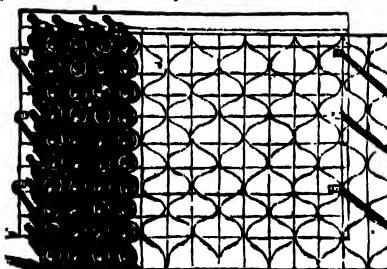
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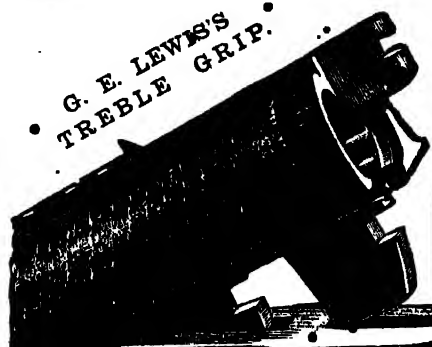
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Complekshun."*



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beautifies the complexion, eradicates freckles, sunburn, redness, etc., and renders the skin soft, fair, smooth and delicate. 2s 6d per bottle. Half bottles 1s 3d.

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whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasant fragrance to the breath. Buy no Odonto except ROWLANDS'.

JANUARY
1888.

THE COLONEL'S SABRETTACHE.

BY GEORGE MANVILLE FENN.

CHAPTER I.

"I can't help it, Barton. You know me. I've never been a man to carry on flirtations. I've stuck to my profession, and tried to master that."

"True, my dear boy."

"But now I have seen the woman I can love and do love, I can't master my feelings."

"And Lucy does love you?"

"Heaven bless her! yes. Well, I acted as an officer and a gentleman should. I went straight to Sir Murray, and told him like a man."

"Yes. What then?"

"What then? By George, sir, if I had been Tommy Atkins, brought up for drunkenness and absence without leave, he could not have abused me worse. He bullied me; he swore at me; he called me a beggarly young poverty-stricken impostor for daring to presume as I did, and ordered me back to my quarters."

"Ah well, you took the old fellow by surprise. Weather's cold. Old wounds bothered him. He was in a bad temper. Don't take any notice of it."

"Not take any notice? It's a floorer, Barton. It's all over, I'm not to see her again, and I shall exchange into a regiment going on foreign service."

"Nonsense, man. The old boy's peppery, but he's a true-hearted gentleman, and if you'll take my advice, you'll let all this pass."

"Pass? What after those insults? No, sir, I'm the wrong man."

"And Lucy?"

"Don't don't, Barton, old fellow. Have some pity on a man. Do you think I don't suffer enough? I tell you I have my orders from the old martinet to see her no more."

"And yet you've received your invitation to the ball?"

"That's Lady Ogilvie's doing. Bless her for a sweet true lady! And heaven help her for being the wife of such an old tyrant. By George! Barton, old fellow, my blood boils when I think of the way he's bullied us in the regiment time after time!"

"There isn't a smarter regiment of cavalry in the service, and H.R.H. said he was proud of us."

"Yes, yes; but it's heart-breaking work."

"Nonsense, man! You're as peppery as the Colonel. You don't know him yet as I do."

"Ah! you're his son-in-law, and have to submit to his tyranny."

"Nonsense! Helen and I make allowances for his irritation. There—come to the ball."

"Not I."

"Well, you've your invitation; you are still in the regiment, and that card, my dear Jack Lisle, lieutenant of Lancers, is tantamount to an order. If you don't come, I will have a sergeant and a file of men to arrest you. So come."

Captain Barton and Lieutenant Lisle clanked out of the latter's quarters, with spurs jingling, to mount their horses, waiting for them to go on parade, and arrived on the ground just as Sir Murray Ogilvie, the fierce-looking grey old Colonel, rode up, stern and frowning, ready to receive their salutes.

CHAPTER II.

JUST about the same time Mrs. Captain Barton entered the Colonel's quarters, where Lady Ogilvie, a pleasant, handsome elderly woman, was seated busy at work, and Lucy, her second daughter, was at a side table writing. The mother looked placid and contented, and he no wise suffering from the tyrannical old officer's harsh ways: but her graceful-looking, girlish daughter was pale, and her eyes bore unmistakable traces of tears.

"Ah, my darling," cried Lady Ogilvie, kissing her married daughter affectionately; and then, in a whisper, "Try and comfort her; she's terribly low."

Mrs. Barton pressed her mother's hand, and then kissed her sister affectionately, as Lucy rose and came forward.

"There, I'll leave you two," said Lady Ogilvie. "You didn't want anything particular, Helen?"

"Oh, no, mamma. I only came in for a chat."

Lady Ogilvie left the room as Mrs. Barton seated herself by the fire; and as soon as they were alone, the latter just exclaimed—

January 1st, Sunday.

Circumlocution.

First instituted at the commencement of the year on the formation of the Roman Calendar about B.C. 470. Louis XII. of France d. 1515. Charles II. crowned at Rome, 1639. G. A. Banger, poet, b. 1749. The Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801.

2nd, Monday.

Bank Holiday. Seignior.

Old Roman poet, d. 18; Virgil, Roman historian, d. 19. Grammatical by the Moors to Ferdinand and Isabella, 1492. General Wolfe, b. 1727.

3rd, Tuesday.

St. Genevieve, Virgin, patroness saint of the city of Paris. Marcus Tullius Cicero, b. B.C. 107. Gen. Monk d. 1709. Josiah Wedgwood d. 1782. Douglas Jerrold b. 1808.

4th, Wednesday.

Introduction of Silk Manufacture to Europe, 533. Attempted Arrest of the two members of the House of Commons by Charles I., 1642.

5th, Thursday.

Twelfth-Day Eve.

Edward the Confessor d. 1066. Catherine de Medici, d. 1589. Assassination of Louis XV., France, 1792.

6th, Friday.

Epiphany. Twelfth Day. 4 11h 45m A.M. Richard II. b. 1392. Joan d'Arc, 1412; Benjamin Franklin, 1706. Retreat of the British Forces from Kabul, 1842.

7th, Saturday.

Called St. Dunstons' Day, as the day on which labour was resumed after Christmas. Pension d. 1718. Allen Ramsey, Scotch poet, d. 1757. Robert Burns, Scotch poet, b. 1734. J. Hookham Fryer d. 1840.

January 8th, Sunday.

1st after Epiphany.

Galileo d. 1642. H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor b. 1864.

9th, Monday.

Plough Monday, rustic festival on returning from winter quarters after Christmas. Fire insurance days of grace expire. Bernard de Fontenelle, philoso. d. 1757. Caroline Herschel, astronomer, d. 1848. The Davy safety lamp first used 1816.

10th, Tuesday.

Abp. Leard beheaded 1645. Admiral Boscawen d. 1761. Linnaeus, naturalist, d. 1778. Mary Russell Mitford d. 1845. The Penny Post established 1840.

11th, Wednesday.

Hilary sittings commence. Drawing for the first lottery held in England commenced at noon. Christmas at Paris Cathedral 1609 and continued, day and night, until May 8.

12th, Thursday.

Emperor Maximilian I. d. 1510. The Duke of Alva, d. 1583 at Lisbon. John C. Lavater d. 1801 at Zurich.

13th, Friday.

Hilary, Ep. 8h 25m A.M. New Year's Day, old style. George Fox, founder of the sect of Quakers, d. 1693. Charles James Fox, statesman, b. 1748. Conventicles suppressed in France 1790. Lord Bidon d. 1884.

14th, Saturday.

Wall'd Day, celebration in All Souls College, Oxford. The Feast of the Ashes, held in commemoration of the flight into Egypt. Alexandrian Library of 700,000 books burnt by Calif Omar 640.

15th, Sunday.

2nd after Epiphany. Dr. Samuel Parr b. 1747. Thomas Craton Croker b. 1794.

16th, Monday.

Edmund Spenser, poet, d. 1596. Richard Savage, poet, b. 1697. Edward Gibbon, historian, d. 1794. Sir John Moore d. 1809.

17th, Tuesday.

St. Anthony, patron of monks, 258. 1600-1617. Royal warrant issued 1800, abolishing the services held up to this date in memory of Gunpowder Plot, Execution of Charles I. and the Restoration of Charles II.

18th, Wednesday.

St. Francis, Virgin and martyr. Festival of St. Francis's Chair, celebrated at Rome. Council, members of the Academy school of France, d. 1793. Princess of Wales, the original Village Maiden of Hampshire, "Lord of Burleigh," 1797.

19th, Thursday.

William Congreve, poet, d. 1799. James Watt, b. 1736. Isaac Harmer d. 1868. Isabella of Austria, Queen of Denmark, d. at Ghent 1526.

20th, Friday.

St. Fabian, bp. and mart. St. Anna's Eve. Sir James Ferguson, d. 1784. David Garrick d. 1779. John Howard, philanthropist, d. 1793. The meeting of the first Parliament (1295) in Westminster Hall.

21st, Saturday.

St. Anne, viz. 4th mar. 3 4h 40m A.M. Henry VII. b. at Pembroke Castle, 1493. Miles Coverdale, translator of Scriptures, d. 1538. Lord Hesketh b. 1790. Henry Hallam d. 1881. Execution of Louis XVI. 1793.

22nd, Sunday.

2nd after Epiphany. St. Vincent, martyr, 304. Lord Beauchamp d. 1841. Sir Robert Cotton 1574. Charles I. d. 1649. Lord B. 1794. The South Sea Bubble blown.

23rd, Monday.

James, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland, d. 1570. Opening of first Royal Exchange by Queen Elizabeth 1571. William Pitt, statesman, d. 1806.

24th, Tuesday.

Charles, Earl of Dorset, poet, b. 1567. The Long Parliament dissolved 1653. Frederick the Great b. 1712.

25th, Wednesday.

Deposition of Edward II. 1327. Marriage of Princess Margaret of Anjou to James IV. of Scotland 1479. Robert Burns, poet, b. 1739. James Illego b. 1773. Daniel Maclise d. 1881.

26th, Thursday.

Thomas Hood, satirist, b. 1795. Dr. Jenner d. 1826. Francis Jeffrey d. 1850.

27th, Friday.

St. John, bp. 1st century. St. John Chrysostom, 4th c. St. Anne, m. 30.

28th, Saturday.

Charles, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland, d. 1570. Henry VIII. d. 1547. Edward VI. beheaded to reign 1553. Sir Francis Drake d. 1596. Sir Isaac Newton b. 1643. Peter the Great d. 1725. W. B. Prescott, historian, d. 1896.

29th, Sunday.

Epiphany. Aurelian, emperor, d. 275. Swandenburg 1604. Thomas Paine b. 1737. George III. d. 1820.

30th, Monday.

William Chillingworth d. 1644. Walter Savage Landor, b. 1775. Lord Charles Manners d. 1841. The Execution of Charles I. at Whitehall, 1649.

31st, Tuesday.

St. Thomas d. 1220. Prince Chas. Ed. 1804. St. Andrew, apostle. Execution of George III. 1801.

"My poor dear Lu!" when her sister sank upon the carpet at her knees, and laid her fair head in her lap.

"Oh, Nelly, Nelly," she sobbed, "my heart's broken!"

"Nonsense, darling; hearts don't break."

"You don't know, dear," sobbed Lucy. "Everything went smoothly with you. Oh, how can papa be so cruel!"

"And is it so bad as that, dear? Do you really love John Lisle?"

"Do I really love him!" cried Lucy, reproachfully. "Isn't he everything that is manly, and true, and brave? And papa has treated him like—like a dog, and scolded me for being weak and foolish. As if I could help it all."

"Come, come, dear, be my brave little sister. Papa surely knows what is best for us. He has forbidden you to speak or correspond, of course?"

"There was no need," said Lucy, proudly. "I should not have written without his consent."

"And what are you going to do, dear?"

"My duty, I hope. John Lisle has written to me, and told me all. He says he can never—"

There was a pause here, for a very big sob beat the next word and got out first, while Mrs. Barton drew her sister closer to her, and kissed her.

"Never forget me, but he has resolved to exchange, and go on foreign service, and if he falls in the service of his country—oh, Nelly, Nelly, I'm a wretched, miserable girl."

Mrs. Barton caressed and fondled her weeping sister till she was more calm, and after a time they sat together talking, Lucy seeming more resigned.

"I wanted to talk to you about the ball and the dresses," said Mrs. Barton.

"Ball! dresses!" said Lucy, piteously, and with a look of reproach.

"Yes, dear. What shall you wear?"

"I shall not be at the ball," said Lucy, gravely. "I could not go now."

"Lucy! Why, John Lisle will be there."

"The more reason for me to stay away," said Lucy. "But he will not be there."

"He will, for I sent Dick to see him, and talk to him, for I anticipated his refusal."

"Even if he will, I could not meet him now, dear."

"You could, Lucy dear. You talked about doing your duty. Be brave, then; a soldier's daughter should be brave."

"I could not."

"For mamma's sake. Oh, Lucy, don't go about the house red-eyed and pale like this. Papa's wishes are our law, and you know how he loves us."

"I always thought so, dear," said Lucy, sadly.

"And you know it now, if you will only think. Is it duty to go about like this because he has opposed your wishes over this attachment, which has come upon him like a surprise. Come, bear it like a woman, and wait."

"I'll try, dear."

"Do, for mamma's sake. She has set her mind on this party. Everything has been prepared, and if you stay away on the plea of illness—"

"I do feel very ill," said Lucy, sadly.

"Then try and master it, dear, for it is mental, not bodily. Be a little woman, and show your pride."

"Pride, Nelly?"

"Yes. It is a woman's duty to suffer in silence, even as those who are dearest to us would their wounds. Come, come."

"I'll try, dear."

"That's my own, brave sister," cried Mrs. Barton, caressing the suffering girl once more. "Papa loves us both dearly; and if he sees that this is for your happiness, he will—I know he will—make up for all the pain he has caused you. And I know he likes John Lisle."

Lucy shook her head, despondently.

"But for mamma's sake you will hide all this?"

"Yes, dear," said Lucy, with a smile; and just then Lady Ogilvie came back, to chat pleasantly with her elder daughter about the dance to be given on New Year's night, and to compare notes about the invitations which had been sent.

CHAPTER III.

CYNICS who are condemned to wear evening dress always sneer at regimental uniforms, just as cynics who scorn the civilians' garb, sneer at the swallow-tail and claw-hammer dress;

but all the same, given a handsome suite of rooms brilliantly lit, abounding in flowers, and in which are gathered together a large party of young and old, with the ladies' dresses sweeping and rustling over carpet and waxen floor, he must be hard to please who does not find a mingling of smart cavalry uniforms an addition to the scene.

It is said advisedly, for there is no occasion to question the opinion of She.

The New Year's party at Colonel Sir Murray and Lady Ogilvie's was a triumph, and the rooms were just full enough to give the dancers ample room to glide here and there to the strains of the regimental band, half hidden in a mass of greenery inside the great conservatory.

The *élite*, as the reporters call it, of the town of — were there, and from the handsome old Colonel down to Cornet-Lest, whose moustache had not even threatened as yet to grow, every officer was gallant in the gayest cloth and gold the regimental tailors could produce.

But *place aux dames*. The party was to some extent in honour of Lady Ogilvie's jubilee, and every visitor was ready to declare that, with the exception of her grey hair, which, after all, only looked as if she wore powder, the noble old Colonel's lady looked almost as young as her daughters.

And yet Mrs. Captain Barton was at her best—a brilliant brunette, and Lucy, fair in her white satin, was, in spite of her pallor, the admired of all.

John Lisle, as manly and handsome an officer as ever bestrode charger, saw it with a pang, as, in obedience to his friend's wish, he was present, and saw partner after partner present himself and be accepted.

They had met early in the evening, and Sir Murray frowned as he was a witness of the encounter; but his stern old face lightened, and he gave Lady Ogilvie a satisfied nod.

"Couldn't be better," he said. "She behaved like a good, sensible girl, and as for Lisle, well, his conduct was that of a sensible fellow."

The music floated through the room, eyes brightened, cheeks grew more ruddy, and every one declared that the dance was a triumph.

"No rule without exceptions," Captain Barton said to his handsome wife. "Poor old Jack! he looks very miserable, but he is full of pluck, Nelly."

"He's a grand fellow, Dick," said Mrs. Barton—"a dear grand fellow, and I'm sorry papa was so hard. Lu's holding up bravely, but she feels it deeply."

The young people did. There were no delicious waltzes for them, as many as for decency's sake they could crowd into their programme. Only one quadrille, which was to be after supper.

But it was supper-time at last, and John Lisle was near Mrs. Barton, talking gravely about an exchange contemplated, when he started slightly, for Lady Ogilvie's voice was heard to say—

"Mr. Reynoldson, will you take in Miss Ogilvie?"

Lisle exchanged glances with Lucy's sister, and she read a question in his eyes. The question was:—

"Is this to be the man?"

For Lucy's cavalier was a good-looking wealthy gentleman of the neighbourhood, and just then he passed Lisle with his partner on his arm, looking flushed and triumphant, for it was notorious that he was an admirer of the Colonel's child.

Poor Lisle had to take in a plain elderly lady, to whom he behaved—well, as politely as could be expected under the circumstances.

The supper passed off brilliantly; there was a toast—the hostess, and a reply from the Colonel, whose eyes looked just a little moist, and whose voice quivered a little for a moment, as he talked of the partner of his long married life, his companion abroad in more than one campaign.

Then all rose to adjourn to the ball-room, for the music was beginning to invite, but the old officer cried "*Halt!*" in a voice of thunder, and there was a dead silence.

"Only a whim of mine," he said, and he took from his regimental servant's hands a tarnished old sabretache and held it ready.

"This is one I wore when I was a lieutenant," he said, "at Spbraon, and Chillianwallah, and Aljwal. It has been in the wars, now it is to do duty in peace. Lucy, my child, come and dip in the lucky bag."

It was rather a faint smile that played on Lucy's cheek, as she advanced, and taking off her glove, plunged her hand into the sabretache to take out a tiny white packet.

"Give it to me. I'll read," said the old Colonel: "Mr. Reynoldson."

Lisle, in spite of himself, bit his lip, as the packet was playfully pitched to the guest, caught and opened, to be found to contain a playful trifle, and on which there was a laugh.

The dipping went on, the Colonel read, and graceful as well as playful presents were distributed; rings and bough-holders for the ladies, pipes, cigar-cases, pouches, and the like for the gentlemen.

Then a packet came, and in rather a nervous voice, the Colonel cried out, "Lady Ogilvie."

There was a burst of applause, for it was a magnificent bracelet.

Then more presents, and among them a ring for Mrs. Captain Barten, while Lucy grew more nervous as the moments fled, and no packet came to her hand directed to Lieutenant Lisle.

There was one packet which made her colour faintly as she handed it to her father, and he read the name, opened it himself, took out a plain gold heart-shaped locket, with a single large diamond in the centre, and clasped the chain about her neck.

It was as if in a dream, during which she felt half sick, that Lucy finished her task of drawing from the lucky bag, for there were only three more trifling packets, all for gentlemen, and every one had received a gift save the lieutenant.

"Why, Lisle, old man," said the cornet, in his blundering way, "why have they left you out?"

"An accident, I suppose," said Lisle, smiling. But to himself—"A studied insult, but he shall not see that it stings."

He met the Colonel's eye soon after, as he saw the old man dancing with his own child, but Lisle did not stir a muscle.

His turn at last, and he approached Lucy, feeling that he was being watched, and that dance might have been between two people who had met for the first time. Lisle tried once to say a few words of farewell, as they glided slowly round the room, but he knew that he could not command his voice—his words, and only their eyes bade each other be of good heart, be patient, and wait.

The music ceased, and Lisle, with a sickening sense of misery, was leading Lucy to her sister's side, when, in a hoarse whisper, she said:—

"It must have been an accident that you were forgotten."

He turned to look in her face, but bit his lip, and was silent; and, just then, the Colonel came over quickly.

"Lucy," he cried, "where is my gift?"

"Your gift, papa?" she cried, and her hand went to her bosom, but the locket was no longer there.

"As I expected," said the Colonel, fiercely. "Close those doors; servants, leave the room."

His orders were obeyed, and in the midst of a wondering silence, the guests gathered in the ballroom, Lady Ogilvie, who looked alarmed, crossing to her daughter's side, while Mrs. Barton and her husband found themselves close to Lisle, who looked very stern and white, for he felt that some insult was at hand.

He was almost the centre of the group, and the silence was painful in the extreme, as the Colonel stood frowning, and with his long white moustache seeming to bristle.

"A glass of wine," he cried, hoarsely. "I'm half choked."

It was handed to him, and he tossed it off, and then, drawing himself up, he said:—

"We are all friends here, ladies and gentlemen; and I am a rough old soldier, plain-spoken, accustomed to command."

Here was a pause, and then he went on speaking as if with suppressed rage, while Lisle caught a pitying glance from Lucy's eyes, which nerved him for what was to come.

"I prepared a little surprise for you to-night, ladies and gentlemen," the Colonel continued. "Trifles were distributed as an excuse for making a present to my dear wife and child."

There was a murmur from the assembled guests.

"You saw the bracelet I gave my wife, the locket I gave my child. That locket has been stolen."

A sound like a loud hiss ran through the brilliant lighted room.

"What would you say, ladies and gentlemen, to the man who has been admitted to the inmost recesses of your domestic circle, and who in return for your confidence betrays you by no less a crime than theft?"

"Colonel Ogilvie!" cried Lisle. "This——"

"Tention!" roared the old officer; and, discipline taught, the

young lieutenant drew himself up, stiffly, and the Colonel went on.

"A guilty conscience needs no accuser," he cried, fiercely. "Listen, all of you; this man has come into my house—he, the son of a brave old comrade; and in return for my trust has cruelly robbed me of what was almost as dear to me as life. What am I to do to the man who has committed this cruel theft? I'll show you," he continued, in the midst of the terrible silence; and, clenching his hand, he took one step towards the young officer, who did not blench.

At that moment there was a faint cry, and Lucy caught her father's arm, all else seeming unable to even stir.

"Yes, John Lisle," he said, in the same fierce tone, "you are the thief, and——"

He changed his tone.

"As you have the heart, there take the empty case."

"Colonel Ogilvie!" cried Lisle.

"My dear boy!" said the old man, laying his hands upon the young man's shoulders, and his voice sounded broken and apologetic, "it was all a plan, but I couldn't put her in the sabretache."

"Papa!"

"My darling! and I thank God I shall have so true a son!"

NOTABLE OCCURRENCES AND EVENTS.

AUGUST TO DECEMBER, 1886.

AUGUST, 1886.

19. Meetg. of Parliament. Queen's Speech read, and Address in reply agreed to by the Lords.

21. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria abducted, and conveyed from his palace at Sofia to Rens in Russia.

23. The City of Ripon celebrated its thousandth anniversary.

29. Prince Alexander returned to Rostchuk, and formally received the restoration of his sovereignty in Bulgaria.

30. International Sculling-match opened on the Thames.

31. Earthquake in the United States, great damage and loss of life at Charleston.

SEPTEMBER, 1886.

1. The International Sculling-match won by William Beach of New South Wales.

— The British Association met at Birmingham.

3. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria returned to Sofia, and enthusiastically received.

7. Abdication of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. A Council of Regency appointed.

— Race between the Mayflower and Galatea for the American Cup. Won by the Mayflower.

11. Second International Yacht Race won by the Mayflower.

— Sculling race, Putney to Mortlake. Leo beat Matterson.

13. Royal National Eisteddfod inaugurated at Carnarvon.

— Volta propelled by electricity; crossed from Dover to Calais.

15. St. Leger Stakes won by the Duke of Westminster's Ormonde; St. Mirin, 2; Exmoor, 3.

— Fall of the Albert Bridge over the Lagan at Belfast. Several lives lost.

18. The Marquis of Londonderry made his State entry into Dublin as Lord Lieutenant.

— Sculling-match on the Thames for the Championship of the World, between William Beach, of Sydney, and J. Gaudaur, of St. Louis. Won by Beach.

19. Riots at Belfast. Two people killed.

20. First crop of English-grown tobacco gathered. Four varieties out of seventeen proved successful.

26. Six people killed and twenty injured out of a party of visitors who entered the quarries at Loch Fyne after the blasting of the rocks, and before the fumes had dispersed.

27. Meeting at the Mansion House to consider the formation of the Colonial and Indian Institute, in connection with the Jubilee.

29. Sir Reginald Hanson elected Lord Mayor of London.

OCTOBER, 1886.

1. Duc d'Aumale presented Chantilly to the French nation.

— Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the administration of the Metropolitan Police issued.

2. Colliery explosion at Altofts, near Wakefield, loss of 31 lives.

— London Banks commenced closing at two o'clock.

5. The Church Congress opened at Wakefield; twenty-sixth annual gathering.

11. A statue of Sister Dora (Miss Dorothy Patterson) unveiled at Wakefield.

12. The Cesarewitch Stakes won by Mr. Vyner's Stone Clink; The Cob, 2; Eurasian, 3.

13. Prince Albert Victor opened the Victoria Hospital at Burnley.

18. Meeting at Lambeth Palace to appoint a Committee in connection with the erection of a Church House as a Church of England Jubilee Memorial.

22. Fleet and business of the Inman Steamboat Company sold to the International Navigation Company for £205,000.

25. Doomsday Celebration commenced.

29. Cambridge Stakes won by Sallor Prince; St. Mirin, 2; Caston, 3.

28. Dedication of the Statue of Liberty (presented to the United States by the French nation) on Bedloe's Island, New York.

30. The Island of Moorea formally annexed by Brigadier-General Hagg, the British Political Resident at Aden.

— Gravel Pit Wood, Highgate, dedicated to the use of the public by the Lord Mayor.

NOVEMBER, 1886.

2. Reclamation by the Committee of the City Police

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK AND ANNUAL FOR 1888.

the Socialist Demonstration on Lord Mayor's Day.

4. Closure of the International Exhibition, Liverpool, 3,688,516 visitors admitted since the opening.

5. Lord Mayor's Show passed off quietly, the Socialist Demonstration proving abortive.

— A new Naval and Military Order, to be styled the Distinguished Service Order, announced by the *London Gazette*.

10. Parliament prorogued to December 6.

— The Indian and Colonial Exhibition closed; 5,650,749 persons visited the place since the opening.

— Prince Waldemar of Denmark elected by the Bulgarian Sovereign as Prince of Bulgaria. The offer declined.

11. Proclamation of the Eldested-fest to be held in London in 1887 in the Temple Garden.

19. Fire at Hampton Court Palace.

23. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenburg) delivered of a son.

25. Mr. A. J. Balfour elected rector of St. Andrew's University, defeating Sir John Lubbock by 20 votes.

— Label 'guilt' brought by Mr. Adams against his father-in-law Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Bernard Coleridge. Verdict for defendants.

28. Commencement of the Divorce Suit of Lord and Lady Colin Campbell.

30. Parliament prorogued to Jan. 13.

DECEMBER, 1886.

3. Resignation of the French Ministry under M. de Freycinet.

6. President Cleveland delivered his message to Congress.

8. Heavy Gale over United Kingdom. Loss of life.

22. The Gale unabated. Barometer in London fell to 29.32, the lowest known for 40 years.

— Opening of Guildhall School of Music on the Embankment.

10. Twenty-seven of the crew of the Southport and St. Ann's Lifeboats lost while attempting the rescue of the crew of the barque Mexico on Primley Sands.

— Formation of a new French Ministry under M. Goblet.

14. Mr. John Dillon ordered to enter into his own recognizances in £1,000, and to find two sureties in a like amount, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment, for incendiary speeches.

15. The Prince and Princess of Wales opened St. John College on the Embankment.

— Merlati completed his fast of 50 days in Paris.

16. Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. M. Harris, M.P., Mr. D. Sheehy, M.P., and Mr. W. O'Brien arrested for conspiracy while collecting rents from the tenants of Lord Clanricarde.

17. The Queen held the first investiture of the Distinguished Service Order at Windsor.

— The Plan of Campaign proclaimed an illegal conspiracy in the *Dublin Gazette*.

20. Termination of the divorce suit of Campbell v. Campbell and the Duke of Marlborough, Capt. Shaw, Dr. Bird, and General Sir W. Butler. Both petitions dismissed. The hearing lasted 18 days.

23. Resignation by Lord Randolph Churchill of the post of Chancellor of Exchequer.

21. Great Snowstorm in London and the South and West of England. Telegraph communication completely suspended.

30. Lord Hartington declined to take office under Lord Salisbury's Government, but promised to afford it hearty support.

31. Parliament further prorogued to Jan. 27.

Cross, Alfred, late of Grantham, Jan. 15

Balfour, Alexander, late of Mount Alyn, Denbighshire, Jan. 6

Oramton, Sir John Francis Twiss, Bart., Jan. 23

Stewart, William, late of Wakefield, Jan. 29

Bege, Mrs. Eliza Macfarlane, late of Edgware, M. d. 1858, Feb. 11

Oakey, John, late of Surbiton

Godken, William, late of South Norwood Park, Feb. 24

Shaw, Thomas, late of No. 8, Hyde Park-square, F. b. 28

Atell, John Harvey, late of Woodbury Hall, Cambridgeshire, March 1

Whitworth, Sir Joseph, Bart., March 12

Cowper, Henry Alexander, late of 29, Fitzwilliam place, Dublin, March 12

Farr, William Windham, late of Ford, near Chesham, March 9

Schlusser, Alexander, late of Belvedere, Wimbledon, March 23

Arkwright, Alfred, late of Wirsoworth, Derbyshire, March 24

Beaumont, Mrs. Eliza Maria, late of Kenwood Park, Sheffield, March 15

Phillimore, William, late of No. 7, Hyde Park-gardens, April 2

Rushill, Christopher, late of Hinderton, Chester, April 1

Barbour, George Freeland, late of Bousked, Perth, April 6

Kennard, Stephen Ponder, late of 17, Kensington Palace-gardens, April 12

Bothschild, Baroness Betty de, late of 10, Rue Lafitte, Paris, April 19

Snook, John, late of Belmont Castle, Hants, April 18

Andrew, Sir William Patrick, late of 29, Bryanstone-square, April 23

Lancaster, Benjamin, late of Sunnyside, Bournemouth, April 15

Meyer, Johann, late of Dresden, April 26

Eyre, Vincent Anthony, late of Lindley Hall, Lincolnshire, May 5

Hingley, Charles Bentley, late of Stanhope Park, Greenford, Middlesex, May 13

Harvey, Sir Robert Bateson, late of Langley Park, Bucks, May 17

Fraser, Mrs. Emilie, late of Raywater, May 25

Gerard, Robert Toher B., late of Garwood, Lancashire, May 25

Barnard, W., late of Friar Green, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, May 25

Morrison, Mrs. Mary Ann, late of Basildon, Berks, June 1

Davidson, William, late of Torquay, June 1

Alexander, William Dollin, late of Tunbridge Wells, June 15

Cusar, William Hannay, Arbroath, June 4

De Gex, Sir John Peter, Q.C., late of 20, Hyde Park-square, June 20

Cousins, Samuel, late of 24, Camden-square, June 20

Erle-Drax, John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge, late of Holnest Park, Dorsetshire, June 27

Rigg, Jonathan, late of Wrotham Hill Park, Kent, June 24

Purves, Charles Hyde Home, late of Purveshall, Berwickshire, June 17

Crofield, George, late of 109, Lancaster-gate, July 4

Henderson, Charles Paton, late of 77, Lancaster-gate, June 13

Currie, the Rev. Maynard Woodhouse, late of the Rectory, Hingham, Norfolk, July 12

Geaves, J. B., late of Hatfield House, Twickenham

Burgoyne, J. C., late of 116, Harley-street, July 15

Swift, John, late of Eastbourne, July 21

Gurney, John, late of Sprowston Hall, Norfolk, July 23

Barnett, John, late of Beckenham, July 26

Marshall, G. Hibbert, late of Patrington, Yorkshire, July 6

Watson, Thomas, late of Horse Carrs, Rochdale, July 14

Cass, Charles, late of 23, Lowndes-street, Aug. 22

Fanning, W., late of Boarden, Oxford, Aug. 4

Pearson, John, late of Golborne Park, Newton-le-Willows, Aug. 17

Winchester, the Most Hon. the Marquis of, Aug. 27

Stewart, John, late of Cleveland Row, St. James, Aug. 9

Lygon, the Right Hon. William, Earl of Longford, Aug. 11

PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED LEAVING FORTUNES OF £100,000 AND UPWARDS.

(From the "Illustrated London News," Weekly Report of Wills and Bequests.)

1886.	£
Hedley, George, late of Burnhope-side, Durham, Aug. 27	127,000
Little, James, late of Freemont, West Derby, near Liverpool, Sept. 1	225,000
Ferguson, William, late of Elm Bank, Hornsey-lane, Sept. 17	180,000
Ollivant, Elizabeth, Miss, late of Symenstope Hall, near Burnley, Lancashire, Sept. 29	140,000
Knowles, Kate, late of the Warrington-crescent, Malda Hill, West, Oct. 2	247,000
Firbank, Joseph, late of St. Julian's, Newport, Monmouthshire, Oct. 15	208,000
Cheape, George Clerk, late of Strathgrym and Wellfield, Oct. 12	308,000
Savory, Albert, late of Kirkham Hall, Kirkham Abbey, Yorkshire, Oct. 22	114,000
Berners, John, late of Woolverstone Park, Suffolk, Nov. 1	232,000
Kelt, John, Sir, J.P., D.L., M.P., late of Tedworth House, Hants, Nov. 9	408,000
Forster, John, late of Malverieys, East Woodway, Southampton, Nov. 4	147,000
Rodewald, Frederick, late of Fedheim, Wimbledon Common, Nov. 5	137,000
Don, William Gilbert, of Rothsay-terrace, Edinburgh, Nov. 3	104,000
Langton, Rev. Charles, late of Mastwood, Bournemouth, Hants, Nov. 10	103,000
Dupre, Caledon George, late of Wilton Park, Buckingham	338,000
Boddington, Harry, late of the Cove, Silverdale, Lancashire, Nov. 11	146,000
Mann, Thomas, late of Roseneath House, Winchmore Hill, and the Albion Brewery, Mile End, Nov. 25	410,000
Heathcote, William, late of Moorcroft House, Hillingdon, Dec. 1	101,000
Waylor-Leyland, Col. Tom, J.P., late of Nantelwyd, Dec. 3	241,000
Hannator, Thomas Charles, late of Dartmoor, Dec. 11	124,000
Brown, George Henry, late of No. 8, White Rock, Hastings, Dec. 11	135,000
Robinson, George, late of No. 11, St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner, Dec. 21	126,000
Rose, Alderman Thomas, late of 14, Bank-street, Manchester, Dec. 20	191,000
Laverton, Abraham, late of Farleigh Castle, Hungerford, Somersetshire, Dec. 8	617,000

1887.

Coops, Octavius Edward, late of Rochefits, near Brentwood, Jan. 1	542,800
Schiffel, Stephen Peter, late of Park Point, Higher Broughton, Jan. 13	228,000

FIRES IN THEATRES.

The following is the list of the Parisian theatres destroyed by fire since 1783, in the order in which they were burnt down:—The Opera, 1783 and 1718; Délassement-Comique, 1781; Théâtre-Lazarus, 1788; Le Cirque, 1798; Théâtre-Français, 1799; Théâtre-Français, 1818; Cirque-Olympique, 1826; Gaîté, 1837; Théâtre-Italien, 1837; Vaudeville, 1838; Diorama, 1839; Théâtre des Nouveautés, 1846; Théâtre de Belleville, 1848; Hippodrome, 1860; Porte-Martin, 1871; Opéra, 1873; Opéra Comique, 1874. In the provinces the chief disasters of the kind were the destruction of theatres at Bordeaux in 1855; at Angers, 1865; at Brest, 1866; and Lyons, 1880. In other countries we may recall the following:—Destruction of the Amsterdam Theatre, 1772; Glasgow, 1780; Haymarket, London, 1784; Saragossa, 1788; Manchester, 1789; Falmouth, 1792; Amphitheatre at London, 1794, 1830, 1841; Colombian Museum in America, 1803 and 1808; Surrey, London, 1808; Covent Garden, 1808; Drury Lane, 1808; Saint-Charles at Naples, 1816; Munich, 1823; Lyceum, London, 1831; Grand Theatre, Berlin, 1843; Quebec, 1844; Garrick, 1846; Grand Ducal at Baden, 1847; Park, New York, 1848; Olympic, 1849; Adelphi, Edinburgh, 1853; Covent Garden and Pavilion, London, 1856; Namur, 1860. In 1863 the Grand Theatre at Boston; the theatres at Plymouth, Glasgow (second time); Quai François-Josef, Vienna; Albani, Rome; and the in Barcelona were burnt down. In 1865, the Surrey Gardens Theatre, London; the Edinburgh Theatre; the Surrey, Sheffield; Park, Stockholm; Mondini, Verona; and Theatre Royal, Breslau. In 1866, the Cincinnati Opera House; Imperial Theatre, Constantinople; Standard, London; Grand Theatre, New Orleans. In 1867, the Nassau Theatre (third time); Bowery and Winter Garden, New York; Varieties, Philadelphia; Her Majesty's, London; Grand Theatre, San Francisco. In 1868 the Nota Theatre, Turin; Butler, New York; Trevin, Venice. In 1869, Glasgow, Hull, and Cologne Theatres. More recently still occurred the lamentable disaster at the Brooklyn Theatre, when over 200 victims perished, and that at Regent, when there was also loss of human life. To this list must now be added the disastrous fire at the Exeter Theatre, the details of which are fresh in the public mind.

FEBRUARY.
1888.

February 1st, Wednesday.

St. Bridget, patroness of Ireland, 524.
Lord Chief Justice Coke b. 1582-2. John
Philip Kemble, actor, b. 1757. The Bell
Rock Lighthouse first lighted 1811.

2nd, Thursday.

Purification of V. Mary, Candelmas,
Candelaria, mass sent at 8 a.m. Dr. Bor-
lase, the Cornish antiquary, b. 1800. Pope
Clement XIII. d. 1769.

3rd, Friday.

St. Blasius, Bishop and Martyr.
Sveyn, King of Denmark, 1014. John
of Gaunt d. 1399. Surrender of Humo
Castle to Cromwell's army 1651. Beau
Nash d. 1761. Spanish Inquisition abo-
lished 1812.

4th, Saturday.

Lucius Septimius Severus, Emperor of
Rome, d. at York 211. Rogers, first
Marine martyr, died at Sandhead 1685.
First Fair on the Thames 1814.

5th, Sunday.

St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr, 351.
Discovery of Plagues, 1757. Sir Robert
Peel, statesman, b. 1788. Lewis Galvani,
discoverer of galvanism, d. at Bologna,
1790. General Paoli, Corsican patriot, d.
1807.

6th, Monday.

St. Dorothy, Virgin and Martyr, 304.
Queen Anne b. 1665. Charles II. d. at
Whitehall 1685. Joseph Priestley, che-
mist and electrician, d. 1804.

7th, Tuesday.

Charles Dickens, novelist, b. 1812. Mrs.
Radcliffe, novelist, d. 1752. Henry Noel,
poet, d. 1528.

8th, Wednesday.

Half-Quarter Day.
Queen Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded at
Fotheringhay, 1587. Aaron Hill, poet, d.
1769.

9th, Thursday.

Bishop Hooper b. at Gloucester
1550. David Rizzio m. 1561. Lord
Darnley murdered 1567. Lord Mayo as-
sassinated 1872.

10th, Friday.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadly b. 1700. James
Smith ("Rejected Addresses") b. 1770.
Rev. Dr. Henry H. Milman, historian, b.
1791. Queen Victoria married, 1840.

11th, Saturday.

11h 53m P.M.
New Testament burnt at St. Paul's
Cross, 1535. William Shennan, poet, d.
1763. Massey Napier, editor of the "En-
cyclopædia Britannica," d. 1847.

12th, Sunday.

Quinquagesima.
Lady Jane Grey beheaded 1558. Assassina-
tion of Mr. Thynne in Pall Mall 1691-2.
Elihu de Crillon, French romanticist, b.
1767. Sir Astley Cooper, surgeon, d. 1841.

13th, Monday.

Catherine Howard beheaded 1542. Bon-
venuto Cellini, Florentine sculptor, d.
1570. Bill of Rights passed 1689. Charles
Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord, diplo-
mat, b. 1754. Duke de Berri assassinated
1820.

14th, Tuesday.

Shrove Tuesday.
St. Valentine. Old Candelmas Day.
Richard II. murdered 1399. Captain
Cook killed at Owhyhee 1779. Sir William
Blackstone, author of the "Commentaries
on the Laws of England," d. 1780.

15th, Wednesday.

Ash Wednesday. First ice of Lent.
Bachelors, astronomer, b. 1711. Piazzi 1804.
Louis XV. of France b. 1710. John ad-
ley, inventor of the sextant, d. 1784. Car-
dinal Wiseman d. 1878.

16th, Thursday.

Coligny b. 1516. Baron Trenck b. 1735.
Dr. Richard Ross, virtuoso, d. 1784. Dr.
Kane, the Arctic explorer, d. 1857.

17th, Friday.

Michael Angelo, painter, sculptor, ar-
chitect, and engineer, d. 1564. Moliere
d. 1673. John Fielden, singer and com-
poser, d. 1859. Explosion in the Winter
Palace, St. Petersburg, 1881.

18th, Saturday.

George Duke of Gloucester murdered
1593. Martin Luther, b. 1483. Balzac d.
1854. Charles Lamb b. 1775.

A CASHMERE ADVENTURE.

By "LIEUT.-COLONEL ANDREW J. MACPHERSON."

"Story! God bless you! I have none to tell, sir."—*Geo. Canning.*

If you could have peeped into the coffee-room of "The Rag" on a certain drizzling afternoon in the month of February, 18— (a red-letter day at Aldershot), you would have seen it full of the flower of our Army, with just a sufficient seasoning of veterans, to take the edge off the spring-tide of animal life, and to give a neutral tone to the vivid predominance of dash and animation.

At a table just inside, and to the left of the door, sat four men, who had apparently finished lunch, and were in that happy frame of mind which bodily wants amply attended to induce.

One was a bronzed greybeard—he evidently had seen service in other lands; the others were of the rising generation, stamped unmistakably with the well-defined professional Hall-mark. Their bearing indicated a loyal deference towards the senior in age and standing, to whom, light-hearted and sociable, though old in years, one might justly apply the French proverb, "On a l'âge de son cœur."

Chatting on everlasting shop and the current topics of the day, the conversation had begun to flag, when—

"Did you ever hear, you other fellows," said Stewart, the youngest of the party, "of the Colonel's scarecrow; a something he met with on his travels in Cashmere?"

"Pray do tell us the story, Colonel."

"Story! God bless you! I have none to tell; but let us adjourn to the smoking-room, and perhaps I may divulge what certainly at the time gave me a start, though not naturally nervous; even now the bare recollection gives me a qualm that needs an S. and B.; so come along, my boys, for a pipe and a retrospection."

The brethren-in-arms were soon seated in a snug corner of that snugget of all smoking-rooms, around a small table. The Colonel received his mixture at the hands of the attentive waiter, and having filled and lighted his pipe, was soon enveloped in clouds and lost in thought, while his companions, following his example, were silently smoking in eager, new-born anticipation of the promised incident in the life of the Colonel, who, having sufficiently chewed the cud, broke the silence—

"What I am about to recount may pass away the time; you alone are to blame for exciting my garrulity, and must bear the consequences."

"Drive away, Colonel, please; we are all at attention."

"In the spring of 1856, before the great mutiny had transformed India, our regiment was quartered at Peshawur, a far-away station near the Khyber Pass, the hottest of all Indian stations in the hot weather. I had been some time in the service, and for a quiet man was fairly popular with my comrades, some of whom distinguished themselves so gallantly in the trying time which followed.

"About the middle of April, when the heat was just beginning to make itself felt, I was fortunate enough to get sixty days' privilege leave, which I determined to spend in Cashmere. If any of you fellows have been there, you will know what an earthly paradise it is; if you have not, I fear I can do but scant justice to its countless beauties. It being my first visit, I took counsel as to kit, etc., with old stagers, one of whom, I well remember, strove to impress upon me the absolute necessity of imbibing a strong dose of Buxhaw's brandy, to take the tremor out of any limbs ere making a venture to cross the river on the 'Jhila' (a dangling bridge of ropes) stretched at some height over the roaring, whirling torrent, requiring no ordinary amount of steadiness and nerve to traverse. My mentor, poor fellow! has long since taken the quiver out of his own legs for ever; may he rest in peace."

Here the Colonel meditatively shook the ashes out of his pipe, loaded, and lit again.

"Pardon, gentlemen; I was thinking of an old comrade; there are but few of us now left of a once jovial band. War, climate, and Anno Domini have been unusually busy, and most of my restless companions of yore are now asleep; their names appear no longer on the earthly muster-roll.

"Waiter! yes, another if you please?"

"One morning, a few days before that of my departure, I was taking my accustomed ride after morning parade, and while cantering in the neighbourhood of the Peach Gardens, heard a sharp, loud cry for help. Urging my horse forward to a full gallop, I made for the spot

19th, Sunday.

1st in Lent. Ember Week.
Henry Frith b. W. Jos. b. 1591. Ber-
nard Barton, poet, d. 1846. Sir William
Napier, military historian, d. 1860.

20th, Monday.

11h 53m A.M.
St. Mildred.
Voltaire b. 1694. David Garrick b. 1710.
Andrew Holier, Tyrolean patriot, shot by
the French 1810. Joseph Hume, states-
man, d. 1855.

21st, Tuesday.

James B. of Scotland murdered 1487.
Rev. Robert Hall, Baptist preacher, d.
1831. Charles Rossi, R.A., sculptor, d.
1869.

22nd, Wednesday.

Ember Day.
George Washington, first President of
the United States, b. 1732. Rev. Sydney
Smith, wit and litterateur, d. 1845.

23rd, Thursday.

Samuel Pepys, diarist, b. 1633. Sir
Joshua Reynolds, painter, d. 1792. Carlo
Marx, conspiracy 1830. Joanna Baillie,
poet and dramatist, d. 1851.

24th, Friday.

Ember Day.
St. Matthias, apostle.
George Frederick Handel, musical
composer, b. 1685. Lord Clive b. 1729.
John Keats, poet, d. 1821. Thomas Coutts,
banker, d. 1823.

25th, Saturday.

Ember Day.
William Lilly, grammarian, d. 1683.
Count Wallenstein, commander, assassi-
nated 1630. Frederick I. of Prussia b.
1712. Sir Christopher Wren, Architect, d.
1723. Battle of Praga, 1831.

26th, Sunday.

2nd in Lent.
Victor Hugo b. 1802. J. P. Kemble,
actor, d. 1859. Dr. William Kitchener d.
1827.

27th, Monday.

11h 53m A.M.
John Evelyn, diarist, d. 1706. James
Robinson Planche b. 1798. Lord William
George Frederick Bentinck b. 1802.
Henry W. Longfellow b. 1807. Corn Laws
repealed 1846. Italian Mutiny, 1848.
Battle of Marjuba Hill 1881.

28th, Tuesday.

Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, mur-
dered 1447. Michael de Montaigne, com-
bat, b. 1584. Dr. Daniel Solander, natura-
list, b. 1766. Lamartine d. 1869.

29th, Wednesday.

Edward Cave, editor, b. 1684. Giose-
chino Rossini b. 1792. John Landseer,
engraver, d. 1865.

whence the sounds came, where I saw a group of desperadoes struggling together, in the midst of whom, a captive or hostage, was a beautiful young native girl of about sixteen years, plainly dressed in the simple costume of her country, but from whom the struggles of the moment had torn the veil which always hides the loveliness of the high-caste native woman from alien eyes. I never knew how the quarrel began, or what was the object of the strife; I only know that I dashed forward into the midst of the group, firing the revolver, which happily I had with me, with perhaps more energy than precision, and that in less than a minute, the men had decamped, leaving me like a genuine old-world knight, the successful champion of beauty in distress. A difficulty, however, was now before me. The beautiful creature who had so suddenly and unexpectedly fallen upon my hands could not speak a word of English, and I was equally ignorant of her dialect. The embarrassment of the moment was extreme, and I could not but reflect that it was sometimes far easier to secure a prize than to dispose of it afterwards. A sudden thought came to my rescue. I remembered that almost within sight of that very spot was the home of a worthy German missionary, with whom I had scraped acquaintance through a mutual fondness for the game of chess. To despatch a camp-follower who had been attracted by the sound of the shots for my old friend was but the work of a moment, and, thank heaven, to bring him upon the scene was but the work of another. The worthy missionary had no difficulty in making my fair prize understand him, and when she looked up as he questioned her I thought I had never seen a more beautiful face or a more fascinating expression. I was a young man then, you know, as young and almost as foolish as some of you are, and I am afraid I must confess that my captive had enslaved me. The girl, whose name was Motee, was easily induced to accompany us to the missionary's house, where she was placed under the care of his wife, until inquiries could be made concerning her; and I returned to my quarters. It wanted now but ten days to the time of my departure, and speaking at this distance of date I should not like to say whether it was from my interest in the beautiful girl I had rescued or from my desire to finish a chess tournament, which I had begun with the old missionary, that I found myself spending the greater part of these days at his house. I only know that I went down each time to conclude the chess match, and that to this day it remains unfinished. I saw very little of Motee alone; my old friend was too wise and good not to view with some anxiety the possibility of my taking a step which I might have occasion to rue for the rest of my life, to have any compunction in playing gooseberry, on all occasions, and it was not until the night before my departure that I gained a few moments with her by herself. We had neither of us made much progress in the other's language, but eyes can speak in any tongue, and sighs need no interpreter. All I need say of this is that we exchanged keepsakes, and that I rivetted on my wrist the slender gold bangle which had hitherto adorned her faultless arm, clasping upon it (she nothing loth) a massive similar ornament.

"All preparations had been duly made for my departure. The servants had been sent on some days before, and I started as early as possible on the morning of the first day of my leave, speedily reaching Abbotabad, where I found myself in a delightfully cool climate, in the middle of the Hills, quite European in scenery, with refreshing green grass under foot, and around large timber and diversified flowering shrubs in clumps and coppices.

"I had for travelling partner my favourite subaltern, young S—, one of the cheeriest of chums, and I am thankful that he still remains to join me occasionally in a smoke, and a chat on 'ould lang syne."

"We were soon over the pass and into Cashmere, proceeding by a mule track, running along the course of the river, here a broad mountain torrent, rushing and thundering through the narrow gorge which forms the pass, the line of road on the right bank of the stream falling and rising in steep gradients along the hill side, plentifully strewn with rocks and boulders, and skirted in many places by a steep, giddy precipice. We found black partridge and chikore in abundance; my chum, a keen sportsman and good shot, often contributed to the pot a welcome addition to our ordinary numble fare. Occasionally we fell in with a troop of monkeys, leaping from branch to branch, also apparently travelling. Proceeding onwards, the river gradually grows narrower, falling in a roar, and tumbles over its steep, rocky bed, in splashing cataracts, constantly

being fed by tributary rivulets, cascading from the adjacent hills, clad with feathery fir trees, right away down to the water's edge. Oh! the fragrant aromatic perfume of those pines, so grateful, so delicious to the wanderer from the arid plains below. Many of the gorges are extremely beautiful. The mountains white topped with snow, the river with foam—all was novel and exhilarating. Charming was the rest at eventide, drinking in scenes of quiet beauty in some picturesque spot, handy for pitching a small hill tent, and sharp was the appetite for whatever sort or condition of provender our cook had ready—and how wonderfully do these natives manage to supply a dinner in the most unpromising of situations, with but some 'chatties' (earthen pots) and a cleverly-contrived fireplace made of a few sods and stones."

"Couldn't you see the picturesque, Colonel," saucily chirped young Stewart, "and get on to the denouement?"

"Choop!" (Agllice, Silence) muttered the veteran.

"One memorable hot day while tramping towards a halting-place called 'Ginglee,' wearied by a long march and the steep ascent, I felt almost overcome by thirst: my lips were sore, parched, and cracked, and I could find no water. Jogging longingly onwards, at last the gentle murmur of a ripple reached me, and I saw a little wooded dell, through which the welcome stream was gurgling. I darted on a few paces, entered, and flung myself on my knees to drink. While thus engaged, I heard the voice of my sub. from behind calling me in an excited tone. My first thought was of some wild beast, and I hesitated to stir.

"For God's sake, look up!" this time shouted S—, 'come here, quick! quick!'

"I backed out from my stooping position, fortunately without rising to my full height; and well for me was it that I did not extend myself, for just above me, in startling proximity, its feet almost touching my cap (a collision with the thing might have toppled it down upon me, in a sudden ghastly embrace) shrivelled, drained, and black, all but mummied by sun and wind, a corpse hung by the neck from a branch, one hand seeming to point a finger in fearful significance to where I had just knelt.

"Oh! but it was a gruesome sight! 'a thing to shudder at, not to see.' The tattered, loose garments, disclosing the torn, withered flesh, from which the foul carrion birds had just been scared, leaving their hideous banquet in raggy strips; the grinning skull, still swathed with a ragged turban; the empty sockets, the dropped jaw, the loathsome body, of which the sudden sight and the thought of where I had been drinking, gave me a creeping shudder all over, and a faint, sickening sensation. Need I say Exshaw was called in?

"It was, as I afterwards discovered, the corpse of an assassin—a servant who had throttled his master, a native travelling merchant from the Panjab, during his mid-day siesta in this peaceful dell; he was hanged there by order of the Maharajah, over the very spot where the murder had been committed, and left to rot. A veritable scarecrow, gentlemen!"

"Evidently did not scare away the buzzards; though you did, Colonel," stammered forth young Irrepressible.

"And had you no curiosity to inquire into the circumstances of the murder, Colonel?"

"I was most curious indeed as to all that concerned my decomposed friend, and through the agency of my faithful Sikh servant, Goormuck Singh, gleaned what follows, which I will endeavour to narrate as it was told me.

"Here was the prettiest damsel among the floating population of the Cashmere lake, her rosy mouth showing pearly teeth; her tiny hands and feet a sculptor might envy to model; her litho and slender figure, which the loose, dirty cotton robe she wore could not wholly conceal, on her head a faded scarlet skull-cap; her hair, plain on the temples and knotted behind, with a gleam of chestnut through its darkness, was usually decked with a spray of jasmine. Her splendid eyes had a cruel, feline expression, totally wanting in that dog-like, truthful softness so characteristic of Eastern orbs. Her heart, such as she had, was given to Aziz, a comely young boatman. She was, moreover, as avaricious as a Cashmere could be, and tired of her dull work on the Wular lake, gathering the water-net, or assisting in propelling the boat.

"The old merchant, who was rich and amorous, thought that, fittingly attired, she would make a charming addition to his already well-stocked serana. A bargain was speedily concluded with her impecunious, indifferent parents, and the purchased girl started with her lord and master on his return journey to the Panjab.

"But Hera had no desire to quit her beloved valley—to dwell among strangers, in a foreign land, with a man whom she utterly loathed; so she contrived on the road to seduce the young servant, and to win him over by her beauty and promises to consent to murder the old man, and share with her the money they rightly supposed he carried about him.

"Lalloo, a treacherous, mild Hindoo, had not sufficient pluck to attack the stalwart Punjabee openly, who was strong and very vigorous for his years, well armed, wary, and especially watchful at night. Thus craft was necessary to accomplish the object. While resting in the dell described, after a plentiful repast, the young girl lovingly brought him his hubble-bubble (a kind of small hookah). She was, however, careful stealthily to moisten the fragrant tobacco with the juice of a narcotic plant, the properties of which she was well acquainted with.

"Hera, light of my eyes," murmured the drowsy merchant, over whom the benumbing effect of the soporific fumes he was inhaling was fast creeping, "I feel strangely wearied, and my thoughts wander."

"The sun was hot," she replied, "and the road long to-day. Let my lord yield to the balmy influence of rest in the cool air, with his faithful slaves to watch over him. Hera shall fan her master's heated brow and sing him the slumber song he loves."

"At once the monotonous chant stole on his ear, while she waved her graceful arms over his head, which speedily dropped in heavy sleep.

"Now, Lalloo," hoarsely whispered Hera, "be alive; off with your kummerbund, and twist it round his throat—he can't hurt you."

"Two of three turns of the muslin round the victim's neck, a combined and steady pull together, a struggle, a muffled cry, and all was over.

"On stripping the dead body, a belt was found, well stuffed with gold mohurs. Over the division of the spoil the greedy partners in guilt quarrelled, and the girl, seriously alarmed at the savage menaces of the now excited murderer, fearing for her own life, fled like a young antelope by a zig-zag she knew of, and on reaching the near hamlet, informed the headman of what had just occurred. The village watchman secured the murderer ere he could escape from the scene of his crime. What befell him you know."

"And what happened to the girl?" inquired Stewart.

"You shall learn."

"Soon after I had arrived at Serinuggur, I went one day with a friend who was in the Civil Service, to see the shawls in Hadji's 'dookan,' where, while discussing the usual refreshments, consisting of Russian tea, cakes, and sweetmeats, I recounted the adventure I had met with on my journey, which my friend interpreted for the benefit of Hadji. It was from this man that I heard a little of the fate of the murderess, which you may well believe I listened to with all the anxiety of interest incident to its being interpreted to me a little at a time. He told us that having betrayed the man she had incited to the crime, she found the place too hot for her, and that she had finally escaped to British territory, where she was known to have adopted the name of Moter."

"Whether or not it was the stuffy smell of the stock-in-trade, or the heat of the close room, or the exciting events of the past days that affected me, it would be useless to surmise; I suddenly fainted. When I came to myself I was bathed in perspiration and perfumes, and being fanned by Hadji with a hand punkah. Excusing myself by saying I was subject to sudden fainting fits, I got to my bungalow as quickly as possible. In a few days after, feeling very downhearted, I bade farewell to the Happy Vale of Cashmere, and returned to Peshawur, when I found that my Moter had escaped from the good old missionary's house within a few days of my departure, carrying with her every valuable on which she could lay her hands."

"Now, as the weather has cleared, do you boys be off to the Park, and I'll away to the library, and dose over the fire, perchance to see faces in the coals, and feel happy, for my reminiscences are not all sad."

The boys walked for some distance from the club in silence; at length Stewart exclaimed—

"Did you fellows notice, when a spark from the dead old Colonel's pipe fell upon the back of his hand, and he was rubbing his wrist, the glimmer of a gold bangle hidden under his sleeve? I would just like to know if the old man wears that, as some of those Indian fellows do, in memory of a love in days of yore."

NOTABLE OCCURRENCES AND EVENTS.

JANUARY TO JUNE, 1887.

JANUARY, 1887.

3. Mr. Goschen accepted office under Lord Salisbury as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

4. More than 20 persons burned to death in a railway accident in America.

5. Lord Northbrook and the Marquis of Lansdowne refused offers to join the Ministry.

6. Mr. W. H. Smith became First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons, Mr. E. Stanhope taking his place as Secretary for War.

7. The evidence of Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Sir B. Butler, charging Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, and others with unlawful conspiracy in connection with the "Plan of Campaign," taken at Dublin.

—The Bulgarian Regents addressed a circular to the Powers, asking that the wishes of the nation with regard to the appointment of a ruler should be considered.

10. Sir Henry Holland appointed Colonial Secretary in the place of Mr. Stanhope.

—British troops commenced to leave Egypt.

11. Designation of Lord Chief Justice May (of Ireland).

—Important speeches in the Reichstag on the German Army Bill by Count von Moltke and Prince Bismarck.

—Committee for trial of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Crilly, and Sheehy for unlawful conspiracy in connection with the "Plan of Campaign."

12. President Cleveland requested by Senate to negotiate with the Government of Nicaragua for the construction of a Central American Ship Canal.

—Meetings at St. James's Palace and Mansion House to establish an Imperial Institute as a Jubilee memorial.

—Mr. E. Macnaghten, Q.C., M.P., appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in succession to Lord Blackburn.

13. Mr. H. M. Stanley presented with the Freedom of the City of London.

—Victims at Glenbeigh, County Kerry.

14. Defeat of the German Government on the Army Bill and dissolution of Reichstag by Imperial proclamation.

—Privy Council at Osborne. Seals of office taken over by Mr. Goschen and other Ministers.

18. Funeral of Lord Eldonleigh at Upton Pynes, Devon.

—Sir W. Hart Dyke appointed Vice-President of the Council.

—Seventeen persons killed in a panic at the Hebrew Dramatic Club, Spitalfields.

19. The Chancellor of the Exchequer received an important communication from the Metropolitan Board of Works on the Coal and Wine Dues.

20. Sinking of the emigrant ship Kapunda by collision with the Ada Nelson. Loss of 248 lives.

—Sir Michael Morris appointed Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

24. Bill passed by the United States Senate authorising retaliatory measures against Canada in connection with the fisheries question.

25. Completion of Evacuation of Tananarive by the French.

26. Prohibition by the Emperor of the export of horses from Germany.

—Liverpool (Exchange Division) Election—Neville (G), 3,217; Goschen (U), 3,210.

27. Parliament assembled.

—Statement in Parliament by Lord E. Churchill with reference to his resignation.

28. Unveiling of Memorial to Professor Fawcett in Westminster Abbey.

FEBRUARY, 1887.

2. Sir W. Hart-Dyke returned unopposed for Kent (Dartford Division) on his acceptance of office as Vice-President of Council.

—Opening of Fisheries Conference at Fishmongers' Hall.

3. Rumours of war between France and Germany, and consequent panic on Stock Exchange and Continental Bourses.

—South Donegal Election—M'Neill (P), 4,604; Munster (C), 933.

4. Deputations from Fisheries Conference to Lord Stanley, and on the subject of State-aided Emigration to Lord Salisbury.

7. Amendment to the Address by Mr. Parnell in favour of such reform in the law and system of government in Ireland as would satisfy the Irish people.

—Bubear beat Peckins on the Tyne for the Sculling Championship of England.

—Mr. E. Kennedy returned unopposed for South Shropshire.

8. Resignation of Italian Ministry.

—Extraordinary Credit for 86,000,000 francs for new armaments voted by French Chamber.

—Prohibition of Socialist torchlight procession. Meeting at Blackwell Green and subsequent rioting.

9. Return of Mr. Goschen (U) for St. George's (Hanover Square), 5,702; Mr. Haysman (G), 1,546.

10. Trial of the 110-ton gun at Woolwich.

11. Defeat of Mr. Parnell's Amendment to the Address by 322 to 246.

14. Great fire at Draper's Wharf, Battersea.

15. Gazette contained a Royal Warrant instituting the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and adding a new class.

16. Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee throughout India; 25,000 prisoners released.

—Lord Onslow appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the place of Lord Dunraven, resigned.

17. The Address carried in the House of Commons, after two applications of the Closure and several divisions.

21. Debate commenced in the Commons on the Closure.

23. 1,500 lives lost by earthquake in the Riviera.

24. Failure of the jury to agree in the prosecution of Mr. Dillon and others for conspiracy in promoting the "Plan of Campaign."

25. Treaty maintaining a strictly defensive alliance signed between Italy, Germany, and Austria.

—A Women's Liberal Federation formed in opposition to the Primrose League.

MARCH, 1887.

1. The attention of the House of Commons called to the alleged corrupt expenditure of public money on the part of the Corporation of the City of London, by Mr. Howell.

—Native rising in Mozambique against the Portuguese.

—Revolt at Ruzhuk.

3. Opening of the New German Reichstag.

4. Defeat by 177 to 130 of Mr. Whitbread's amendment to expunge the intervention of the Speaker from the Closure rule.

6. Execution of Bulgarian insurgents at Ruzhuk.

7. Defeat of Motion to reduce the Diplomatic Vote by the cost of Sir H. D. Wolff's mission.

8. Dismissal of Mr. Young Terry, one of the principal draughtsmen at Chatham Dockyard, for divulging information to foreign Governments.

9. Presentation to Mr. Schnadhorst of £10,000 in recognition of his services to the Liberal party.

10. Bookmakers' stands suppressed on Ascot racecourse.

11. German Army Bill passed the Reichstag.

— Earthquake shocks along the Riviera.

— Execution of fourteen non-commissioned officers at Rustchuk for revolt.

13. Arrest in St. Petersburg of several persons possessing explosives on the Czar's route to the anniversary, service of the late Emperor.

14. Railway accident in America; thirty-nine lives lost.

— Opening by the Prince and Princess of Wales of Alexandra House for the accommodation of lady students at South Kensington.

15. Heavy snowfall in London.

18. Adjournment of the House of Commons moved by Mr. Dillon to call attention to the arrest of Father Keller, parish priest of Youghal, under a warrant issued by the Judge of the Dublin Bankruptcy Court. Violent speeches by Irish members. Motion negatived by 236 to 88.

— Closure rule carried and made a standing order.

— Several lives lost by fire at Richmond Hotel, Buffalo.

— Select Committee into the charges of malversation against the Corporation of the City of London commenced its sittings.

22. Nearly twenty-four hours' sitting of the House of Commons on Mr. W. H. Smith moving precedence for the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill. Mr. J. Morley moved an amendment, declining to act aside the business of the nation for the purpose of increasing the stringency of the criminal law in Ireland without security against the abuse of the law by the exaction of excessive rents.

— Celebration of 90th birthday of Emperor William.

23. Foundation-stone of New Law Courts at Birmingham laid by Her Majesty.

— Lincolnshire Handicap won by Oberon, Renny 2, Isobar 3.

25. Rejection by 349 to 280 of Mr. Morley's amendment to the motion for precedence for the Crimes Bill.

— Sir W. Foster (G), elected for Ilkerton, 5,572; Mr. S. Leeke (C), 4,180.

— Gawcock won the Grand National Steeplechase, Savoyard 2, Johnny Longtail 3.

26. The University Boat Race. Cambridge won by 3½ lengths.

APRIL, 1887.

1. The Irish Land Bill introduced into the House of Lords, and passed its first reading.

4. Opening of the Colonial Conference at the Foreign Office.

5. Sir B. Samuelson moved an amendment on the Motion for the second reading of the Crimes Bill declining to proceed further with the measure.

— Deputation of hop and barley growers to Mr. Goschen, asking that measures might be taken to secure the purity of beer.

— Dismissal with costs of Mr. Joseph Arel's petition against the return of Lord R. Bentinck for North-west Norfolk.

11. Volunteer reviews, etc., held at Dover, Eastbourne, Aldershot, and elsewhere.

— Radical and Socialist demon-

stration in Hyde Park to condemn the Irish Crimes Bill.

12. Appointment of Colonel King-Harman as Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

13. Fifteen lives lost in wreck of channel steamer, Victoria, near Dieppe.

15. Scenes in House of Commons during debate on Irish Crimes Bill. The epithet, "liar," applied to Colonel Sanderson. Suspension of Mr. T. Healy.

18. The Times published the facsimile of a letter, purporting to come from the pen of Mr. Farnell, approving of the assassination of Mr. Burke. Mr. Farnell denied the authenticity of the Times letter.

— Sir B. Samuelson's amendment on the Crimes Bill defeated by 370 to 289. Bill read a second time.

— Motion in favour of a cessation of the Sunday delivery of letters rejected in favour of an amendment to refer the subject to a select committee.

20. Elevation of Mr. R. Burke to the peerage as Lord Connemara.

21. The Budget introduced in House of Commons by Mr. Goschen. A reduction of one penny in the income tax announced; 4d. per lb. on the tobacco duty, and other modifications. The estimated revenue was £91,155,000; expenditure, £90,180,000; certain reductions in marine insurance reduced the surplus to £280,000.

22. Excitement in France on the arrest of M. Schnaebele, Commissary of Police, at Pagny sur Moselle, by the German Police on the frontier.

27. Enterprise won the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, Phil 2, Eglamore 3.

28. Amendment to the Motion to go into committee on the Crimes Bill rejected by 341 to 240. The House went into Committee on the Bill.

29. Return of the Queen to Windsor from Aix les Bains.

— Release of M. Schnaebele by order of the Emperor.

MAY, 1887.

2. Closure applied during the discussion in Committee of the Crimes Bill in House of Commons.

3. In the House of Commons Sir C. Lewis called attention to the Times article, charging Mr. Dillon with having in his speech in the House, on the 22nd ult., when excusing his connection with P. J. Shoridan, "invincible dynamitard, and assassin," uttered a wilful and deliberate falsehood, and proved that the article was a breach of privilege. The adjournment of the debate agreed to by 213 to 174.

— Opening of the Manchester Exhibition by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

— Explosion at Hounslow Powder Mills.

4. Reception by the Queen of Colonial Delegates at Windsor.

— Carlton won the Chester Cup; Ironclad 2, Hungaria 3.

— In the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. Smith stated that the Government did not regard the article in the Times, relating to Mr. Dillon, as a breach of privilege, but acknowledging the claims of the Irish members to have a full investigation into the charges against them, suggested that the Attorney-General, coupled with any Queen's Counsel they might select, should be instructed to prosecute the Times. The offer refused by the Irish members. The Solicitor-General proposed an amendment refusing to regard the Times article as a breach of privilege.

5. Sir C. Lewis's motion defeated by 297 to 218, whereupon the amend-

ment of the Solicitor-General became a substantive motion. Mr. Gladstone moved an amendment that the charge of wilful falsehood against Mr. Dillon be referred to a select Committee of the House.

6. Mr. Gladstone's amendment rejected by 317 to 233.

— Expression of opinion by Colonial Conference in favour of an extension of the Queen's title, so as to include some reference to the colonies.

9. Presentation of address by the Corporation of London congratulating the Queen on her Jubilee.

— An all-night sitting, till 6 a.m., on the Crimes Bill.

10. Drawing room held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

11. Application of the Closure during discussion of the Crimes Bill in Committee.

— Meeting of Nonconformist ministers, addressed by Mr. Gladstone, in favour of Home Rule, which question, he said, alone stood in the way of Disestablishment for Wales and Scotland.

12. Vote of £17,000 for celebrating the Jubilee in Westminster Abbey—carried by 208 to 84.

13. Consols sold at highest price on record, 103½.

— Announcement of annexation of Zululand with the exception of the new Boer Republic.

14. People's Palace, Mile End-road, opened by the Queen. Enthusiastic reception of her Majesty.

16. Opening of Liverpool Exhibition by Princess Louise.

— Unopposed election of Mr. W. O'Brien for North-east Cork.

17. Resignation of ministry of M. Goblet, on the defeat on the Budget.

18. St Austell election—McArthur (G), 3,540, defeated Brydges Williams (C), 3,329.

— Withdrawal of sixty members from the Eighty Club, in consequence of the determination of the majority to identify the club with Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme.

19. The adjournment of the House moved by Mr. Labouchere, in order to discuss the Annexation of Zululand. The Closure applied, and the motion for adjournment lost by 280 to 142.

20. Heavy gale; hail and sleet fell in London, and snow in various parts of the country.

23. Closure applied several times during discussion of Crimes Bill (Ireland).

— Issue of report of Select Committee on Alleged Malpractices in the Purchase, etc., of Warlike Stores.

24. Adjournment of House of Commons until June 6th.

25. Merry Hampton won the Derby Stakes. The Baron, 2; Martley, 3.

— Sixty lives lost in burning of Opera Comique, Paris.

26. M. de Freycinet announced that he had failed to form a new ministry.

27. New French Cabinet formed by M. Rouvier.

— Reves d'Or won the Oaks Stakes. St. Helen, 2; Freedom, 3.

30. Boulanger demonstration in Paris.

— Distraints and sales for tithes in Wales prevented by force. Great excitement. The auctioneers assaulted.

31. The new French Ministry entered on their duties.

JUNE, 1887.

1. National Radical Union Conference at Birmingham. Resolutions condemnatory of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme adopted. Important letter from Mr. Bright read.

— Surrey Cricket Club beat Nottingham at the Trent Bridge grounds by 167 runs.

2. Announcement of the occupation of Kerkil by a Russian force, in a despatch from Merv.

— Carlton won the Manchester Cup. Quillp, 2; Radius, 3.

3. Inauguration by the German Emperor of works of a canal to connect the Baltic and North Seas.

— Evictions at Bodyke, County Limerick.

6. Reassembling of House of Commons.

7. Mr. W. H. Smith announced the intention of the Government that the Crimes Bill be reported to the House on the 17th.

— Bird of Freedom won the Ascot Gold Cup. Carisco 2, The Baron 3.

— More evictions at Bodyke. Extraordinary scenes.

10. Motion for urgency for the Crimes Bill carried by 245 to 93.

13. Great Masonic meeting in the Albert Hall in connection with the Jubilee, to vote an address to the Queen.

14. Departure of eleven yachts from South-end for Jubilee race round the United Kingdom.

15. Centennial Cricket Match at Lord's—England beat M.C.C. by one innings and 117 runs.

16. Rejection by 246 to 165 in House of Commons of Mr. Dillon's motion for the adjournment of the House to call attention to the Bodyke evictions.

17. In accordance with previous announcement, it was moved that clause 6 of the Crimes Bill then under discussion stand part of the Bill. The Irish members left the House, and the motion was carried by 332 to 165. Mr. Gladstone and his followers then left the House, the remaining clauses were agreed to, and the Bill reported.

20. Gazette issued containing list of Jubilee honours.

— Jubilee celebrations commenced in different parts of the country.

21. The 50th Anniversary of the Accession of the Queen. General Holiday. Jubilee Service of Thanksgiving at Westminster Abbey, attended by Her Majesty and distinguished personages. Beacon fires on the principal eminences from the Border to the Land's End.

22. 30,000 children entertained at a Jubilee Fête in Hyde Park. Visit of the Queen, who subsequently unveiled a statue of herself at Windsor.

23. Censure of the House of Commons pronounced by the Speaker on Reginald Bidmead at the Bar, for forging 1,600 signatures to petitions in favour of the Coal & Wine dues.

— Jubilee Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's. Children's Jubilee Fête and Torchlight Procession at Windsor.

27. The Genesta won the Jubilee Yacht Race round the British Isles. Time, 12 days 16 hours 53 minutes.

— Mr. John Morley proposed a clause limiting the duration of the Crimes Act to three years. Rejected by 160 to 110.

— Jubilee Ball at Guildhall.

30. Grand Garden-party given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

30. Indian Princess and deputations received by the Queen at Windsor Castle.

— Sir Wilfrid Lawson moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the Egyptian Convention. Motion defeated by 278 to 116. Mr. W. H. Smith moved that the report stage of the Crimes Bill be closed on the 4th July. Carried by 220 to 120. The Irish members then declined to proceed with the amendments standing in their names. These were gone through and the Bill reported.

MARCH.

1888.

March 1st, Thursday.

St. David, arch.
William Oaxton commenced printing the first book printed in Europe 1477-78. The National Covenant of Scotland 1582.

2nd, Friday.

St. Chad.
Horace Walpole d. 1797. Escape of Louis Philippe to England 1848. Attempt to assassinate the Queen 1892.

3rd, Saturday.

Copley Fielding, landscape painter, d. 1822. Northern Ireland abolished 1801. Dr. Forbes Winslow d. 1874.

4th, Sunday.

St. in Lent.
Salathiel, saint, d. 1808. British and Foreign Bible Society formed 1804. John Trabe, author, d. 1875.

5th, Monday.

St. 21m A.M.
Dr. Thomas Arne, musical composer, d. 1778. He was of Barroca 1811. War with Burma declared 1821.

6th, Tuesday.

Michael Angelo, painter, sculptor, and architect, he 1474. Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier d. 1798.

7th, Wednesday.

St. Petrus, mart.
Admiral Lord Collingwood d. 1810. Sir Arthur Wellesley d. 1873.

8th, Thursday.

William III. d. 1702. Battle of Ahonkir 1801. Bernadotte, King of Sweden, d. 1844.

9th, Friday.

St. Katharine of Bologna, Jr., 1493.
Cardinal Mazarin d. 1661. William Cobbett, political writer, d. 1793.

10th, Saturday.

Bishops excluded from Parliament 1540. Benjamin West, painter, P.E.A., d. 1800. Prince of Wales married 1863.

11th, Sunday.

St. in Lent.
Tasso, Italian poet, b. 1544. First London daily paper 1702. Rev. George MacDonald d. 1872.

12th, Monday.

St. Gregory, Pn. of Rome.
Bishop Berkeley d. 1703. State entry of Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh into London 1874.

13th, Tuesday.

Discovery of the planet Uranus 1781. Richard, Lord Braybrooke, editor of Fanny's "Diary," d. 1804. Alexander II. of Russia assassinated 1881.

14th, Wednesday.

Admiral Byng executed 1706. First reading of the Reform Bill 1831. King of Italy b. 1844.

15th, Thursday.

Julius Cæsar assassinated B.C. 44. Charles II. issues Declaration of Indulgence 1671. Indian newspapers suppressed 1874.

16th, Friday.

Commencement of Prince Hohenzollern's misadventures 1859. St. Julian, musician, d. 1800. Duchess of Kent d. 1861.

17th, Saturday.

St. Patrick's Day.
Marcus Aurelius d. 180. Jean Baptiste Bourcaus, eminent French lyric poet, d. 1761.

18th, Sunday.

St. in Lent.
St. Edward, West Saxons.
Robert Walpole (Earl of Oxford), Prime Minister to George I. and II. d. 1745. Laurence Sterne, author of "Tristram Shandy," d. 1768. Princess Louise (Marquise of Lorne) b. 1848.

19th, Monday.

St. Joseph.
First recorded eclipse of the moon B.C. 763. William d. 1798. Sir Joseph Banks, naturalist, forty-two years P.E.A., d. 1820.

THE WAY OF THE WIND.

By E. E. FRANCILLON.

CHAPTER I.

I DO not consider myself an especially sensitive person; and if I were such by nature, six long years spent in pastoral work among the natives of the Capricorn Islands were enough to turn every nerve in a man's body to steel. I had gone through that experience; and had—I trust—left the work a little easier for my successor than I had found it. But for the depot of an enterprising commercial firm which exchanged beads and potato spirit for birds of paradise, jade, and coolies, I had been the only white man in a group of islands more than suspected of cannibalism, and unquestionably given over to strange and often horrible superstitions.

And thus two questions spring upon me at the very outset of a narrative which I have the best of all reasons for telling. Why had I, who had, when no more than thirty years old, been presented by my college to the Rectory of Lancemoor—why had I thrown up the best and pleasantest of livings, and a hundred brilliant prospects, in order to throw in my lot with the Capricorn Islanders? And why do I insist upon my freedom from more than ordinarily sensitive nerves?

As to the first question—I was that most unfortunate of beings: a clergyman under a cloud: a terrible cloud. Does anybody, in these days when events crowd one another out of mind, remember the trial, at Redchester assizes, of the Reverend Stephen Lake, rector of Lancemoor, for destroying a will? I am that Stephen Lake, who was acquitted after a trial that lasted two whole days. But the acquittal was on a technical point only, which I myself never rightly understood; while the evidence against me was so strong that I could not blame my best friends for believing me guilty. Yes—I could not with my reason (I will say nothing of my heart) blame her for whom I had transformed myself from a college rector into a country parson for breaking her troth—light to one who would have been a convict; but for the cruel mercies of the law. Well—I had never felt the faintest vocation for the career of a missionary. I had dreamed of domestic happiness; of scholarly usefulness; and I was not—in those days—wholly without ecclesiastical ambition. But all these things were wrenched away from me at a blow. And it was no zeal for the souls of the Capricorn Islanders that originally led me to hide my humiliation and ruin in the most perilous solitude that the work of the Church could find for one who was only technically not an outcast and an outlaw.

As to my sensitiveness, or my want of it—Do you know what it is to feel towards some human being a kind of repulsion which amounts to fascination? If so, but not otherwise, you will comprehend what I felt towards one Oswald Kenrick, a fellow-passenger on board the *Adelaide*, homeward bound.

Perhaps it was that my health was none the better for those six years of incessant labour, and that I really required that homeward voyage to enable me to carry on my work in my islands for—so I had made up my mind—the remainder of my days. For I had come to take an interest in it, and to believe that perhaps it was for their sake that life had been rendered impossible for an Anglican clergyman in any less uncongenial surroundings. Perhaps I had qualities that fitted me in some special way for that special work: in any case it was the post where Providence had seen fit to place me, and I intended to spend a year in drawing attention to the needs of the Mission, and then to return. It was a common interest in the ethnology and natural history of that part of the world that first drew me and my fellow passenger together. From the intellectual side he won upon me more and more. But there was something undefinable about him—I could not describe it or account for it if I had volumes at my disposal—that excited a daily increasing antipathy. Such a feeling, being causeless, was so extravagantly unjust that I endeavoured with all my strength to argue myself out of it; but in vain. The more I argued against it, the more it grew. And the more it grew, the less able was I to resist the influence of his presence. His personal magnetism (as people call the most real, but the most incomprehensible of qualities) was such as to make me understand something of the attraction exercised by the cobra over the sparrows. Of the outward man, I have little or nothing to say; which makes the peculiar nature of his influence all the more difficult to describe. He was an ordinarily good-looking man, a little older than myself, with a hearty, somewhat bluff, manner, and with the tone of a man of the world who, in his taste for science, has not lost his reverence for higher things.

20th, Tuesday.

St. Outhbert.
Henry IV. of England d. 1413. Sir Isaac Newton, d. 1727. Frederick, Prince of Wales, d. 1751.

21st, Wednesday.

St. Benedict, abbot.
Crusader burned 1538. The French defeated at Alexandria 1801. Princess Louise married 1871.

22nd, Thursday.

Suppression of the Templars 1312. Emperor of Germany b. 1797. Goethe, German poet, d. 1832.

23rd, Friday.

Emperor Paul of Russia assassinated 1801. Opera House at Non burnt 1881. Close of the Franco-German War 1871.

24th, Saturday.

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
St. William mar. at Norwich 1137. St. Simon mar. at Trent 1471. Queen Elizabeth d. 1558.

25th, Palm Sunday.

Lady Day.
Annunciation of V. Mary. St. Camilla of Ireland, abbot.
Sir Charles Seed d. 1801.

26th, Monday.

First printing in England 1471. John Vanbrugh, architect and dramatist, d. 1726.

27th, Tuesday.

O 10h 7m P.M.
St. John of Egypt, hermit, 394. James I. of England d. 1625. Funeral of Alexander II. of Russia 1881.

28th, Wednesday.

St. Hilary, bishop and confessor.
Trial of William Darnley for complicity in the Gunpowder Plot, 1605. War declared with Russia, 1854.

29th, Thursday.

Maundy Thursday.
Henry Percy, third Earl of Northumberland, killed at the battle of Towton 1461. Capt. Cornish, originator of the Foundling Hospital, d. 1701. Rev. John Kable c. 1860.

30th, Good Friday.

Henry VIII. proclaimed Supreme Head of the Church 1534. Sir John King, Bishop of London, d. 1621.

31st, Saturday.

Joseph Haydn, musical composer, b. 1732. Beethoven, musical composer, d. 1827.

The voyage had been thus far entirely uneventful. The *Adelaide* was a fine vessel, with a fair number of first class passengers and a good many others in the steerage, as to none of whom is there any occasion to say anything. I spent my days in the usual manner; but somehow the evening never failed to find me in conversation on all manner of subjects with Oswald Kenrick, though I vowed to myself every morning that I would contrive thenceforth to avoid the company of a man who was becoming to me a sort of detestable necessity. But I never kept my vow; and when I made it I was perfectly aware that I should never keep it; and I looked forward with impatience to the end of a voyage that I ought to have enjoyed as my first taste of rest and leisure since I left my college room—ages ago.

But one day—I am not sailor enough to give the details—the monotony of the voyage of the *Adelaide* was broken in a terrible manner: so terrible that it will haunt my dreams to the end of my days. It was in the month of March, and the equinox was at hand.

At hand? It had come—with a gale. And the gale had grown to a hurricane, wherein the big ship was as helpless as a straw.

We passengers knew our own helplessness, and that was all we knew. For we were imprisoned below under hatches, and all we felt of that elemental war was the upward slight into the clouds, the shuddering plunge into the abyss of waters, the thundering quiver of every plank as every now and then, with ever increasing force, some wave took the vessel broadside. And presently—was it of good omen or ill?—the tremulous shudder with which we rose and sank ceased; we still soared and sank; but in the manner of a dead weight: the ship seemed no longer alive—no longer to feel.

It is the scene in the saloon that haunts me still: the panic of men and women who have not even the help of seeing what they fear. All we knew was that we were in the utmost peril. Husbands and wives, mothers and children, felt themselves and each other to be in the clutch of Death, who is never so terrible as when, he comes at sea. Had I been returning to her who was to have been my wife, no doubt I should have been among the most despairing; but to me life was of so little account—death would be so welcome—that I could afford to remember that the clutch of Death is neither less nor more than the grasp of God, which knows no difference between sea and land. I take, therefore, no sort of credit to myself for keeping my head cool enough to do what I could to give my fellow-passengers the only sort of courage worth having. I was the only human being on board with nothing to lose.

Suddenly I started at the sound of a voice that was calmer than my own.

"My friends," said the captain, "it is my duty to tell you that we are all in grave peril. I need not tell Englishmen and Englishwomen how to meet it. If I had needed to tell you that I would have told you nothing. Remain quiet for the present; I will presently let you know how I propose to save all here. Mr. Stephen," he said, turning to me (for I had thought it best to travel under an assumed name), "you ought to know what to say better than I."

"Is the ship lost?" I asked him in a whisper, as he was leaving the saloon.

He glanced at me quickly, and saw, I suppose, that he might safely let me know the worst.

"She won't hold together another three hours," said he, in a low voice. "We are getting ready the boats; keep everybody quiet till I come back again."

But he had not trusted the passengers of the *Adelaide* in vain; and I was proud of them. If panic is contagious, so also, thank heaven, is courage. The men were as brave as the women; the women as the children. I hope I had helped them, but I know they helped one another—all of them, save one.

I should never have believed it possible that the one exception should have been Oswald Kenrick. I should have looked to him to set the best of examples, to have taken the lead in facing peril with manly courage. And yet he, of all men, and he alone, sat in what was obviously the last extreme of abject terror. Indeed, I do not think I ever saw real, absolute terror before. There was no light in his staring eyes; his jaw had fallen and was stiffly protruding; he was rocking his body and wringing his hands, while his gasps were painful to hear.

I laid my hand on his shoulder. "Come, Kenrick, be a man," said I.

He started at my touch, but his terror in no wise abated. I

was almost ashamed to see any human being in such a condition, till I bethought me that it might be a dearer thing than to any there; that my state might be even as his if, instead of being what I was, I had been hastening home to the happiness that was once to have been mine. He might be even as I should have been; and if that were so, what could I, who had nothing left to lose, find to say to one who evidently held to life, it might be for the sake of others, as to something the loss of which meant despair? It was clearly no case for platitudes and common-places; and there had been that about Oswald Kenrick that made me shy of touching, at what must have been at random and mere experiment, on deeper and higher things.

"I know what the captain said," he stammered, in a hollow whisper. "Don't tell me—I know it, without hearing. The ship's lost, and as for the boats"—he groaned aloud.

"Think of the others," I said. "I'm not going to preach; but an Englishman may remind another Englishman of his duty."

"The others! Yes, it's easy enough for them. They are only going to lose their lives—not their souls."

"Their souls? No." I looked fully into his face, and I then saw that he was under some influence that was something more than terror. "Kenrick," I said, as kindly as I knew how, "is it this that troubles you—that you are afraid, not of death, but of the life to come?"

"You are a clergyman—a priest," he whispered, hoarsely, glancing round to see that he was not overheard. "Tell me—I am a believer, I am not an irreligious man—tell me," he went on, anxiously, "do you believe that if a man who—under terrible temptation—has committed a great crime, and repents of it, and confesses it—will the Church pardon him? Will it save his soul?"

I saw that I had before me one of the most formidable spiritual cases with which one can be called upon to deal—that of a man who remains untroubled by conscience so long as death seems a far-off thing, but who, when death starts into sight, has to make up the arrears of conscience in the form of despair. All one can do in such cases is to comfort and to encourage, so that true contrition may be rendered possible, which it cannot be in one who despairs: to let the soul disburden itself of its secret, and to employ for the penitent all the power the Church has put into our hands for the cleansing of souls. It is necessary that I should state my own views on this subject, because—but I need give no reason.

I told him what I held to be the doctrine of the Church as to confession, even in cases of extremity; and, to my relief, I saw the worst signs of remorseful terror pass away. There was no need for us to seek a more private place, for our fellow passengers were absorbed in themselves, and could not have heard what we said to one another in a low tone, even had any listened. So presently he began.

"... You are a clergyman—a priest: a missionary priest, delivered over to your work. To comprehend me, you must put yourself in my place. I'm not excusing myself—don't think that; but surely before you understand the crime, you must understand the temptation. Imagine yourself, then, rich, full of health and life, with no vices worth mentioning, with many friends, and, above all, with a passionate love for a woman who—well, was worthy of the highest love that the noblest of men could give her; and—can you put yourself in my place: only a little?"

Could I put myself in that place! Had it not been my very own?

"I do not say I was worthy of her; no man was that. But there was nothing to hinder me from winning her—nothing in the world. We were neighbours in the country; we had known and—liked each other from childhood; our engagement was looked upon as a settled thing. I had not yet spoken; but I had no fear of her answer. She knew there was nothing, absolutely nothing, I would not do for her. I will tell you of one thing. She had an uncle who, for some unaccountable reason, had taken a strange prejudice against me: an unreasonable antipathy, so strong that he chose to will away from her the whole of his large fortune, in order to protect her from marriage with me—as if it was for her fortune that I cared! It was horribly unjust, Mr. Stephen. Fortunately, I found the will on his death before it came into other hands; and I was able to save her from losing the rights of which the caprice of a wretched old man would have deprived her."

"Good God!" I exclaimed, startled by so sudden a coincidence with the charge which had ruined my own life. But

I recovered myself. "You mean—you secretly destroyed a will?"

"For her sake. Of course I did. What else should I have done?"

"It seems to me it was quite as much for your own," said I.

"Well, I did it; and it isn't that that weighs upon me. Of course I said nothing of it to her; that would not have been fair. But it was then I asked her to be my wife. And her answer was—No."

"Then you gained nothing by your—Crime?"

"By my act of justice? No. . . . She had chosen to fancy herself in love with some stranger: somebody she had met on a visit. I had loved her all my life; she had given herself to him in an hour. Can you put yourself in my place now?"

"I am trying," said I. Independently of my duty as confessor, and of the fascination he still exercised over me, his having actually destroyed a will interested me so intensely that I well-nigh forgot our impending doom, despite the heaving thunder of the sea, in which the ship lay so dead that she barely rolled.

"Try to imagine the loss of your soul—then you may dimly guess what the loss of Lucy was to me."

"Of Lucy?"

"That was her name. What is there so strange about it as to startle you?"

"Nothing. Go on."

"I told you I would do anything for her: anything in the world. The fact of there having been a will and of its having been destroyed, somehow came out; I may not have the time to tell you how, and how doesn't matter. Now, who had an interest in its destruction? Not I; it was nothing to a discarded lover whether she was rich or poor. Who then? Who but the man who had won her—the man who was to marry her fortune and—her? . . . I am going to make a clean breast of it for my soul's sake; don't be afraid. . . . The way to part them: it lay straight and clear before me. Suspicion pointed to him already; it only required circumstance to bring suspicion home. . . . Have I confessed? Must I say more?"

"You must say everything," said I. "I can give you no help till you look yourself straight in the face, and conquer pride."

"Then . . . I supplied the Circumstance; I prepared the evidence required to condemn him; I drove the suspicion home. He contrived to escape a gaol; but he was a disgraced and ruined man. . . . I swear to you, as a gentleman—I mean as a Christian—that if Heaven will only grant me life, I will make every reparation; I will give myself up to justice to clear his name and undo the wrong I have done to an innocent man. I see, now, what a villain I have been. But if it is too late to repair—to undo! am I, being sincerely, terribly, agonisingly penitent, to be lost body and—soul?"

"You must tell me his name," said I, with a calmness that startled me.

"The Reverend Stephen Lake, Rector of Lancemoor. . . . Have I made my confession—Now?"

But before I could collect my thoughts, much less answer, the *Adelaide*, with a hideous cry, as of a living creature in its death agony, broke in two; and that March wind swept the secret of our lives away and out of the world, across the sea.

CHAPTER II.

It is well-nigh farther than the mind can reach from where the *Adelaide* went down to the village of Lancemoor, where (at least in outer seeming) peace and quiet reigned, from year's end to year's end, supreme. But that is nothing to the unspeakable distance between the mind of one who had said farewell to that peaceful English village six years ago and that of him who was now returning. Six years! Why a single year may be an age—two, an eternity.

For I had been singled out to be the sole survivor of that terrible storm. That last moment had come just when an attempt was made to launch the boats: a desperate attempt, for the waves, though they had spent their first strength, were still swelling mountains high, under which half the deck lay buried. In the general rush upon deck and towards the boats I was careful to hold back to the last, because, though I had something once more to live for, to be the last was only less my place than the captain's. The boats were filled; and what became of them, and the men and women that crowded them—but I cannot write of that. It is more awful, by far, to have been the survivor of such a wreck than among its victims. How I,

and I alone, was found, still alive among the broken fragments of the *Adelaide* when, after two long nights, the sea had become one broad and brilliant smile again—that, also, belongs to the realms of nightmare. I, I alone, had been saved by a vessel that had nearly run foul of the wreck. And I suppose I ought to have been grateful. . . . But how can one be grateful when one thinks of those who have not been saved in a common shipwreck, and yet had quite as good a right to life as he, if not a better?

It was hard, however, not to believe that my special rescue was not meant in some manner to assert the demands of justice: justice to me, as the victim of a monstrous wrong, and justice to him who had thus been enabled to make reparation before he died. It did look like something more than a coincidence that he and I should have been brought together in so improbable a manner, and that he should have been impelled to make confession of his crime almost at the twelfth hour. It was justice even more to him than to me: to the wronger even more than to the wronged.

I had learned that Lucy Maynard was still unmarried, and that there was no talk of her becoming other than Lucy Maynard. Of course that meant nothing. She was not likely to have remained single for the sake of one whom all but the law held to be the meanest of criminals. Still, it would be simpler to clear my name, in the sight of Lucy Maynard than of any other Lucy, and to prove that she had not promised herself, in old times, to one who had been so unworthy as the world believed him to be. Kenrick's confession (somewhat more in detail than I have written it) was full enough to enable me to make everything clear; and it was she who had the first right to know that she had not cared for the meanest and most sordid of criminals, even though she had torn me out of her heart, and cared for me no more. I should return to my islands with an actual zest, in the knowledge that I was once more the Stephen she had loved in Lucy Maynard's grey eyes.

I reached Lancemoor Place, just beyond the village, in such wise as to avoid recognition by my old parishioners, and rang the clattering bell, which set my heart beating so that the clatter of the bell was drowned. I did not give my own name to the servant who, to my relief, was a stranger to me. I sent in word that a Mr. Stephen wished to see Miss Maynard. How shall I try to tell how strange it was to stand waiting there while I was being announced as a stranger to the girl who was to have been my wife; it was all like a wild dream—wilder than that scene on board the *Adelaide*. No, I cannot even try. If my pen, all unpractised as it is, failed me when trying to speak of a mere shipwreck, how much more, a thousand times more, must it fail me now! Every pulse-stroke, every heart-beat that I had felt six years ago came back to me with tenfold force. No, the Capricorn Islands had not hardened my nerves to steel.

I was shown into the drawing-room, full of freshness and flowers. Miss Maynard would see me presently. I hardly knew whether I wished that she should not keep me waiting a moment, or whether for a whole two, for moments at such times are prodigious things.

Presently I heard the faint rustle of a woman's dress. But no—it passed the door. And then—why is something certain to go wrong at such times?—not she, but another visitor was shown into the room. I would have given a year of my new life to see her for the first time alone: and now—

Great Heaven! My eyes and his met—it was Oswald Kenrick, unless ghost of the drowned return.

But even as the sight of him startled me, so must my reappearance in life have startled him; for he also must have believed himself the sole survivor of the *Adelaide*. It was strange that my first start should have been coloured by the old repulsion. But that evil colour lasted but a moment. I held out both my hands to him who had once been my bitterest enemy, and who, in the face of death, had become my best friend.

"Kenrick," I said, eagerly, "I am no ghost—are you? Though indeed I could almost think that I am." But he had not taken my hand; and then it struck me, with dismay, that the new life his repentance had given me would mean shame to him. "Don't think I am going to be ungrateful," I went on, quickly, following impulse, and letting him hear me think aloud. "You know my story—it was you who told it me. . . . We must be friends henceforth and for ever, you and I. I am Stephen Lake, once rector of Lancemoor. But I want no vengeance, Heaven knows. I want no repa-

tion even—except to be put right before one pair of eyes before I go back to my work again. I have a right to that; but—

For what seemed a long time he regarded me slowly. "Reparation?" he asked, as if he had never heard the word before.

"Yes—you might think that I would condemn you to the life to which I have been condemned: I can read your ruin, Kenrick. You are thinking of how you can best set me right with the world, though to your own ruin. Believe me, there is no need. Your repentance is enough for yourself—your sorrow is enough for me. Only tell *her*—Lucy Maynard, that you know me to be guiltless, and—"

"You are Stephen Lake, who destroyed Miss Maynard's uncle's will?"

"Who was tried for destroying it, you mean? I am he."

"And you ask me to clear you?"

"Surely—to Miss Maynard," said I, with no misgiving, but with some surprise.

"When I know you to be guilty? I have only one answer to that: No."

For a moment, his answer, so appallingly unexpected, took my breath away. If it were a jest, it was a strange one; and a strange time for jesting.

But it was in no jesting tone that he went on.

"I should hardly have thought to meet you here," said he, coldly and distantly. "Do you want money—for your mission? If so, I shall have no objection to help you—on your return to the field of your labours. But Miss Maynard must not be troubled, by you or any man."

A more terrible fear came over me. Could the horror of that shipwreck have deprived him of memory? But no—I could not look at him for a moment, or hear his voice, and think him insane. He was absolutely the same Oswald Kenrick I had known on board the *Adelaide*, save during that season of terror. Or had he been mad *then*? No—nor was that to be thought of: unless repentance, and remorse, and passionate desire to repair one's wrong-doing, are insane.

"Kenrick," said I, "is it possible that you think of denying what passed between you, death, and me? No—that is the one thing that is impossible. You prayed for life that you might repair a great wrong of which you passionately repented; with which you dared not face eternity. That life has been marvellously given to you. And it is not much you have to do—only to let a woman know that the man who loved her was not—"

"The wreck must have sent you out of your senses!" said he. "What passed between us? A great wrong? Would you be good enough to explain?"

There was no mistaking his tone now, or the dark look on his face, that was half a threat and half a sneer.

"Oswald Kenrick, you are a villain!" I exclaimed, hotly. "Your repentance was cowardice; now that you no longer fear death, you have no fear of—". But you are mistaken if you think that I am going to suffer for your villainy. It has become my right and my duty to clear myself before the world, since you no longer think it yours to clear me before *her*."

"Indeed! I suppose it would be useless for me to ask you how you intend to proceed?"

"You may ask what you please," I answered; for my wrongs, and his unheard-of villainy, had fairly carried me away. "You have told me quite enough to put me on the track, and to unravel the whole maze. And I shall not rest until I have cleared myself: and as for you—well, one does not show mercy to tigers and wolves."

"An excellent plan," said he, "and no doubt, with proper skilled assistance, as practical as it is bold. Indeed, I see no fault in it, anywhere, but one."

"And that?" said I.

"Is—that a Priest does not betray a Penitent," said Oswald Kenrick, looking me straight in the eyes, so that mine fell. "Confession," he added, quietly, "is a sacred thing."

And, before I could raise my eyes, Lucy Maynard entered the room.

It was despair. Picture my condition, if you can! I had been lifted out of the depths: I had been raised once more to the heaven of hope, nay, of certainty: nay, when I first met Oswald Kenrick at Luncemoor-place I felt, by anticipation, all the gratitude that would be due to his heroic reparation of his wrong; and no anxiety save to spare him as much as possible, me, perhaps, that would be just, from the consequences of

his repentance. And now—it was as if Heaven itself were mocking: from the height to which I had been lifted, I was dashed down into the uttermost depth once more.

How I left the room, I know not. I remember stammering a few incoherent words—I know not what they were: I remember hearing a voice and, for a moment, touching a hand that I had never thought to hear or touch again: would to Heaven that I never *had* touched or heard again—that I had remained buried among my Islanders, body and soul, till the end of my days. After all, what did it signify what she thought of the manners of one whom she held to be a felon? Of what account was it what Oswald Kenrick might say to her of me when I was gone? But it did signify, it was of great account, that I must carry back with me to the Islands a doubt of the justice of Providence, a sense of the blackest despair.

Does any reader of this even now wholly realise the position in which my enemy had placed me? If I had not been in orders, I should have had my fate and his in my own hands, instead of having to carry to my grave surely the most dreadful secret, a man ever had to keep—the secret of his own guiltlessness, without the power to betray it to those who believed him guilty, and would have rejoiced to learn that their belief was wrong.

And Oswald Kenrick—what sort of fiend in human form could he be, that so passionate a remorse in what he supposed his hour of death should have passed into the last extreme of remorseless cynicism so soon as that hour had passed? That an agonising prayer for life had been answered only to plunge him yet deeper into wrong? That he had forgotten the bargain he had presumed to make even with Heaven itself, so soon as death seemed once more far away? When it again came in sight, would he be thrown again into that agony? . . . Such were my thoughts of him then; and even now I cannot answer, even though—

CHAPTER III.

I WAS preparing for my return to the Capricorn Islands, *via* London, when, at the inn where I had left my luggage, the parlour-door opened, and, instead of the waitress with my reckoning, there entered—Lucy Maynard!

I would have given the rest of my life never to have set eyes again on the woman I loved. She could not have known I was there; she must have come upon some other errand. Otherwise it would have been fiendish cruelty. It could not be true that her hand moved as if it would come out to mine. Our eyes met, and how mine contrived to meet hers, I cannot tell.

"Stephen!" said she.

I started—I heard the voice I had never thought to hear again.

"Stephen!" I do not know what she was going to say. It all ended in, "Tell me—what does this mean?"

"That—that a felon had no business to be under the same roof with you," said I, hardly and bitterly. "That, finding myself there, I repented, and came away."

She looked at me deeply and strangely.

"I thought once that there was one impossible thing," she said, slowly: "that *you* should say anything but the truth to me."

I was silent. What else could I be?

"You are no felon. Why do you say that you are? Whom is it to shield? If you swore you were a felon, do you suppose that I should believe? If I knew you to be one, I should . . . But . . . never mind that. Only—Stephen—though you have forgotten what I thought we once were, I think a little truth is due to me still. Tell me what this means."

"Miss Maynard, ask me nothing. I have nothing to say but—God bless you, and good-bye. For heaven's sake, don't make good-bye harder than I can bear."

"I will make it harder than you can bear! You shall not leave this place till you have told me what crime you say falsely you have committed!—why you came to my house!—why the sight of me drove you away."

"Surely you know what I was tried for?"

"I know that you were tried, and acquitted, and that you deserted me when I should have thought you knew you had most need of me. Ah! I cared for you the most. If I had done anything, really, even if it had been murder, I should have come to you. Tell me one thing—do you care for me still?"

"So much—so much that—that I say good-bye!"

She looked at me as if she were reading me through and through. I felt her eyes searching my soul.

"I should not have said good-bye," she said, softly. "Why do you let people think you destroyed a will that was never destroyed?"

"It was destroyed," I said, somewhat rashly.

"Well," said she, with a sigh, "I suppose I shall know some day why you persist in taking upon yourself an offence that was never done."

"What! you *do* believe me innocent?" I cried, the worst of the clouds, the only cloud I really cared for, breaking again, if ever so little.

"Do you suppose I—cared for—you without knowing you? I never doubted: I should never have doubted if you had been condemned. A will was destroyed—but not by you; and whoever destroyed it profited himself nothing—nor me." She coloured hotly. "The paper destroyed was no will. My uncle revoked it on his death-bed by another will, for he knew then that there was no chance of—of what he feared. His last will was found twelve months after he died."

"Then there has been no crime? Well—I am glad of that—but it makes no difference to me. The intention was the same. And so—"

She held out her hand, at first timidly, then bravely.

"Stephen," she said, very bravely indeed, "you may try to be as false to me as you please; you cannot succeed. You may try to make yourself out guilty in intention, though not in fact, for some reason of your own—and I shall believe it to be a good reason—but it matters to me nothing. You may pretend that you care for me no longer. I know better. Where are you going now?"

"Home—to my savages in the South Seas."

"When do you start?"

"In eight days from now."

"Ah! that is plenty of time. I shall be quite ready in three!"

CHAPTER IV.

NED I add another word?

Yes; next to Lucy's last, the chief word of all.

It was a note from Oswald Kenrick—

"I learn from Miss Maynard what an absence from England prevented my learning sooner: that a certain document was never destroyed at all. I have also heard from her what makes me feel that I, though a layman, am better fitted for work in your mission than you; and I have made the society that employs you see things in the same light. You will therefore find yourself superseded. And no doubt you will be reconciled to having this field of work closed to you when I tell you that the seal of confession is removed; nay, that if within twelve months you do not state all the circumstances in your way, I shall state them *in mine*."

No; I never understood Oswald Kenrick, and to this day I understand him no more than I understand the Way of the Wind.

But I think that Lucy Lake understands; and she is still wiser than I.

THE BLACKTHORN.

BY S. W. PARTRIDGE.

From "Our English Months."

WHEN scarce a thing gives sign of life,
And all the woods are bare,
And wrestling winds, in lawless strife,
Go roaring everywhere—

The pretty blackthorn cheers the gloom—
Spring's gayest, sauciest one—
Like some fair girl, too early come,
In her ball-dress, alone.

On the bare hedge, like drifted snow,
She laughs into the sky—
"My pretty sweet-breath'd cousin too
Is coming presently."

Aye, that she will, thou darling mine,
With birds of every wing—
Thanks for that cheery look of thine,
Bold prophetess of spring!

NOTABLE OCCURRENCES AND EVENTS.

JULY AND AUGUST, 1887.

JULY, 1887.

1. Irish Land Bill passed through Committee of House of Lords.
- Mr. Bradlaugh's motion for the Compulsory Acquisition of Waste Lands by Corporations rejected by 173 to 97.
- The Queen present, at the march past of 28,000 Volunteers in St. James's-park.
4. Foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute laid by the Queen at South Kensington.
- The Irish Land Bill passed the House of Lords.
- Mr. W. H. Smith's motion, that the Government business should have precedence during the rest of the Session, carried by 146 to 85.
- Rain fell after a drought lasting four weeks.
5. Motion for adjournment of the House in connection with the arrest of Miss Cass by P.C. Endacott. The Government defeated by 183 to 148.
6. Mr. W. H. Smith stated that a full inquiry would be made into the case of the arrest of Miss Cass.
- Oxford beat Cambridge at Lord's by seven wickets.
7. Election of Prince Ferdinand of Saxo-Coburg by the Sobranje as Prince of Bulgaria.
- Arrival in Ireland of Monsgr. Persico, Papal Envoy.
- Third reading of the Crimes Bill. Mr. Gladstone moved its rejection.
8. Third reading of the Crimes Bill passed by 319 to 262.
- Election of Mr. J. Ald (C) for Paddington (North) 2,330, E. Routledge (G) 1,812.
- Acceptance of his election as Prince of Bulgaria by Prince Ferdinand.
9. 60,000 troops reviewed by the Queen at Aldershot.
11. Crimes Bill read in the House of Lords.
- Sir W. Lawson moved that the lending of carriages by Peers at elections for the conveyance of voters was a breach of privilege. Motion rejected by 166 to 167.
- Mr. Balfour moved the second reading of the Irish Land Bill.
- Wimbledon Rifle Meeting commenced.
12. Election of Sir John Madden (C) for Dublin University, 1,376; Hon. C. Parsons (C), 712.
- Meeting at Lord's of delegates of the County Cricket Clubs to form a County Council.
- Sentence of death passed on Franzini for a triple murder in Paris.
- Visit of the Queen to the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield.
14. Foundation-stone of statue of Prince Consort (part of Women's Jubilee Offering) laid by the Queen in Windsor Park. A surplus of £70,000 over the amount needed for the statue.
- Second reading of the Irish Land Bill in the Commons. No division.
18. Crimes Bill read a third time in the Lords.
- Collision between Ironclads, Ajax and Devastation, off Portland.
- International Rifle Trophy won by England at Wimbledon.
19. Crimes Bill received the Royal assent.
- Lieut. WATSON, 1st Middlesex, won the Queen's Prize.
- Elections: Basingstoke, A. F. Jeffreys (C) 3,158; R. Eve (G) 2,428; Brixton, Lord Carmarthen (C), 3,307; J. Hill (G), 2,569; Hornsey, H. Stephens (C), 4,476; H. Bottomley (G), 2,488.
20. Conclusion of Negotiations at St. Petersburg for the settlement of the Afghan frontier.
- Kolapore Rifle Cup won by England.
21. Elcho Shield won by England.
- Apology by Dr. Tanner to the

- House of Commons for improper language used to Mrs. Walter Long.
22. Presentation of Naval and Marine Jubilee Gift to the Queen at Osborne.
 23. Jubilee Naval Review by the Queen at Spithead.
 26. Naval Manœuvres commenced along South Coast.
 28. Suspension of Mr. T. Healy for threatening language to Mr. De Lisle.
 - Savile won the Goodwood Cup after a dead-heat with St. Michael.

AUGUST, 1887.

2. Election of Sir G. Trevelyan (G) for Glasgow (Bridgeton), 4,664; Mr. E. Ashley (U), 3,268.
- Naval Manœuvres. Capture of Falmouth by attacking squadron under Admiral Fremantle.
3. First Prize at the International Chess Congress at Frankfort-on-Maine, won by Capt. Mackenzie, of New York. Mr. Blackburne, England, second.
- Surrey beat Notts at the Oval by 4 wickets.
4. Naval Manœuvres. Admiral Fremantle seized the Mouth of the Thames at Medway, and was in turn captured by the force under Admiral Hewett.
5. Strike of the Midland Railway engine-drivers and stokers.
8. Judgment in Wreck Commissioners' Court on the loss of the P. and O. steamer "Tasmania."
9. Prince Ferdinand left Austria to take the rulership of Bulgaria.
- Commencement of Eisteddfod at Albert Hall.
10. Banquet by the Lord Mayor to Her Majesty's Ministers.
11. 200 lives lost by railway in Illinois.
- Manifesto of Prince Ferdinand to Bulgarian people.
12. Trafalgar-square Socialist Demonstration.
15. Election of Mr. Brunner (G) for Northwich, 5,112; Lord Grosvenor (U), 3,983.
- Closing of the Sobranje by Prince Ferdinand.
17. Fearful thunderstorm, with great loss of life and property.
18. The Lords Amendments on the Irish Land Bill agreed to by the Commons.
19. National League proclaimed.
- Receipt of news of the burning of the "City of Montreal" Steamer.
23. Royal Assent given to 28 Acts, including the Irish Land Law.
24. English Fishing Boats attacked at Ostend. Belgian fishermen fired on by the Civic Guard, and five of them mortally wounded.
- Escape of Ayoub Khan from Tehran reported.
- Silence won the Great Ebor Handicap; Oliver Twist 2; Agitator, 3.
25. Signature in London of Convention between Great Britain and China in connection with the Annexation of Upper Burma.
26. 12 lives lost in a boating accident near Ilfracombe.
- Mr. Gladstone's motion for an Address to the Crown for the withdrawal of the Proclamation of the National League negatived by 372 to 194.
- Death of Lord Doneraile from hydrophobia. He had been bitten by a tame fox about five months previously, and subsequently underwent the Pasteur treatment.
31. North Hants Election: Hon. A. Fellowes (C), 2,700; Mr. J. H. Sanders (G), 2,414.
- Franzini guillotined at Paris for a triple murder in the Bas-Montagne.

OBITUARY RECORD.

AUGUST TO DECEMBER, 1886.

Memoirs of all of whom, with the Arms and Portraits of some, will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AUGUST, 1886.

Eden, the Right Rev. Robert, D.D., Primate of the Scotch Episcopal Church, Bishop of Moray, Nairn, and Ross.
 Lennox, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Charles George Gordon, F.R.S., M.A., —25.
 Morley, Samuel, M.P., the munificent philanthropist.
 Leyland, Colonel Tom Naylor, Nantwich, Rutlin, J.P. —28.
 Wakley, Dr. James G., editor of the *Lancet*.—30.

SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Alcock, Rev. J., Archdeacon of Waterford.
 Blackford, Vice-Admiral Joseph Grant.—6.
 Blinzie, the Rev. Dr. William, Professor of Church History and Pastoral Theology in the Free Church College, Aberdeen.—22.
 Cardross of Colmers, Lady (Jane Haulley), widow of Henry Lord Cardross.
 Dalkeith, the Right Hon. W. H. M. Douglas, Earl of; accidentally killed while out shooting.—17.
 Davis, Gilbert William Warren, Esq., of Newarren, J.P.—7.
 Donovan, Alexander, B.A., J.P., D.L., of Framfield Place, Sussex.—10.
 Edwardes, Lady (Louisa Mary Anne), widow of Sir Henry Edwardes.—7.
 Eglington and Winton, the Right Hon. Sophia Adelaide Theodosia, Countess of.—21.
 Fitzgerald, Lord Gerald.—23.
 Fox Strangeways, the Hon. Amelia.—9.
 Gadsby, Joseph Sampson, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.—18.
 Hatton, John Lipton, Esq., the popular musical composer.—20.
 Havilland, General John Von Nonnentag de Havilland, F.S.A., York Herald.—18.
 Heyland, Lieut.-Colonel John Rowley, J.P.—18.
 Hunt, Lady (Fanny), widow of the Right Hon. Sir W. Hunt, K.C.B.—20.
 Ingleby, Clement Mansfield, LL.D., the well-known Shakespearean commentator.—28.
 Kelk, Sir John, Tedworth, Wilts, the celebrated engineer.—12.
 Knox, Arthur Edward, Esq., M.A., J.P., late 2nd Life Guards.—23.
 Lely, W. G., Esq., of Carlton Barrack, Lincolnshire, a descendant of Sir Peter Lely, the Court painter.—26.
 Mainwaring, Lady (Emma), of Over Peover, widow of Sir Harry Mainwaring.
 Molteno, the Hon. Sir John Charles, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.—1.
 Morse, Rev. Francis, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, Probandary of Southwell, and Rural Dean.—18.
 Ordish, Rowland Mason, the well-known engineer.
 Perth and Melfort, Susan Henrietta Drummond, Countess of.—11.
 Plunkett, the Right Hon. Charlotte, Dowager Baroness.—11.
 Ralli, Miss; accidentally drowned at Guleshan, Liverpoolshire.—8.
 Ranken, Rev. Dr. Dean of Aberdeen.—24.
 Stevenson, the Rev. W. F., LL.D.—16.
 Thornton, Henry Samuel Welch, of Beaurepaire, Haute.
 Webster, Thomas, M.A.—21.
 Whitelock, Rev. Edward, M.A., Vicar of Orston and Bradley-le-Moore.

OCTOBER, 1886.

Allesbury, the Most Hon. Sir Ernest Augustus Charles Brudenell Bruce, Marquis and Earl of.—18.
 Bailie, J. Menzies, Esq., of Culter Aikie, Lanarkshire.—4.
 Barnes, the Rev. William, the Dorsetshire poet and antiquary.
 Barrow, Lieut.-General Charles Malcolm C.B., late of the Bombay Staff Corps.—7.
 Blake Humphrey, Robert, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk, a Peninsular veteran.—15.
 Burgess, J. Tom, Esq., F.S.A., editor of *Berrow's Worcester Journal* and author of "Historic Warwickshire."
 Byng, Captain the Hon. Robert Lowther, R.N.—15.
 Oloetz, General Sir A. Josias, K.O.B., K.H.—20.
 Crookery, the Rev. Dr., Professor of Theology at the Magee Presbyterian College, Londonderry.—3.
 Denny, Colonel William, late 71st Highland Light Infantry.—5.
 De Malahide, Monsignor George Talbot, Canon of the Vatican, and cup-bearer to H.H. Pius IX.
 Dickson, Sir Joseph R. L., M.D.—7.
 Duncan, Charles, Esq., Procurator-Fiscal of Aberdeenshire.—14.
 De Pre, Caledon George, Esq., of Wilton Park, Bucks, J.P. and D.L.—7.
 Dunn, Rear-Admiral Montague Bucklegh.—12.
 Dyce Davidson, Dr. Alexander, M.A., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Aberdeen.—22.
 Gibson, the Rev. James Young, an eminent Spanish scholar.—2.
 Godwin, Edward William, Esq., F.S.A., architect and archaeologist.
 Grosvenor, the Hon. Thomas George, C.B.—8.
 Hawtrey, Rev. Stephen, M.A., founder and Master of St. Mark's School, Windsor.—20.
 Hesketh, Colonel Edward, Fleetwood, of North Meads Hall, Lancaster, J.P.
 Hobart, Lady, widow of Frederick John Lord Hobart.—2.
 Humble, Lady (Elizabeth Philippa), widow of Sir John Nugent Humble.
 Kavanagh, the Very Rev. James B. D.D., parish priest of Kildare, accidentally killed in his church.—5.
 Lacy, General R. Walter, late Lieut.-Colonel 30th Regiment.
 Latham, George William, Esq., M.A., J.P., of Bradwall Hall, Cheshire, late M.P. for the Crewe Division of that county.—4.
 Macpherson, Colonel Duncan, of Cluny, chief of a Highland clan.
 Macpherson, General Sir Herbert, Commander-in-Chief of the British military forces in Burma.—21.
 Maude, Capt. the Hon. Francis, R.N.—23.
 Montagu, the Right Hon. Lord Robert Porrett Collier, eminent lawyer.—27.
 Mountgarrett, the Right Hon. Frances Penelope, wife of Henry Edward, Viscount Mountgarrett.—19.
 Neville, Parke, Esq., engineer for the Corporation and City of Dublin.—30.
 Pedlow, Surgeon James, M.D., Army Medical Staff.—22.
 Pim, Rear-Admiral Bedford Clapperton Trevelyan Pim, Arctic explorer; one of the brave band who engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin.
 Sheffield, Sir R., Bart.—24.
 Strafford, the Right Hon. George Stevens Byng, Earl of.—29.
 Symes, the Rev. Richard, Prebendary of Wells.—18.

Thompson, the Rev. W. H., D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.
 Tyrwhitt, the Hon. Thomas E., of Stanley Hall, Shropshire.—18.
 Wigram, R. J., Esq., of Willersley Castle, Derby.—6.

NOVEMBER, 1886.

Archer, Fred, the celebrated jockey.—8.
 Atkinson, J. Beavington, author of "An Art Tour in the Capitals of Europe."
 Ayrton, the Right Hon. Acton Smee, formerly M.P. for the Tower Hamlets.—30.
 Baddoley, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Clinton.
 Barrington, the Right Hon. George William, Seventh Viscount.—7.
 Bennett, the Rev. Howard Leigh, Vicar of Long Sutton.—10.
 Bewicke-Bewicke, Robert Calverley, of Coalby Manor, Yorks, J.P. and D.L.
 Bolton, Major-General John Theophilus, F.R.S.—1.
 Bury, Denis Caulfield, of Newry, formerly M.P. for that borough.—30.
 Bramley-Moore, John, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Gerard's Cross, Bucks.—19.
 Churchill, the Right Hon. Francis George Spencer, Second Lord.—24.
 Clarke, Lady (Emily Maxwell), widow of Sir Robert Boucher Clarke, C.B., LL.D.—24.
 Cole, Owen Blayney, of Brandrum and Creve, J.P. and D.L.—26.
 Cope, Octavius Edward, Esq., of Rochetts, Essex, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for the Brentford Division of Middlesex.—27.
 Cope, E. W., Esq., Secretary to the British Legation at Stockholm.—4.
 Dacres, Field-Marshal Sir Richard, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower and Colonel-Commandant Royal Horse Artillery.
 Delany, the Right Rev. W. D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork.—14.
 Doe, George Thomas, Esq., R.A., F.R.S., the well-known engraver.—13.
 Dunikillen, the Right Hon. William Willoughby Cole, Earl of.—12.
 Edwards, the Rev. Stephen, for many years Bursar of Merton College.—21.
 Estcourt, Caroline, Lady Bucknall, widow of Major-General James Bucknall Estcourt.—17.
 Fasting, Major-General Sir Francis Worgan, K.C.M.G., C.B.—21.
 Fry, Francis, Esq., of Bristol and London.—12.
 Goodwyn, General Henry, R.E.—8.
 Grote, Arthur, Esq., F.R.S., botanist, and brother of George Grote, the historian.
 Guthrie, Dr. F., Professor of Physics, Royal School of Mines.—21.
 Hardwicke, Susan, Dowager Countess of.—22.
 Hastings, the Hon. Henry Cecil Plantagenet.—22.
 Haviland, the Rev. George Edward, M.A., Prebendary of Chichester.
 Humphries, Sir John, senior corner for East Middlesex.—20.
 Jones, R. O., Esq., of Fommon Castle, stipendiary magistrate for Cardiff.
 Lentaigue, the Right Hon. Sir John Francis O'Neill, P.C., C.B., of Talhaght.—12.
 McDougall, Bishop, Canon of Winchester and Bishop of Lismore.—18.
 Malt, Sir Alexander Charles, K.C.B., the distinguished diplomatist.
 Martin, Sir James, Chief Justice and First Minister of New South Wales.
 Mioleton, Ellen, Dowager-Viscountess.—13.
 Prendergast, Thomas, Esq., author of the Manuals entitled "The Mastery of Languages."—14.
 Prior, Thomas Abel, Esq., the well-known line engraver.
 Sanford, T. Hugh, Esq., J.P. and D.L.—25.
 Swetenham, Clement, Esq., J.P.—26.
 Veen, Capt. the Hon. Eustace, 6th Lancers.—18.

DECEMBER, 1886.

Allon, the Ven. John, M.A., Master of St. John's Hospital, Lichfield, and Archdeacon of S. Iop.
 Anderson, Sir Samuel Lee, M.A., formerly Crown Solicitor for Dublin.—1.
 Anthony, Mark, Esq., landscape painter.—1.
 Balguy, John, Esq., Metropolitan Police Magistrate (Woolwich and Greenwich).—5.
 Baker, Thomas Barwick Lloyd, of Hardwicke Court, Gloucester, J.P., D.L.—10.
 Bourke, the Lady Margaret Harriett.—29.
 Brooke, the Hon. Lady, widow of Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, Bart.—27.
 Butler, the Rev. Thomas, F.R.G.S., Honorary Canon of Lincoln Cathedral.
 Crampton, Sir John Flannes Twistleton, Bart., K.C.B., the eminent diplomatist.—5.
 Paullet, Sir H. C., Bart.—11.
 Duncan, David, Esq., J.P., M.P. for the Exchange Division of Liverpool.—30.
 Elphinstone, Sir James Dalrymple Horn, Bart., J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Portsmouth.—28.
 Filmer, Sir Edmund, of East Sutton, Kent, formerly M.P. for Mid-Kent.
 Fordyce, Capt. A. L. Dingwall.—10.
 Forsyth, Sir Thomas Douglas, K.C.S.I., C.B., Commissioner in the Punjab, and Envoy and Plenipotentiary on special mission to the Amir of Khashgar.—17.
 Gonne, Colonel Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General, Dublin District.
 Hawtrey, the Rev. Montague John Gregg, M.A., Prebendary of Wells.—12.
 Hughes, Sir Walter Watson, late of South Australia, J.P. and D.L.—1.
 Johnson, Matilda, Miss, of Baiting-las, at the age of 105.
 Kelly, Bernard, Esq., M.P. for South Downgal.
 Larpent, the Dowager Baroness de Hochspied, wife of Baron de Hochspied.—30.
 Kelsall, Dr. E. W., of the Army Medical Service.—6.
 Lyons, Robert Spencer Dyer, Esq., M.D., formerly M.P. for the City of Dublin.—19.
 Mackenzie, John, Esq., M.D., formerly Provost of Inverness.
 Mole, J. H., Esq., Vice-President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.—13.
 Nicholson, Dr., of Penrith, the well-known Oriental scholar.
 Olliphant, Mrs. Henrietta Grange, of Orellilly Perthshire.—9.
 Patterson, Robert Hogarth, author of "The New Revolution; or, the Napoleonic Policy in Europe."—13.
 Paullet, Sir Henry.—11.
 Pownall, the Ven. Assheton, M.A., F.S.A., J.P., Archdeacon of Leicester.—2.
 Robinson, General Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps.—28.
 Ross Horatio, Esq., of Inverness, the famous shot.—6.
 Roupell, Robert Friesen, Esq., M.A., Q.U. of Charlton, Kent, a distinguished Chancery lawyer.—15.
 Salmon, Sir James, M.D., B.N., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, and Honorary Physician to the Queen.—17.
 Tower, Mrs. Maria, widow of the Rev. William Tower.—1.
 Trull, William, Esq., M.D., J.P., and D.L., of Wexwick, Orkney.—10.
 Wells, Lieut.-Colonel Grenville Hyton, commanding Scots Mounted Cavalry.—8.
 Wilson, Howard Hugh, Esq., of Dalfam Tower, Westmoreland, J.P. and D.L.—8.

APRIL.

1888.

April 1st, Easter Sunday.

AN Fools Day.

William Harvey b. 1578. Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, d. 1826.

2nd, Easter Monday.

Bank Holiday.

Battle of Copenhagen 1801. Dr. James Gregory, professor of medicine, d. 1821. Abolition of the Fleet Prison 1844.

3rd, Easter Tuesday.

Holiday at Law Offices. O 4 30 p.m. St. Richard, bp. Richard II., King of England, b. 1393. George Herbert b. 1333. Washington Irving b. 1796.

4th, Wednesday.

St. Ambrose, bp. Robert Atneworth, compiler of the Latin dictionary, d. 1743. Oliver Goldsmith d. 1774.

5th, Thursday.

John Stow, historian and antiquary, d. 1605. Danton guillotined at Paris 1794. Robert Bakewell, founder of Sunday-schools, d. 1811.

6th, Friday.

Old Lady Day. Richard Cour-de-Lion killed 1109. The Koh-i-Noor left India for England 1850.

7th, Saturday.

Battle of Radajox 1812. William Lisle Bowles, poet, d. 1850. William Wordsworth b. 1770.

8th, Low Sunday.

John the Good, King of France, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, d. 1364.

9th, Monday.

Fire Insurance days of grace expire. Edward IV., King of England, d. 1483. Francis, Lord Bacon, d. 1626.

10th, Tuesday.

Easter Sitting commences.

Battle of Toulouse 1818. Alexander Maesmyth, painter, d. 1850. Chartist demonstration 1849.

11th, Wednesday.

O 9 20 A.M.

Cardinal Bouffier d. 1497. Gaston de Foix, French warrior, d. 1510. Stanislaus Poniatowski, last King of Poland, d. 1798.

12th, Thursday.

Great victory over the French fleet in the West Indies by H. M. 1782. Opening of the Civil War in America 1861.

13th, Friday.

Edict of 1808 signed 1808. Catholic emancipation 1829. President Lincoln shot 1865. Abolition of War ended 1865.

14th, Saturday.

Battle of Barnet—Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick (the King-maker), killed, 1471. Charles II.'s Declaration at Breda 1658.

15th, Sunday.

2nd after Easter.

Madame de Maintenon d. 1719. Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV., d. 1764. Thomas Drummond, eminent in physical science, d. 1840.

16th, Monday.

Battle of Culloden, defeat of the Young Pretender, 1746. (Cromwell, celebrated pianist, d. 1820. Madame Tussaud (wax figures) d. 1850).

17th, Tuesday.

Martin Luther at Diet at Worms 1521. Dr. Benjamin Howley d. 1761. Dr. Benjamin Franklin d. 1790.

18th, Wednesday.

Lord Chancellor Jeffrey d. 1850. Dr. Erasmus Darwin, poet, d. 1796. John Abernethy, eminent surgeon, d. 1815. Emancipation of Canada began 1831.

GUILTY, BUT GUILTYLESS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE THREE PARSONS," ETC., ETC.

I WONDER whether the story ever *will* grow old?—the story that Adam told Eve in the groves of Paradise—that young men have told maidens ever since—the story that the flowers always seem trying inarticulately to tell the sun, and the trees to tell the breezes which frolic in their leafy bowers, and the streams to be murmuring to the green grasses on their banks; the story which Oliver Stafford was whispering in the listening ear of Marler Gordon on Christmas Eve in the porch of the village church—the story of Love!

They had been helping to prepare the church for the morrow's festival—putting the finishing touches to the work which made the little sanctuary so bright and beautiful with flower, and ivy and holly when the Christmas sun lit up the grey old pillars and shadowed roof, and fell on the white-robed figures in the chancel and on all the kneeling faithful. They had been helping the willing hands which had been finishing this labour of love—helping quietly, lovingly, and reverently, and had pricked their fingers fearfully.

All the others, save the bell-ringers, had gone, and the gentle, white-haired vicar—Marler's father—after hearing the last strains of the "Adeste Fideles" from the practising choir of happy boys, who sang the glorious anthem to the rolling notes of the sweet-toned organ, had hurried home into the ivy-covered vicarage adjoining his church. And as Oliver led the vicar's daughter after him, he had taken her hand gravely and tenderly into his, saying, with the quiver in his voice which gives to human language such pathos and such power, "Marler, I love you; how dearly I can never tell you. I haven't any words to tell you with, but I want you to let me try to make you understand how I love you by all my future life. I want you to come to me, and to make me a happier and a better man than ever I have been before. When I go back to my far northern home I want to take with me the fairest rose in all this country of roses. I love you!"

As if she did not know it—had not known it for many a year! There was no one listening, but very low and very short was Marler's answer; but Oliver heard the whisper, for he stretched out eager hands and drew her to him, and her head sunk upon his breast. So in the shadow of the porch of the village church on Christmas Eve they twain plighted their troth—the troth of a love as pure as the virgin snow, which covered the moonlit meadows and far-away hills around them. Only the angels heard that murmured troth, just as the bells, in happy pealing, rang out in memory of the jubilent chant they sang centuries ago to the watching shepherds on the hillsides of Judea:

"Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terra pax, hominibus bonæ voluntatis!"

The ceremony was over: Oliver Stafford and Marler Gordon were man and wife. From the altar to the vestry swept the stately wedding procession, and there the concluding formalities were gone through. The ceremony, with its indescribable mixture of principals and mothers-in-law, bridesmaids and groomsmen, smiles and tears, longings and regrets, hopes and fears, was all over. Down the aisle, thick with friendly faces, and echoing the solemn notes of the Bachelors' Requiem, and out into the glorious sunshine which streamed on the flower-strewn pathway from the church door went Oliver and his wife. And surely never sun shone on fairer bride or more gallant groomsmen. To match the tints of Marler's blushing face and timid, happy eyes one would have had to lift and look upon the flowers her little feet were treading; and a handsomer six feet of manhood was seldom seen than proud Oliver Stafford as he tenderly led his bride through the cheering people. He bore himself as a proud and happy husband should, his face beaming with triumph and joy, though no one knew better than he that prickly rice was scratching him all down the back.

That horrible institution of nineteenth century civilisation, the wedding breakfast, being brought to an end by the infliction of speeches of the ordinary style and length, during which no casualties to human life or intellect were reported (there is always a special providence exercised on these occasions), the honeymoon journey was started upon.

After a few weeks' ramble over the Continent, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Stafford found themselves at home in St. Petersburg—at home, for there Oliver held a diplomatic position of some importance, and there, in consequence, they were to settle down to the delights and trials of life in double harness.

The love which had led Oliver and Marler to the altar was a very old love, dating almost from the days of childhood. With true love in their hearts, plenty of money in their pockets,

19th, Thursday.

O 11 30 A.M.

St. Alphege, archbp. Battle of Lexington, commencement of the American War, 1776. Lord Byron d. 1824. Earl of Beaconsfield d. 1861.

20th, Friday.

Cromwell dissolved the "Rump" Parliament 1653. Prince Eugene of Savoy, military commander, d. 1703.

21st, Saturday.

Cromwell created Lord Protector of the Commonwealth 1653. Jean Racine, French dramatic poet, d. 1699. Alexander the Great d. B.C. 323. Eugene the Great d. A.D. 1037.

22nd, Sunday.

2nd after Easter.

Last appearance of the wandering Jew at Brussels 1774. Thomas Haynes Bayly, poet, d. 1839. Bombardment of Cadix 1809.

23rd, Monday.

St. George, mart. Shakespeare d. 1616. Joseph Nollekens, sculptor, d. 1828. William Wordsworth, poet, d. 1850.

24th, Tuesday.

Daniel Defoe d. 1731. Edmund Cartwright, inventor of the power loom, b. 1745. Pierre de Beaumarchais, musician and dramatist, d. 1763.

25th, Wednesday.

St. Mark, Evan, and M. Oliver Cromwell, Protector of England, b. 1599. William Cowper d. 1800. Princess Alice b. 1841.

26th, Thursday.

O 9 20 A.M.

Funeral of the Earl of Beaconsfield 1861. David Hume, philosopher and historian, b. 1711. Uhland, German poet, b. 1797.

27th, Friday.

Battle of Dunbar 1706. John Ashmole, antiquary, executed 1793. James Bruce, traveller in Africa, d. 1797. Sir William Jones d. 1794.

28th, Saturday.

Martyr of the Bounty 1790. Earl of Shaftesbury, philanthropist, b. 1681. Admiral Codrington d. 1801.

29th, Sunday.

3rd after Easter. Edward IV. of England b. 1442. Admiral Sir B. H. Parry d. 1822. Alexander II. of Russia b. 1818.

30th, Monday.

Tilly, military commander, d. 1603. Cromwell detained when about to depart for America in the *Mayflower* 1607. Sir Henry Sheldrake, medical dispenser, d. 1833.

no dark memories behind them, and a future full of brightness before them, they were as happy a young couple as any to be found the world over. Stafford had long been a favourite in a wide circle of St Petersburg society, and the welcome which would in any case have been given to the wife of so popular a member of the diplomatic corps was quickly and heartily extended to Marler for her own sake. The admiration which his beautiful young English bride excited was so general that something like jealous misgivings so easily aroused in the newly-married—might possibly have arisen in Oliver's heart but for his perfect love and his perfect confidence. With love and confidence so complete, what he laughingly used to call her "conquests" were to him only matters of pleasurable pride. His was the perfect love which casteth out fear. He was pleased and proud that wherever his young wife went, Russian society—not usually demonstratively warm-hearted to English visitors or sojourners—received her as with open arms. Loyal to her as the flower in the sun, from which they derive their being and their beauty, no single thought of evil came into his heart. Himself a master of the Russian tongue, difficult of acquirement as a talkable knowledge of it is, he was also both surprised and pleased at the way in which Marler seemed to be acquiring an acquaintance with conversational phrases in that language.

So the months went on until there came a time when Marler did not so often accompany her husband into society. And the cause was one which gave an added tenderness to the tones of Oliver's voice as he spoke to her, and an added tenderness to the pressure of his hand and the touch of his lips—a cause which filled Marler's heart with a timid joy, the strange trembling joy a woman feels when the time approaches for the crowning of her life with the holy dignity of motherhood.

If Byron had not forestalled me, I would have said, "There was a sound of revelry by night . . . and bright the lamps shone on fair women and brave men" or, at all events, I should like to have said it, because it is fine, resonant language. To put it otherwise, a portion of St Petersburg society was making merry at a ball, and amongst the guests was Oliver Stafford.

Still Marler's sweetheart as much as in the old courting days, he soon wearied of the gay scene without her, and having remained long enough to feel justified in allowing himself a social dispensation from further exercise of the light fantastic toe, he was about to withdraw to rejoin his expectant wife when the utterance of her name arrested him. There was no mistake—"the immaculate Marler" was the phrase he heard, uttered in a man's voice, and in a familiar, semi-satirical tone, which heated his blood in a moment. The voice came from behind a screen in one of the rooms adjoining the ball room. He raised his hand to push aside the screen when the same voice added (also in Russian), "I could show you proof that she is not so immaculate as she is thought to be."

Down went the screen with a crash before the sentence was finished, and Oliver's hand was on the speaker's throat, a tall, elegant man, whose clever, cunning, strongly-marked face was flushed red with wine.

"You lie!"

Had Oliver's fingers maintained their hold upon the throat they grasped, the stranger would certainly never have had an opportunity of telling any more lies, but from the doorway two men quietly, sternly, and almost noiselessly approached.

"The secret police!" whispered the man to whom Oliver's victim had been speaking.

"The secret police!" We don't know what that means in England, but in the present case it meant that the unknown challenger of Marler's honour in about forty seconds had taken the first step on the march to Siberia—that is to say, he was arrested for some crime or other cause which might or might not be made public. In Russia arrest is a very long step towards Siberia. The struggle which Oliver made to prevent the man's arrest, in order that he might wreak his own vengeance upon him, was sharp, but brief.

"He shall not leave my sight like this—I will kill him on the spot first!"

"Sir," said one of the officers, politely, "you cannot fight a man like this. He is a common impostor. He has been calling himself Count Znowitz, but his real name is Sinkovitch. He is accomplished and clever, but a thorough scoundrel, and he hasn't been clever enough to escape our hands this time. If you must have an appointment with him you had better make it in Siberia."

Sinkovitch winced at the word, the next instant he and his

captors had left the room. Oliver made a hasty stride after them, when his eyes fell on a piece of paper on the carpet. It had evidently fallen from a pocket during the struggle which had taken place. He stooped and picked it up, for it might give a clue. Hastily opening the paper, he read the few words written upon it. For a moment he stood ghastly pale and motionless, as one stricken with sudden paralysis; then, with a strange cry, he reeled upon a sofa. The paper had fallen from the pocket of the man the police had called Sinkovitch; it bore Marler's unmistakable handwriting, and these were the words she had written in Russian, the man's own language—

"I have struggled in vain to repress it, but can conceal no longer that the passion you have suppressed for me has kindled a hundred flames. Come soon to me, for I am yours."

White, shivering, flayed, Oliver stood before his wife, her letter in his hand. She glanced, startled, at her husband and the paper he held before her.

"Do you have found it out!" she cried.

Like a man in a dream he said, "Yes. How—how—"

"How long has it been going on?" she asked. "I will tell you all now—almost ever since we have been at St. Petersburg."

A terrible gesture of his hands, an awful oath, and out into the blackness of the night went Oliver Stafford from his wife for ever.

This was the only letter the sobbing girl received—

"For ever I have seen that you are amply provided for. Never seek to find me, never mention my name to your child."

A battle-field. Not with bright gleams of sunlight shimmering on long lines of flashing steel, not bathed in the glitter and glamour of waving pennons and proudly lifted banners, and nodding plumes and moving masses of brilliant colour, not when the trumpets peal and the drums roll, not when the fierce shock of battle shakes the trembling earth, not when the thunder-tongued cannon roar and the bright steel clashes, not when the rapture of battle thrills the pulse and fires the heart with a mad awful ecstasy, but a battle-field after the battle—a battle field as a soldier poet has described it.

*"The fight is over—and gently bl we
The evening's cool breath
The daylight lies and shadows close
Around the spot of Death
The air is rent with groan and scream
Of mortal human pain,
The ground is red with the cursed stream
That drenches the soul of Cain."*

*"And from High Heaven itself looks down
The awful eye of God
Who sees through the shivering sky a black frown
These men on the dripping sod
Oh! He will not think of the pomp and show,
And the pride of War's parade
But see! only men, in His image low
By man's red fingers laid."*

*"Shine not to nig it O silver moon—
Shine not shine not to night
O God of Heaven tis yet too soon
For the starbeams holy light
But spread O night, thy sable pall,
Let angel eyes should see
What man men by the thing they call
A glory as Victory."*

One of the bloodiest battles of the American Civil War had been fought, and merciful night had fallen upon the field. Two men, wounded, lay close together upon the redly-oozing soil, both in the uniform, gashed and torn, of the Federal Army. From the white lips of one, in a pitiful, yearning sob, gasped a word—a name—over and over again repeated.

"Marler—Marler—Marler!"

"Who—are you—who know that name?"

They could not rise, these wounded warriors, to face each other, but a gleam of fitful light shone upon their faces, and they saw and knew each other—shone upon their second meeting—for in a Russian ball-room they had met before—Oliver Stafford and the man whom arrest had saved from a husband's wrath.

A fearful light leaped into Oliver's face, and with a pain-smothered cry his hand reached out in a vain effort to clutch his broken sword.

With many a pause of agony the other spoke.

"I am dying. Hear me. I know all—all! Now, it matters not. Your wife is innocent. To conceal other schemes I professed to be a teacher of languages. To please you—to help

you as she supposed she could in different little ways—she came to me to learn the language of the people into whose society she had to go. You did not know—she meant to surprise you; but I saw a way to get money—hush-money—from her or you, for I was poor. Under pretence of giving her exercises in Russian, I made her write words of which she did not know the meaning. I told her wrongly. She did not know. I only knew the meaning of the words I made her write. I swear it before Him to whom my soul is going."

Only just in time the dying Russian spoke, for as the last words of his strange confession passed his lips he himself passed into the everlasting silence.

"Gloria in excelsis Deo!"

In the New World as in the Old, again the bells were ringing their glad thanksgiving, for once more it was Christmas Eve.

Loudly the joyous chimes pealed out, big bells and little bells, bass bells and treble bells, clashing in one grand succession of sounds, as though their iron tongues wanted to send the message over all the world—"The Child is born!" as though they wanted to tell the winter winds that, in their mighty courses, they might sweep the news abroad; as though they wanted to tell the rushing waters of the rivers, "The Child is born!" that the rivers might bear the message to the great sea, whose tides should bear it to every shore.

"In terra pax!" The bells were ringing to celebrate the birth of the Prince of Peace but the land was rocked in the throes of a cruel conflict: brother fought brother, father fought son. They rang in hamlet, town, and city in the ears of weeping women who mourned for husbands, sons, fathers, brothers, whose footsteps should be heard returning nevermore; where the wail of the widow and the orphan swelled higher day by day, where piteous cries to Heaven in vigils of the night waxed louder and louder. They rung their echoes over a once fair country desolated by the fiery feet of War. They were heard in fort and camp, where warriors stood grimly by their arms, ready to slay or to be slain.

O bells of Christmas, easier far to tell your story to wind, and river, and sea, than to ring it into the hearts of men!

They were heard in prison and in hospital heard by the captive, and the wounded, and the sick.

Will you come with me, for but a little while, inside a soldier's hospital, even though it be on Christmas Eve?

A banner bearing the emblazoned stars and stripes of the Union floats over the low, dark, gloomy walls, and sentries stand silent and grim before the gates.

Inside are stretched long rows of narrow beds. Round some are drawn the curtains close—for Death is there. Sick and wounded men, who know that the curtains may soon be drawn close around their beds too, lie in all the others—not one is vacant.

They are so pale, so patient, so quiet, these victims of battle and disease, and want and hardship. A groan is heard sometimes, but where the sufferer can move he stifles it in his pillow. And see, they can smile in all their agony; whenever their eyes meet the eyes of the softly-treading, grey-robed nurses who glide so gently through the long lanes of beds, they smile.

Peal on, sweet bells, for your silver tones are heard in here, and God knows what blessed memories may be coming in with your silver chiming through these gloomy walls. Tears are coursing down some of these wan, war-worn cheeks. They are not used to tears, these suffering heroes of many a now historic field. It must be the memory of Christmas-tides long ago—so long, long before "the War," perhaps it is the memory of a mother's look, and word, and touch, never to be heard, seen, felt again, that is making these poor faces so wet now. Ring on, for with such memories may come the blessing of the Christ!

At the head of one bed kneels a nurse, the patient sweetness of whose beauty dot even her sombre dress can hide, the beauty of young, pure womanhood, but with an added sweetness—the sad sweetness of long-borne, patiently-borne grief. She holds in one hand a book, from which she reads the story of a woman and a Child, and the man to whom she reads holds her other hand in his. She is very weary, very tired; but she reads on, breaking off sometimes to speak words of her own—nothing, softly-uttered words of hope, and peace, and blessing. She reads on, the man who holds her hand in his pressing it closer and closer. She looks upon his face, and kneeling, prays.

Rise, sister, now. Shut quietly the book. Fold the shrivelled hands together; draw close the curtain round the narrow mattress; for the soldier for whom you pray has heard the signal for the last Parade. He has fallen in.

Through the ward, followed by many a moustached eye and muttered blessing, through the long passages to her own little quarters in the far end of the building, goes the wearied sister.

Waiting her there, standing on a chair by the window, is a little child. His wee pink hands have drawn aside the blinds, and he is looking, with big eyes full of wonder, at the shining of a great star. He is waiting for his mother's last good-night kiss. He does not quite know what it is she does out in those big wards, because from most of them he is kept far away; but he knows she goes to help the poor sick soldiers, for he goes to see some of them sometimes; and then he can never understand why the great bearded men cry so as they stroke his hands and fondle the soft curls upon his head.

"See, mother," he cries, as she enters the room; "see what a beautiful star the angels have lit to-night! Is that the star of Bethlehem, mother?"

Very tenderly the "sister" draws the little one to her, and very tightly—as though she feared some one would take him from her—she holds him in her arms as they sit before the fire.

And by-and-by, robed in his little white garment, the child kneels by her side to pray.

Then he climbs into his tiny cot, but his eyes are turned to the window through which he saw the star, and the thought of its shining keeps him awake.

"Mamma, who is it you cry out for when you think I'm fast asleep?"

"Hush, my dear one, hush!"

"Is it some one you want to find?"

"Yes; but sleep, my boy, sleep."

But the little fellow could not sleep, and as he lay awake in his little bed he thought of the star of Bethlehem which led the wise men to the infant Christ, and wondered why the bright star he was looking at that evening should not lead people now to those they want to find.

"Mother, is it father you want to find? You always tell me to pray for father, but he never comes. Don't cry, mamma; I'm sure it's father you want to find, and I shall ask God to help me find him for you. I know it's father."

In the night the child woke. The star was shining in the room. And he lay a long time thinking.

Then he slipped noiselessly from his bed, folded his little hands together, and knelt by the side of the bed where his tired, worn-out mother slept, and prayed that God would let the big star lead him to his father; and then, rising from his knees, without a sound he opened the door and slipped out, his tiny bare feet awaking no echo as he walked down the long, cold passage.

He lost sight of the big star as he passed out of the room and stood facing the long corridor with its windows here and there, still, as he went, and with what eagerness he looked out at the first window he reached! Yes! sure enough there it was; it had travelled with him thus far, and so it still led him on, and at last he saw something shining at the end of the passage. He almost feared to wander so far, but on he tripped, till a door, partly open, brought him to a standstill. He saw the star shining through a corner of the window which the curtain before it had failed quite to cover. Stretching out his hands he slowly pushed wider open the door and stole in.

Though he knew some parts of the hospital, the room in which he stood was strange to him, for his mother never came to this part of the building. It was a small room, and only one bed was in it. A lamp stood by the side of the bed, but its light was carefully shaded from the face of the man who lay there. He was not asleep, but was lying very quiet and very still.

"Child, how came you here?"

His voice was very low, and gentle, and kind, and the little white-robed intruder was not frightened when he heard the strange man speak so softly.

"I want to find somebody for mother, and I think it's my father she wants to find, so I'm looking for him, and I asked God to let the big star lead me to him, and when I saw it shining here I came in."

The light of the lamp fell on the little fellow's golden hair and eager face, with its wide, questioning eyes and quiver-

ing lips—in all his face his mother's sweet fair beauty—his mother's hair, his mother's eyes.

"Are you my father?"

And Oliver Stafford cried:

"My God—I am!"

The war was over. Peace resumed her gentle reign. Brother fought brother no longer—the sounds of battle were heard no more. The Union was preserved; the slaves were free—and the contractors in various countries for the non-supply of the commissariat had all retired on their fortunes.

On the deck of a steamer bound for the old country were Oliver Stafford and his wife, little Oliver near them. As the great home of liberty and mixed drinks faded away on the rearward horizon, they spoke once again of the strange and terrible mistake through which they had been brought there. And as she referred to the secrecy of her lessons in Russian, innocent though the motive for keeping them from her husband's knowledge was, Marler said, as his arm drew her closer and closer to him, and her head sunk upon his breast as it did seven years before in the porch of the village church on Christmas Eve:

"In that, I was guilty—of aught else, guiltless!"

APRIL FOOLS.

THE 1st of April, of all days in the year, enjoys a character of its own, in as far as it, and it alone, is consecrated to practical joking. On this day it becomes the business of a vast number of people, especially the younger sort, to practise innocent impostures upon their unsuspecting neighbours, by way of masking them what in France are called *poissons d'Avril*, and with us April fools. Thus a knowing boy will despatch a younger brother to see a public statue descend from its pedestal at a particular appointed hour. A crew of giggling servant-maids will get hold of some simple swain, and send him to a bookseller's shop for the *History of Eve's Grandmother*, or to a chemist's for a pennyworth of *pigeon's milk*, or to a cobbler's for a little *strap oil*, in which last case the messenger secures a hearty application of the strap to his shoulders, and is sent home in a state of bewilderment as to what the affair means. The urchins in the kennel make a sport of calling to some passing beau to look to his coat-skirts; when he either finds them with a piece of paper pinned to them or not; in either of which cases he is saluted as an April fool. A waggish young lady, aware that her dearest friend Eliza Louisa has a rather empty-headed youth dangling after her with little encouragement, will send him a billet, appointing him to call upon Eliza Louisa at a particular hour, when instead of a welcome, he finds himself treated as an intruder, and by and by discovers that he has not advanced his reputation for sagacity, or the general prospects of his suit. The great object is to catch some person off his guard, to pass off upon him, as a simple fact, something barely possible, and which has no truth in it; to impose upon him, so as to induce him to go into positions of absurdity, in the eye of a laughing circle of bystanders.

What compound is to simple addition, so is Scotch to English April fooling. In the northern part of the island they are not content to make a neighbour believe some single piece of absurdity. There, the object being, we shall say, to befool simple Andrew Thomson, Wag No. 1 sends him away with a letter to a friend two miles off, professedly asking for some useful information, or requesting a loan of some article, but in reality containing only the words:

"This is the first day of April,
Hunt the gowk another mile."

Wag No. 2, catching up the idea of his correspondent, tells Andrew, with a grave face, that it is not in his power, etc.; but if he will go with another note to such a person, he will get what is wanted. Off Andrew trudges with this second note to Wag No. 3, who treats him in the same manner; and so on he goes, till some one of the series, taking pity on him, hints the trick that has been practised upon him. A successful affair of this kind will keep rustic society in merriment for a week, during which honest Andrew Thomson hardly can show his face. The Scotch employ the term *gowk* (which is properly a cuckoo) to express a fool in general, but more especially an April fool, and among them the practice above described is called *hunting the gowk*.

the opportunity is taken by ultra-jocular persons

to carry out some extensive hoax upon society. For example, in March, 1860, a vast multitude of people received through the post a card having the following inscription, with a seal masked by an inverted sixpence at one of the angles, thus having to superficial observation an official appearance: "Tower of London.—Admit the Bearer and Friend to view the annual Ceremony of Washing the White Lions, on Sunday, April 1st, 1860. Admitted only at the White Gate. It is particularly requested that no gratuities be given to the Wardens or their Assistants." The trick is said to have been highly successful. Cabs were rattling about Tower Hill all that Sunday morning, vainly endeavouring to discover the White Gate.

It is the more remarkable that any such trick should have succeeded when we reflect how identified the 1st of April has become with the idea of imposture and unreality. So much is this the case, that if one were about to be married, or to launch some new and speculative proposition or enterprise, one would hesitate to select April 1st for the purpose. On the other hand, if one had to issue a mock document of any kind with the desire of its being accepted in its proper character, he could not better insure the joke being seen than by dating it the 1st of April.

The literature of the last century, from the *Spectator* downwards, has many allusions to April fooling; no references to it in our earlier literature have as yet been pointed out. English antiquaries appear unable to trace the origin of the custom, or to say how long it has existed among us. In the Catholic Church, there was the Feast of the Ass on Twelfth Day, and various mumblings about Christmas; but April fooling stands apart from these dates. There is but one plausible-looking suggestion from Mr. Pegge, to the effect that, the 25th of March being, in one respect, New Year's Day, the 1st of April was its octave, and the termination of its celebrations; but this idea is not very satisfactory. There is much more importance in the fact that the Hindoos have, in their *Huli*, which terminates with the 31st of March, a precisely similar festival, during which the great aim is to send persons away with messages to ideal individuals, or individuals sure to be from home, and enjoy a laugh at their disappointment. To find the practice so widely prevalent over the earth, and with so near a coincidence of day, seems to indicate that it has had a very early origin amongst mankind.

Swift, in his Journal to Stella, enters under March 31, 1713, that he, Dr. Arbuthnot, and Lady Masham, had been amusing themselves that evening by contriving "a lie for to-morrow." A person named Noble had been hanged a few days before. The lie which those three laid their heads together to concoct was that Noble had come to life again in the hands of his friends, but was once more laid hold of by the sheriff, and now lay at the Black Swan in Holborn, in the custody of a messenger. "We are all," says Swift, "to send to our friends to know whether they have heard anything of it, and so we hope it will spread." Next day the learned Dean duly sent his servant to several houses to inquire among the footmen, not letting his own man into the secret. But nothing could be heard of the resuscitation of Mr. Noble; whence he concluded that "his colleagues did not contribute" as they ought to have done.

April fooling is a very noted practice in France, and we get traces of its prevalence there at an earlier period than in the case in England. For instance, it is related that Francis, Duke of Lorraine, and his wife, being in captivity at Nantes, effected their escape in consequence of the attempt being made on the 1st of April. "Disguised as peasants, the one bearing a hod on his shoulder, the other carrying a basket of rubbish at her back, they both at an early hour of the day passed through the gates of the city. A woman, having a knowledge of their persons, ran to the guard to give notice to the sentry. 'April fool!' cried the soldier; and all the guard, to a man, shouted out; 'April fool!' beginning with the sergeant in charge of the post. The governor, to whom the story was told as a jest, conceived some suspicion, and ordered the fact to be proved; but it was too late, for in the meantime the duke and his wife were well on their way. The 1st of April saved them."

It is told that a French lady, having stolen a watch from a friend's house on the 1st of April, endeavoured, after detection, to pass off the affair as *un poisson d'Avril*, an April joke. On denying that the watch was in her possession, a messenger was sent to her apartments, where it was found upon a chimney-piece. "Yes," said the adroit thief, "I think I have made the messenger a fine *poisson d'Avril*." Then the magistrate said she must be imprisoned till the 1st of April in the ensuing year, *comme un poisson d'Avril*.—*Chambers' Book of Days*.

MAY.

1888.

May 1st, Tuesday.

St. Philip and St. James, ap.
John Jordan, poet, d. 1701. Duke of
Connaught b. 1850.

2nd, Wednesday.

11h 42m P.M.

St. Athanasius.
Opening of the Thames Embankment
1862. Wm. Bookford, author of "Vallack,"
d. 1844.

3rd, Thursday.

Invention (or discovery) of the Cross.
Columbus discovered Jamaica, 1492.
Kotzebue German poet, b. 1761. Thomas
Hood, poet, d. 1845.

4th, Friday.

St. Monica.
Battle of Tewkesbury 1471. Capture of
Springespatam 1790. Sir James Thornhill,
painter, d. 1734. Dr. Livingstone d. 1873.

5th, Saturday.

Opening of the States General of France
1789. Battle of Fuentes d'Onore 1811.
Napoleon Bonaparte d. 1821. Attempt
to blow up Chester Barracks 1861.

6th, Sunday.

Ascension Sunday.

St. John, evangelist.
Duke de Bourbon killed at Rome 1527.
James Price, F.R.S., last of the alchemists,
committed suicide 1785.

7th, Monday.

Bank Holiday, Scotland.
Dr. Delany d. 1704. Thomas Barnes,
editor of the Times, d. 1811. Cathedral of
Notre Dame 1877.

8th, Tuesday.

Treaty of Brétigny between France and
England 1360. Congressional Union of
England and Wales formed 1882. Captain
Barley, famous athlete and pedestrian,
d. 1854.

9th, Wednesday.

Half-Quarter Day.

Colonel Bland's attempt to steal the
Crown jewels from the Tower 1671.
Frederick Schiller, illustrious German
poet, d. 1805.

10th, Thursday.

Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.
Louis XV. d. 1774. Infanta Matthy
Beyn 1765. Suspension of Overend and
Gurney, bankers, 1866. Sir John Goss d.
1890.

11th, Friday.

1h 23m A.M.

Spencer Perceval shot in the Lobby of
the House of Commons 1812. Madame
Recamier d. 1840.

12th, Saturday.

Month of Ramadan commences.
Bart of Stratford beheaded 1601. Chris-
topher Smart, poet, d. 1771. Capitulation
of Charleston 1780.

13th, Sunday.

Sunday after Ascension.

John resigns England to the Pope 1213.
Empress Maria Theresa b. 1717. Cardinal
Fouché, uncle of Napoleon Bonaparte, d.
1830.

14th, Monday.

Edward Jenner conclusively estab-
lished the important principles of vac-
cination 1790. Henry Gratian, d. 1861.
d. 1820. Sir William Gougeon, bart.,
inventor of wall-knives, d. 1835.
Illustrated London News started 1842.

15th, Tuesday.

Scotch Whitsun (Quarter) Day.
Battle of Mexham 1664. Dr. Collicott,
naturalist, d. 1811. Edmund Keay, trans-
lator, d. 1833. Daniel O'Connell d. 1847.
Rampor Maximilian of Mexico taken
prisoner 1867.

16th, Wednesday.

Battle of Viterbo, Pope John XXI. killed,
1277. Dr. Bolander d. 1782. Battle of
Albuera 1811.

17th, Thursday.

Prince Talleyrand d. 1838. Wreck of the
Triple 1874. Revised New Testament
published 1881.

18th, Friday.

Easter Sunday end. 11h 30m P.M.
Free Church of Scotland founded 1843.
Extraordinary Oath abolished 1868.
Earthquake in New Grenada 1875.

19th, Saturday.

St. Dunstan, abp.
Soldier Emancipation passed 1862. Battle
of La Bataille 1865. Nathaniel Hawthorne
b. 1864.

THE GHOST AT WILDWOOD CHASE.

By ROSA MULHOLLAND,

Author of "The Squire's Granddaughters," &c., &c.

It happened only five summers ago. I had had a hard winter and spring of anxiety and unfitness for work, which, following close on my first successes in Art, had been rather impatiently borne, seeming as they did to destroy my hope just while it was budding. Furthermore, I was assured by a doctor whom I consulted, that I was threatened with consumption, and I acknowledged that he was probably right, as the disease was in my family. In the beginning of a hot June I sat in my little studio in London, weary in body and mind, when a letter came into my hand which gave me a thrill as from contact with a freshening breeze. It was from Lord Wylder, who had bought a picture of mine a few months before, and who now asked me to come down to Wildwood Chase in Devonshire, to paint his portrait.

Though not particularly fond of portrait painting, I liked the invitation. I knew the country round Wildwood Chase was beautiful, famous for its roses and nightingales. In a few weeks the latter would have left off singing; I should now just be in time to hear their richest notes. There was also a good gallery of pictures at Wildwood. In a short time my arrangements were made, and I was in the train, spinning through fields and woods in their freshest verdure, and among hedges white and fragrant with hawthorn in bloom.

I found the great house full of people. Lord Wylder was a genial old man, who had a large family of children and grandchildren whom he loved to gather round him, and the portrait I was to paint was intended for one of his daughters, who had lately been married. His kind flattery of my works gave me a sort of distinction in the eyes of the high-born company, and nothing could be pleasanter than the position in which I found myself. I had a charming studio overhanging a green retreat, through leafy rifts in which the brilliance of a teeming rose-garden was discernible, backed by a distance blotted with green and purples, mingled as in a peacock's plumage. Here I worked, and in my apartment beside it I had liberty to remain solitary as long as I pleased, yet whenever I mingled with the company I returned to my seclusion the happier for the courteous attention with which the struggling artist was treated by enthusiastic admirers of his art.

Nevertheless, the state of my health at the moment disinclining me for much of the gay society of strangers however polite, I lived chiefly a dream-like life of my own among the delicious summer haunts which surrounded me at Wildwood Chase.

At such a time of the year, and in such delightful relations with nature, if one has not actually a close sympathetic companionship with some other living creature, one is apt to create something of the kind out of one's own imagination, and with this reflection I accounted to myself for the extraordinary attraction possessed for me by a certain picture in the gallery, the head and shoulders of a girl set against a background of the woven boughs of trees. The face had a mysterious charm impossible to describe, and was slightly leaned forward, looking straight at the gazer with an expression which seemed to me as though the creature were longing to whisper a secret. The wide over-shadowed grey eyes had a spiritual intensity such as I had never seen in any woman's face, while the sweet parted lips promised that, strong as imagination and mind might be in the character, the heart would always have the casting-vote, whenever intellect and feeling might chance to come into conflict. The hair was light, like new-mown hay, and lay in soft drifts across the delicate forehead. The peculiarity of the picture was that, wherever you moved in the gallery within sight of it, the eyes followed you with wonderful changes of expression. Sometimes they were sad and wistful, sometimes smiling, as if in mischievous amusement, and again they had a high strange outlook that tantalised you with a desire to follow its meaning.

I ascertained that it was the portrait of a young girl of Lord Wylder's family, who had lived, and died early, about a hundred years ago. Somehow I felt pleased that she had died early. There were portraits of beautiful women all round, who had been the grandmothers and great-grandmothers of the Wylders, caught here in their lovely girlhood, and perpetuated in youth for the eyes of posterity; but they did not interest me, and I smiled at my own satisfaction in the knowledge that my leaf-embowered goddess had never been promoted while on earth to wifehood, motherhood, and great-grandmotherhood. She had come up like a flower, appeared like the leaves on the boughs from among which her face looked forth,

20th, Whit Sunday.

Pentecost. Ember Week.

Battle of Lutzen, 1632. Christopher Columbus d. 1492. Rev. Blanco White, miscellaneous writer, d. 1841.

21st, Whit Monday.

Bank Holiday.

Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, Prime Minister to Queen Anne, d. 1724. Dr. Warton, poet, d. 1796. Roumanian independence declared 1877.

22nd, Whit Tuesday.

Holiday at Law Offices.

First battle of St. Albans 1455. Solomon Langens and Government burnt 1861. Battle of Wirtzbochen, General Duroc killed, 1815. Calderon Centenary Celebration, Madrid, 1881.

23rd, Wednesday.

Ember Day.

Battle of Bannockburn 1314. Richard I. Shell, poet and politician, d. 1861. Mark Lemon, Editor of Punch, d. 1890.

24th, Thursday.

Linnaeus, great naturalist, b. 1707. Albert Smith comic writer, b. 1810. Queen Victoria b. 1819.

25th, Friday.

Ember Day. 1h 40m P.M.

Great Plague at Marseilles 1720. Dr. Pavy d. 1863. Princess Helene b. 1850. Bank Holidays Act passed 1871.

26th, Saturday.

Ember Day.

St. Augustin, abp. Samuel Pepys, diarist d. 1703. Haydn, musical composer, d. 1806. Admiral Sir Sydney Smith d. 1810.

27th, Trinity Sunday.

Ven. Bede. Calvin d. 1564. Marquis of Argyll beheaded 1601. Habesha Cor. at A.T. 1879. Noah Webster, author of an English Dictionary, d. 1843.

28th, Monday.

William Pitt b. 1759. Thomas Moore, poet, b. 1790. Sir Hun phrey Davy d. 1861. Great Fire at Quebec 1680.

29th, Tuesday.

Trinity Law Sittings commence. Charles II. of England b. 1630. Restoration of Charles II. 1660. Empress Josephine d. 1814.

30th, Wednesday.

Derby Day.

Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen 1418. Deposition of Sultan Abdul Aziz 1876. James E. Flanagan d. 1861.

31st, Thursday.

Corpus Christi.

Joey Grinnard b. 1867. The Chalmers d. 1847. Charlotte Brontë, novelist, b. 1816. Daniel Haaga, F.R.S., geologist, d. 1862.

and even as flower and leaf she had vanished, after a short sweet summer of life, with the dew still fresh upon the roses of her lips and cheeks.

She was a fitting companion, friend, chosen love, I thought, for one like me, living a saddened idealised life, threatened with disease, overshadowed by death, uncertain of more than a very short duration of mortal existence. Smiling at this conceit, I visited her every evening at twilight, vowing vows to her, and making believe to be her lover. She had been dust already for nearly a century, and I should be dust perhaps before another year. Therefore I said we should be lovers.

Though of a romantic and idealising nature, and always in love with love, I had never loved any woman in my life before, so that the June romance sprung among roses and nightingales, and, woven round the dream-maiden in the gallery nook whose eyes were dust, and whose voice (what a low sweet voice it must have been!) would never more be heard on earth, was perfectly satisfactory, inexpressibly consoling and delightful to me.

A man can hardly confess all the weak things he does when in low health, and tired of trying and pretending to be strong, when the child in his nature, never quite lost in any of us, rises irresistibly and asserts itself. In such a mood he will cry like a girl over a lock of his dead mother's hair, or babble to himself words of tenderness heard long ago, and only grown precious to memory in the hour of desolation. In such mood I raved softly in the dusk and solitude to my little love, with the hair like new-mown hay and the eyes that seemed to listen to me and answer me. One evening, when I was in a particular fantastic humour, I began to wonder if the spirit that had lived in the creature knew anything of this wayward devotion of mine, and whether, in case she'd did, she would be pleased or displeased at it. Upon this the idea that my dream-love was after all no dream, but a living being in another world, which might be only separated from us by the veils upon our eyes, struck me with a force which was a new and strange experience to me. It was as if she had indeed been spiritually present, and had made her presence felt by me. I thought how strange that were she to make herself visibly known to me now, it might be only anticipating matters, seeing that in a short time I might be thoroughly qualified to join her where she bides, and it seems to me now that I formed a distinct wish that Mayflower (so she was named), with the eyes like grey water and the hair like new-mown hay, would come as a living spirit and confer with me here in the shadows, and tell me that secret, perhaps the secret of immortality, which it had seemed to me when I first saw her that she was longing to unfold.

I had turned away and walked the length of the gallery, charmed with and half smiling at my fancy, and I was within a few yards of the door when it opened noiselessly and quickly; there was a grey flutter of drapery, shone through by the early-risen moon which looked towards me from beyond the window in the passage on which the end of the gallery gave. I saw a young light-tinted head set against the glistening moon, which formed a golden disc behind it. I saw the spiritual gleam of eyes grey like water; I saw shoulders of a peculiar round and slope, and a light drapery swathing them; and then the door shut, leaving me nothing but the living glance that had been flung towards me from the face, the very face which I had adored and apostrophised on the canvas, now hidden by twilight at the more distant extremity of the gallery.

I remained standing rooted where I was for several minutes. Fantastic as my humour had been, it had not been insane, but now I asked myself whether I had suddenly passed the boundary of sanity. That I had seen a vision of the girl Mayflower, who had bloomed a hundred years ago, there could be no doubt, but whether the vision was conjured up by my own disordered mind was a question which troubled me rather impertinently. I had not been led to expect that my mind was bound to decay sooner than my body, yet I had seen the spirit of Mayflower whom I had adored to come to me. I believed that I had positively adjoined her. And she had come.

Insomnia was part of the ailment from which I suffered, but at Wildwood I had found it scarcely irksome to lie awake and hear all the rich full sounds of the life of the summer night, the occasional rapture of the nightingale, the urgent cry of the landrail in the grass, the distant lowing of cattle, the rustling of the woods. On this night the masquerade of Mayflower's spiritual apparition absorbed me, she seemed to float through the air of the glorious midsummer night and dawn, drawing me towards her. During the next week I was feverish, impatient, altogether the worse instead of the better for my absence from London. In

my saner moments I thought of breaking my engagements, pretending inability to work on the portrait, packing up and returning to London. The reason was that I made up my mind that the vision I had seen was a real vision, and that I wanted to see it again. Therefore I would escape while I had a remnant of sanity.

I did not go, however, for the insanity, if insanity it was, kept me rooted to the spot. A week passed, and the weird impression I had received was becoming a very little weakened. Occasionally I admitted to myself that my imagination had played me a trick. One night, in a more than ordinarily rational frame of mind, and tired of lying awake, I rose about two o'clock, and letting myself out by a garden door, went for a long ramble through the park and out on the open downs, where the first faint breaking of dawn soon overtook me.

It was just during that spell of visible darkness, which is the forerunner of the return of light, and while I stood on the verge of a small ragged-edged lake, skirted by trees and bushes—stood smoking calmly, and expectant of nothing but the sunrise that I had my second vision of the spirit of Mayflower. I threw away my cigar, and stood breathless, as I saw the first flutter of the slim robe coming out of the tall rushes, as it seemed, and beheld her floating towards me, clad in long light draperies, her small head set well backwards, her grey eyes wide open, and full of that expression which of all others in the picture most fascinated me—the high, strange, far-looking gaze which had so followed me at times that I felt unable to escape from it. Her hands gathered the folds of her dress on her breast, as in the picture, and she went by with a gliding movement, like a mist-wraith. I looked her in the face, advanced towards her, involuntarily stepped aside as she took no notice of me, and finally let her pass, daunted by her unconsciousness or indifference. No sooner had she passed than I sprang to follow her. I would speak to her at any cost. I made a spring to reach a mound in front of her, where I might again wait and watch her approach, but missed my footing and fell. When I had got upon my feet again she was gone.

The next day I laid down my brushes, and told my sitter and host that I felt I was going to be ill, and that I had better be ill at home. With much kindness he tried to overcome my resolution, but I left Wildwood Chase that evening.

I went back to London, and had my illness—typhoid fever, the doctor said; and I was extremely shaken when I found myself convalescent. To my great surprise the doctor informed me that this illness had been of much service to me, that it had renewed my constitution, or something to that effect, and that though weak and needing care for some time to come, I was no longer in danger of consumption. If properly cautious I might hope to live to be a healthy man.

Extremely cheered by the news, I began to look back upon my experiences of Wildwood Chase as part of the hallucinations of the fever that had long been creeping over me, and with a sigh for Mayflower and her mysterious dream-sympathy, I dismissed the little romance from my newly-refreshed and invigorated mind. By Christmas-time I was completely recovered, and was gratified by receiving a note from Lord Wylder regretting my illness, and hoping that I would run down to Wildwood during the holidays for change of air. He wrote from Florence, saying the Chase was deserted this winter, but the housekeeper had received orders to make me comfortable. My first impulse was to decline the invitation, but on second thoughts I decided to seize the opportunity of laying in a store of strength for coming work, and of looking on the picture of Mayflower once more, this time with the eyes of bodily health and mental sanity.

After the day of my arrival in London had been arranged, something occurred to detain me in London, and I wrote to the housekeeper naming a later date. Within two days of the later period I found myself free, and telegraphed that I was coming twenty-four hours sooner than had been my latest intention. Owing to the snow, which had fallen in the country before it appeared in London, my telegram was not received at Wildwood Chase. But of that I knew nothing, as I made my way along roads just cleared for travellers and arrived at my destination, unexpected.

The avenue had not been cleared, and I left the trap which had brought me from the station at the lower gates, and walked by the shortest way, the back way, to the house, which showed only a few lights here and there. I walked in and ascended to the great hall without meeting anyone, deposited my wrappings and rugs, and proceeded to make myself at home, awaiting the appearance of the housekeeper. Seeing fire-light under the not

quite closed door of the library, I turned in there, intending to announce my arrival by ringing the bell.

I went in, and as I glanced round the noble old brown-panelled room, book-lined and irradiated with fire-light, I saw a figure rise from the hearthrug where it had been sitting or lying, and stand in a wavering uncertain attitude like a bird poised for flight, between me and the glare of the fire. The form of the head and shoulders was strangely, weirdly familiar, the shine of the eyes as the creature half turned and the light illumined the face fell on me, like a blinding revelation of things inconceivable. This was Mayflower, seen actually, as if in the flesh, not by the ghost-seeing eyes of disease, but by eyes of healthy manhood. So real was she that after a long gasp of surprise, incredulity, complete assurance, I uttered some words of apology for disturbing a lady, and then remained gazing at her to see what she would do.

A few murmured words in Mayflower's true voice—the voice I had endowed her with, but had never heard before—came wafted towards me. What they were I did not catch, but the sound acted on me like a spell, and I stood still, silently gazing at her as she glided past me, and disappeared out of the library.

When she was gone I wakened up and rang the bell, and in a few minutes the housekeeper appeared, bearing lights and full of apologies. She had not expected; she must have misunderstood.

I made my explanations, and then asked her as unconcernedly as I could who the lady was whom I feared my unlooked-for arrival had startled and disturbed.

"Oh, that is Miss Mayflower," she said. "Poor dear! She loves this library, and lives in it mostly when she gets the house to herself. If you had come to-morrow, sir, as we expected, you would not have caught sight of Miss Mayflower."

"Do you mean the lady whose portrait is in the gallery?"

"Well, it is her portrait; everybody says it who looks at her. It proves her to be a true Wylder, as she is, orphan though she may be. These likenesses do turn up after a hundred years or so. There's Lady Gwendolen is the very image of her grandmother in the powdered hair in the left-hand corner as you go out at the drawing-room end."

"I thought I had seen all Lord Wylder's granddaughters," I said, with an unaccountable sinking of the heart.

"Oh, she's none of them, sir, poor child; only the daughter of a far-off branch of the family, and was left in care of Lord Wylder as a sort of charity, and has been educated to be a governess. When her health is a little stronger the ladies will get her a good appointment, somewhere, meantime she's here in my charge, and enjoys herself right well when the family are all away from home. She's too shy to appear when there are people about the place."

I reflected, and drew rapid conclusions.

"She was here during my visit last summer!" I said. "I think I may have seen her for a moment."

"She was here and not very well, and I was greatly concerned about her. Her delicacy took an awkward turn; she walked in her sleep, and only that I watched her well something would have happened to her. Once or twice I found she had been out of the house at night, and might have walked into the lake, or killed herself by falling down a bank. It was a serious anxiety to me, and I did not like to tell the family. She's cured of it now, I am glad to say, and will very soon be able to go out into the world and do for herself. Not that I shall be pleased to lose her, for I am really fond of Miss Mayflower."

I said no more, but during my stay at Wildwood I contrived cautiously and gradually to make Mayflower's acquaintance through my friendship with the good-natured housekeeper.

The rest is too sacred to be told; but Mayflower is the name of my wife. As I look at her this moment she is less mysterious, less dream-like than my first love in the gallery; her cheeks have a warmer tint, her eyes a happier light than the eyes like grey water, which still look stirringly out from the newly-leaved boughs of a hundred springs ago, among the shadows of the old walls of Wildwood Chase. But the likeness of feature is wonderful; and here, now, as the little head, thatched with new-mown hay is lifted under my scrutiny, the very eager whispering look of the picture comes out on the face, and while the smile on her lips fades in wistful wonder, I remember, with a sort of awe mixed with delight, how I twice looked on this living and blooming creature and was fantastic enough to mistake her for a disembodied spirit.

OBITUARY RECORD.

JANUARY TO AUGUST, 1887.

Memoirs of all of whom, with the Arms and Portraits of some, will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

JANUARY, 1887.

- Bagot, the Right Hon. William, Third Lord.—19.
Ballantine, Sergeant, the distinguished advocate.—9.
Bolton, Colonel Sir Francis John, inventor of the system of Telegraphic and Visual Signalling.—5.
Bushe, John Scott, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Trinidad.—24.
Broke-Middleton, Sir George Nathaniel, Admiral, R.N., C.B.—14.
Byng, Mrs. Caroline Mary, wife of Colonel Craumer Byng.—31.
Chesterfield, the Right Hon. Henry Edwyn Chandos Standmore Stanhope, Ninth Earl of.—21.
Dunsford, General, Henry Frederick, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.—31.
Gage, LadyROKEWIDE, widow of Sir Edward Rokewilde Gage.
Gifford, Adam, Esq., late Senator of the College of Justice, Edinburgh.—20.
Hayman, Rev. Samuel, M.A., Prebendary of Chirk, author of the "Annals of Youghal."
Heslop, the Rev. George Henry, Hon. Canon of Carlisle.—30.
Hughes, Sir Walter Watson, late of South Australia.—1.
Iddesleigh, the Right Hon. Henry Stafford Northcote, Earl of, the distinguished statesman.—12.
Joffile, Lieut.-Colonel William, late Paymaster R. M. Light Infantry.—2.
Kelly, Captain James William, one of the survivors of the "Charge of the Light Brigade."
Kempster, Lieut.-General F. Greetnam, late of Madras Staff Corps.—12.
Macdonald, Lieut. C.B., R.N.—9.
Medleycott, Sir W. Coles-Paget, Bart.—8.
Moss, Lieut.-Colonel Lorenzo Nickson, late of the 67th Regiment.
Phillips, John Arthur, Esq., F.R.S., the eminent metallurgist.—5.
Rennay, the Hon. Thomas Keuneedy, Judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec and Montreal.
Renfry, Major-General George Alexander, V.C., Royal Artillery.—5.
Sandham, General George, R.A.—20.
Sawbridge, Eric-Drax J. S. W., Esq., formerly M.P. for Wareham.—5.
Sladen, Joseph, Esq., Sessions Judge of Bareilly, N.W.P., India.—28.
Sleigh, William Campbell, Sergeant-at-Law, and well-known criminal lawyer.
Smith, Sir Henry, Admiral, K.C.B.—18.
Tucker, Stephen, Esq., Somerset Herald.—6.
Weld-Blundell, Thomas, Esq., J.P., D.L., Lancaster.—3.
Wilmot-Chetwood, Knightly Jonathan, Esq.—12.
Whitworth, Sir Joseph, Bart., the celebrated engineer.—22.
Wilson, Lady (Catherine), widow of Sir Belford Hinton Wilson, K.C.B.—13.
Wrottesley, Lady Augusta Elizabeth, wife of Lord Wrottesley.—20.
- Bell, General James, Madras Army.—30.
Brooke, Mrs. Lucy Catherine, wife of the Rev. Edward Perry Brooke.—23.
Cardwell, the Right Hon. (Annie) Viscountess.—20.
Clough, Charles Butler, Esq., J.P. and D.L., in the County of Flint.—1.
Cotes, Lady Louisa Harriet, widow of Mr. John Cotes, M.P. for North Shropshire.—6.
De Pré, Colonel George Charles, Surveyor-General of India.—18.
Deas, Lord, one of the oldest members of the Scottish College of Justice.—8.
Domville, Sir James Graham, M.A., J.P. and D.L.—21.
Douglas, Sir Charles Edwicks, K.C.M.G., M.A.—21.
Dowdeswell, William, Esq., J.P., D.L., Worcestershire, formerly M.P. for Tewkesbury.
Doyle, Percy William, Esq., C.B., of the Diplomatic Service.—21.
Elphinstone, Sir R. Dalrymple, Bart., D.L.—10.
Evans, Thomas, F.G.S., H. M. Inspector of Mines.—25.
Gurney, John, of Spruiston Hall, Norwich.—22.
Haigh, George Henry, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Gansley Hall, Lincolnshire.
Hamilton-Gray, Mrs. E., widow of the late Rev. T. Hamilton-Gray, of Canbyre, N.B., authoress of the "Sepulchres of Etruria."—21.
Hansbury-Tracy, the Hon. William.—27.
Hume-Purves, Charles Hyde, Esq., of Purves, N.B.—19.
Johnston, James, Esq., J.P., of Cumbister, Commissioner of Supply for Orkney.—11.
Leinster, the Most Noble Charles William, Duke of.—10.
Lucas, Major-General Charles Shaw De Neufville, R.A.—18.
Macgregor, Major-General Sir Charles, K.C.B., Commander of the Punjab Frontier Force.—5.
Marston, Philip Bourke, poet and essayist.—14.
Massingford, Charles Langton, Esq., of Lunby Hall, Lincolnshire.—9.
Metlorn, Amelia, Mrs., of Blandford-square.—24.
Moore, Adolphus Warburton, C.B., Political and Secret Secretary at the India Office.—2.
Parker, the Rev. Richard, M.A., J.P., Rector of Claxby and Wells.—20.
Reynell, R. Winter, Esq., D.L., Westmeath.—3.
Rylands, Peter, Esq., many years M.P. for Burnley.
Seymour, Admiral Sir Michael, G.C.B., J.P.—23.
Sraham, Sir George Cumine, G.C.M.G., late Governor of Tasmania, and Governor-elect of Hong Kong.—17.
Warner, Charles W., Esq., C.B.—26.
Watts, Dr. John, educational and social reformer.—7.
Wood, Mrs. Henry, the well-known authoress of "East Lynne" and other popular works.

FEBRUARY, 1887.

- Anketell, Mrs. Catherine Anne Frances, widow of Mr. Matthew John Anketell, J.P., D.L., Monaghan.
Aylmer, Lady (Martha), widow of Sir Arthur Perry Aylmer.—3.
Barnett, Charles Fitzroy, Esq., of Stratton Park, Bedfordshire.—23.
Bartlett, Edward Durlin, Coroner for Berkshire, a well-known antiquarian.—16.
Bateman-Champion, Colonel Sir John Underwood, K.C.M.G., Chief Director of the Government Indo-European Telegraph.—1.
Andrew, Sir William Patrick, Kt., C.I.E., of St. Bernard's, Midlothian.—12.
Brady, John, Esq., J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Leitrim from 1862 to 1880.—27.
Brace, Russell L., Esq., of the Inner Temple.—20.
Bryant, James Robertson, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Dorsetshire.—19.
Collins, Rev. William James, M.A., scholastic author.
Croker, Lady George, widow of Captain Croker, of Ballymudge.—20.

MARCH, 1887.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK AND ANNUAL FOR 1888.

JULY, 1887.

Akers, Major-General Charles Style.

Alton, Rev. George, Wesleyan Minister at Northampton. -17.

Bedford, Vice-Admiral S. J. R. N. -1.

Boltho, Thomas Straton, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Cornwall, Deputy Warden of the Banneries. -31.

Campbell, Colin George, Stonefield, Argyle, J.P. and D.L., Convener of the County. -26.

Clement, the Right Hon. Thomas Fortescue, Baron. -39.

Crum-Ewing, Humphry Ewing, of Strathleven, Dumfries, formerly M.P. for Paisley. -3.

Cusac-Smith, William Robert, M.A. -31.

Denne, the Rev. J. B. M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Great St. Helens. -12.

De Bode, Baron, author of "Travels in Luristan and Araratian." -12.

Denham, Admiral Sir H. Mangles, Kt., F.R.S., F.R.G.S. -3.

Eden, the Hon. Sir Ashley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. -9.

Fawcett, William, Esq., J.P., of the Close, Salisbury, 1st of the late Professor Fawcett, M.P. -5.

Fleming, James, Esq., Q.C., Chancellor of the Chancery Court, Durham. -23.

Floyer, the Right Hon. John, of West Stafford, Dorset, J.P. and D.L. -4.

Gordon, Admiral G. T. E.H. -30.

Greville, Captain Algernon W. B., of Granard, Longford. -14.

Hawker, Lieut.-Col., late of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. -20.

Hume-Spiers, Sir George, Bart., D.L. for Strirlingshire. -30.

Jervis-White, Sir Humphry Charles, of Bally Ella, Wexford. -21.

Knox, Sir Thos. Geo., K.C.M.G., late British Minister, Bangkok, Siam. -29.

Lilly, Samuel, one of the oldest members of the bar.

Lowther (Isabella) Lady, wife of Sir Charles Lowther, Bart. -2.

Mackenzie, Thomas, Esq., of Ord, J.P. and Vice-Lieutenant of Ross. -17.

Mande, the Hon. Martha, widow of the Dean of Clogher. -26.

Mayhew, Henry, author of "London Labour and the London Poor." -25.

Moseley, Walter, Esq., of Buildwas Park, Shropshire, J.P. and D.L. -11.

O'Rourke, the Very Rev. John, Canon, parish priest of Maynooth. -16.

Perceval, Alexander, J.P. and D.L. -22.

Ramsey, General George, formerly Resident at the Courts of Nagpore and Nepal. -3.

Seymour, Lady (Maria Louisa) Culme, widow of the Rev. Sir John H. Culme, Canon of Gloucester. -24.

Sandilands, Commander the Hon. F. Robert. -20.

Sladen, Lady (Harriet Amelia), widow of Sir Charles Sladen. -12.

Smith, Col. F. Augustus, V.C., late of the 43rd Foot. -24.

Smythe, General W. James, F.R.S., M.R.I.A. -12.

Stanforth, the Rev. Thomas, of Clovis, Wiltshire. -8.

Tyrell, Charles, Esq., of Flashwood, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L.

Verdin, J., of the Brookhurst, M.P. for the Northwich Division of Cheshire. -25.

Wallace, Sir Stephen, K.C.M.G., late Commissioner, Government Emigration Board. -25.

Wallace, Rev. Professor, formerly Professor of Christian Ethics in Belfast College. -25.

Walrond, Theodore, Esq., C.B., Civil Service Commissioner.

Waterton, Edward, Esq., F.S.A., J.P. and D.L., Privy Chamberlain to His Holiness Pius IX. -22.

Winchester, the Most Hon. John Palfrey, Marquis of. -4.

(August, see page 25).

APRIL, 1887.

Andrews, Sir Alexander, J.P. and D.L., Lord Provost of Aberdeen. -10.

Blinney, the Right Rev. Herbert, Bishop of Nova Scotia. -30.

Burton, the Rev. Charles James, M.A., Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle.

Campbell-Walker, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur, of H.M. Body Guard.

Chisholm, The Hon. Sir Donald Matheson Chisholm.

Codd, Admiral E.

Cleasby, Lady (Susan), widow of Sir Anthony Cleasby.

Clifford, Henry William, of Irtham Hall, Lincolnshire. -7.

Drysdale, Lady (Elizabeth), widow of Sir William Drysdale.

Dunlop, Admiral Hugh, C.B. -15.

Dunlop, Lieut.-General Franklin, C.R. & E. -24.

Gambie, Richard Wilson, Esq., Judge of the County Court of Armagh and Louth. -19.

Gore-Browne, Colonel Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B. -17.

Hamilton, Miss Grace, of Barnes and Coehna, N.B. -11.

Hardman, Edward Townley, F.G.S., distinguished geologist. -30.

Heraud, John H., Esq., dramatist, poet, and critic. -20.

Hindlip, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Allsopp, Lord. -3.

Howard, the Right Hon. Clara Louisa (Lady Howard of Glossop).

Kinnaird, the Right Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald, Tenth Baron. -20.

Longford, the Right Hon. William, Lyon Pakenham, Earl of. -18.

Maunder, George Woods, M.A., J.P., D.L., Kildare. -26.

Meadows, Alfred, F.R.C.P., Physician Accoucheur to St. Mary's Hospital. -19.

Mellor, Sir John, formerly one of the Judges in the Court of Queen's Bench. -26.

O'Sullivan, W. H., formerly M.P. for the County of Limerick.

Philips, Henry Lepel, Lord. -21.

Porter, W. H., Esq., of Hembury Fort, Devon, J.P. and D.L. -26.

Ronilly, Frederick, Esq., of Bury, Glamorganshire, J.P. and D.L.

Russell, J. G. F., Esq., of Aden.

Savile, Augustus William, Esq., of Rufford Abbey, Notts. -13.

Tighe, William Frederick Bunbury, Esq., Grenadier Guards. -19.

Vavasour, the Very Rev. Philip, Canon of the Catholic Diocese of Leeds. -19.

Wills-Bandford, Thomas George, of Castlereagh House, Roscommon, J.P. and D.L. -13.

Wyld, James, Geographer to the Queen. -17.

MAY, 1887.

Adams, Commissary-General Geo. Adams, C.B. -27.

Baly, General R. As, late H.M. Bombay Army. -21.

Barrington, Sir John, J.P. and D.L., Killiney, Dublin. -2.

Baynes, Thomas Spencer, Esq., LL.D., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews, principal editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." -30.

Blake, John Aloysius, Esq., M.P. for the County of Carlow. -22.

Champernowne, Arthur, Esq., M.A., J.P., of Dartington Hall, Devon. -25.

Cooper, Sir C., late Chief Justice of South Australia. -24.

Cousins, Samuel, Esq., the well-known engraver. -7.

De Gex, Sir John Peter, Q.C. -14.

Douglas Hamilton, Frederick, Esq., late Her Majesty's Minister Resident at Ecuador. -16.

Falconer, the Hon. Ion Grant Neville Keith-Falconer, M.A.

Fox, Wilson, Esq., M.D., a medical writer of reputation. -3.

Gilden, the Rev. George Robert, M.A., Provost of the Cathedral Church of Tuam.

Hamilton, Sir Robert N. O., K.C.B., J.P. and D.L., of Silverton Hill, Warrickshire. -31.

Hill, the Right Rev. Rowley, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man. -27.

Jones, Sir Horace, Architect to the Corporation of London. -21.

Leinster, Caroline, Duchess of. -13.

Lindsay, Major-General Alexander Madden, C.B. -27.

Macgregor, Lady (Eliza Catherine), widow of the Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor. -4.

Menth, the Right Hon. William Brabazon, Earl of. -20.

Pole, Sir Peter Van Notten, M.A., J.P. and D.L., Todenhall House, Gloucester. -13.

Roberts, Lady (Julia Maria), widow of Major-General Sir H. G. Roberts, K.C.B. -30.

Russell, Admiral Lord Edward, C.B. -21.

Saye and Sele, the Right Hon. and Venerable Frederick Twissleton Wykeham-Fiennes, D.C.L., thirteenth Lord. -28.

Sempill, the Right Hon. Frances Emily, Baroness. -13.

Stevenson, Thomas, Esq., C.E., author of "The Design and Construction of Lighthouses." -8.

Thynnes, John Boterville, Lord. -19.

Vivian, General Sir H. J. Hussey, G.C.B. -3.

Walpole, the Hon. Mrs. Henry, widow of the Hon. Henry Walpole. -20.

Young, Sir William, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

JUNE, 1887.

Bagge, Lady (Frances), widow of Sir William Bagge, of Stradsett Hall, Norfolk.

Buckley-Williams, Miss Catherine, of Gleanafren, Montgomery. -23.

Cherry, George, Esq., Chairman of the Berkshire Sessions. -12.

Coccy, Sir Edward, Kt., J.P. and D.L., of Marville, Antrim.

Cohen, Lionel, M.P. for North Paddington. -26.

Cornish, the Rev. H. Herbert, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford. -9.

Dart, Joseph H., M.A., J.P., of Beech House, Hants. -27.

Dawson, Major-General John, late Bengal Staff Corps. -24.

Drummond, the Hon. Robert Andrew John, late of Bengal Civil Service. -29.

Dunlop, Lieut.-General Franklin, C.B., late R.A. -24.

Erskine, Admiral John Elphinstone, F.R.G.S. -21.

Green, the Rev. Henry Hilton, Canon of Bristol. -23.

Harrison, Edward Francis, C.B., formerly Comptroller General of India. -5.

Knight, Finlay, one of the Registrars in Bankruptcy. -28.

Leven and Melville, Sophia, Countess of. -28.

Lyons, W. T. Bristow, Esq., of Old Park, Antrim, J.P. and D.L. -4.

Maunder, George Woods, Esq., M.A., Oakley Park, Kildare, J.P. and D.L. -26.

Ogle, General Sir Edmund, R.E. -14.

Rouse, Major Rolia, J.P. and D.L., of Fernhill Melton, Suffolk. -2.

Russell, J. G. F., Esq., of Aden.

Sherbrooke, Henry Porter, Esq., of Oxtown Hall, Notts, J.P. and D.L., brother of Lord Sherbrooke.

O'Sullivan, William Henry, formerly M.P. for the county of Limerick.

Thomas, the Hon. Grant E. M.D., formerly President of H.M. Council in Barbados. -10.

Wilchesse, the Right Hon. George James Finch Hatton, Earl of. -9.

JUNE:
1888.

June 1st, Friday.

(On 1888 F.M.)

St Nicomede, M.
Lord Howe's victory over the French
on 1st June 1795. Sir David Wilkie artist
at age of Gibraltar 1841. Charles
Laven d 1892. Tip stone of Eddystone
Lighthouse laid 1881

2nd, Saturday.

Madame de Staël's romance writer d
1781. Gordon No Popery riots 1790
Maritani d 188.

3rd, Sunday.

1st after Trinity

Battle of Tewkesbury 1471. Dr Calamy
d 1783. Prince George of Wales b 1868

4th, Monday.

Lord Robert Dudley (afterwards Earl
of Leinster) married to Amy Robert
1580. George III of Great Britain
b 1726. Battle of Magna Carta 1215

5th, Tuesday.

St Boniface bp
Dr Adam Smith political economist b
1723. Carl Maria von Weber musical
composer d 1826. Massacre of Glencoe
1846

6th, Wednesday.

Duchess de la Vallière mistress of
Louis XIV d 1710. Jeremy Bentham
writer on legal and political reforms d
1832

7th, Thursday.

Bishop William Warburton d 1770
Climate of the No Popery riots 1790
First Reform Bill passed 1832

8th, Friday.

Seven Bishops at the Tower 1633
Sir John Lubbock b 1840. D. Agassiz
terrestrial biologist d 1902. Belfast
Theatre Royal burnt 1881

9th, Saturday.

(On 1888 F.M.)

William III last of the great English
astrolucers d 1689. Louis XVII of
France d 1793. Charles Dickens d 1870

10th, Sunday.

2nd after Trinity

The Old Prisoner b 1694. Oxford fired
at the Queen 1840. Crystal Palace opened
1854

11th, Monday.

St Barnabas ap and M
Duke of Monmouth lands at Tyne 1685
Supposed death of Sir John Franklin 1847
William Pitt the Younger d 1806

12th, Tuesday.

Battle of Alnwick 1174. James III of
Scotland killed 1463. Charles Kingsley b
1819. Dr Arnold d 1842

13th, Wednesday.

St Agatha, Roman commander b 40
Dr Arnold b 1795. Richard L. Edgeworth,
written on education d 1867

14th, Thursday.

Battle of Naerby 1645. Sir of the
Muir of the Nore 1797. Battle of
Marungo-Gauxrai Deasair killed 1809

15th, Friday.

Edward the Black Prince b 1280. War
Tyrer killed 1781. Luther excommunicated
1520. Thomas Campbell poet, d
1844

16th, Saturday.

Edward I of England b 1239. Battle of
Merton 1457. Duke of Marlborough d
1722. Battles of Ulgay and Quatre Bras
1815

17th, Sunday.

3rd after Trinity (On 1888 F.M.)

St Alban, martyr
John Wesley 1703. Joseph Addison d
1719. Battle of Junkenburg Hill 1775. Selina,
Countess of Hurlingham, d 1791. Richard
B. Barcham d 1848

18th, Monday.

Battle of Chalchicomula, death of
Cortez, 1519. Battle of Waterloo 1815.
Famous first work by British soldiers
1881. William Collier d 1888

"LOCKED IN!"

A VERGER'S STORY.

By ROBERT OVERTON.

Now, gentlemen, we come to one of the most interestin' stattoos in the minster. You puceive in this here niche the hufy of a hancient cavalier of the days of King Charles the First, the ill-fated monach what lost his head in a quarrellin' with Parliament, and then went to war with Holiver Cromwell. The unfortunate king lost his head a second time at Whitehall when the war was done, Cromwell exclaiming as the sufferin's neck was laid on the block, "Take away that borble!" That, gentlemen, is a matter of 'istory which I have throwed in—this here heffuy hadn't nothink to do with it. But one of the battles in the war was fought near here, and this here gennelman in marble bore a hactive part in the conflick. He kinder led em on, like the Duke of Cambridge with his umbrella at a review. You puceive he is mounted on a beautiful white charger, he is in full armour of the period, as would fetch a good price even second-hand. In his right hand he carries a flag, from which 'eavy drops of water is a-trippin' free.

As you can read at the foot of the pedestal on which the charger and the gennelman is a-standin', the stattoo is erected in memory of Reginald, Lord de L'Arge, as—though a Englishman, is a French name with a soft "g."

A story associated with the stattoo? Certingly there is, and there's another story as is associated with the story as is associated with the stattoo, and in tellin' one I tells the other.

You must know, then, that in the season we have a very large number of wistors to the minster. They comes from London for the sake of the bozone in the sea hair, and for the bathin' and promenadin' and flirin' and sich, and of course they pays a wist to the minster, and I'm the only verger allowed to show 'em over. There's a art-an showin' wistors over a place like this as ain't easy acquired. My own opinion is as a respectable verger is born sich, and not made sich. A minster, as a minster, is nothink without a verger to show it over. One old lady went so fur as to give me five shillins, five shillins, gentlemen—and to call me the "minsterin' angel" of the place. Five shillins she give me. The people I shows over in the course of the season is various. They comes in parties, and they comes by themselves, and they comes in pairs mostly young pairs and unmarried. No less than seven young men have I knowed in one season to be so overcome by their feelins and the stattoos as to pop the question by a 'queezin' and in the porch goin' out. Then the young ladies tells their lady friends, and they brag their young gennelman here to see if it's true as the price has a influence of that sort. Some wistors is high, some low—as high as five shillins—and a few—a few, as low down as a shillin'. Some is solemn and some is too light; some hurries through as though dinner was waitin', and the pertaties gettin' cold; and some takes their time. But however various, they all stops at this here stattoo, and generally asks me whether there ain't a story about it.

Three years ago, just before the reglar season set in and rents was ris as usual in consequence, there come a knockin' me up in my cottage one day two wistors, a young gennelman and a young lady. The young gennelman's apperiance were wild. He was a tall, thin, lamplighter's ladder style of young gennelman, with long straight hair hangin' down his neck, and a very pale face, with eyes as didn't so much look at you as through you and beyond you into—into space, and no end of other places. He looked like a poet without no reglar salary. The young lady were pretty and sweet-lookin', and with a more mortal apperiance. I thought at first the poet was a proposin' gennelman, but from somethink as was said between 'em I found they was brother and sister.

"I want," he says, a-firin' his gaze through me on to a planet seven million miles the other side of the sun, and a graspin' somebody there by the button-hole, "I want the man who conducts strangers over the minster."

"What you wants, I says, "is the verger. Hi ham the verger!" Without givin' him time to recover the shock, I produces the key. The rattle seemed to bring the poetical gennelman down from that planet. He gives his arm to his sister with a pleasant smile, and says to me, "Very well, friend, lead on," and he follers me into the minster just like a ordinary wistor. But soon as ever we got inside, and he looked up at the great carved roof, and saw the light streamin' in from the painted windows, shown' the shadowy angles stretchin' to the chancel, and fallin' here and there on the still, white, mar-

18th, Tuesday.

First Diet one of the highest British
festivals
Magna Charta signed 1215. Battle of
Mithra 1266. Birth of James I 1566
Charles Hadden bpurg b 1884

20th, Wednesday.

Trans Amg Edward
Diet at Augsburg 1530. First and 100 of
congregational d 1857. Act taken of
Queen Victoria 1837

21st, Thursday.

Longest day
St Inigo founded 1631. Matthew Henry
d 1714. Battle of Victoria 1818

22nd, Friday.

Battle of Morat 1476. Battle of Rothwell
Bridges 1679. Railway abolished in Scot
land 1880

23rd, Saturday.

Battle of "Lancaster" 1775. First English
Regatta 1775. Lord Campbell d 1861

24th, Sunday.

1st after Trinity

St John Baptist Midsummer Day
Battle of Banbury 1144. Founda-
tion of the order of the Garter 1366. Duke
of Marlborough b 1664

25th, Monday.

First Diet of Spain 1680. Schism Ar-
rived 1711. John Horne Tooke b 1736
Queen of Spain abdicated 1870

26th, Tuesday.

Emperor Julian d 363. Pope Innocent
V d 1268. Archbishop Leighton d 1684
Philip Doddridge b 1702. Rev Gilbert
White d 1795. George IV d 1830

27th, Wednesday.

Louis XII b 1462. Charles IX of
France b 1550. Roger Holland and six
others burnt 1600. Charles XII of Sweden
b 1682. Battle of Killcrankie 1684.
Battle of Dettingen 1746. Dr Dodd exe-
cuted 1777

28th, Thursday.

Henry VIII of England b 1491. Babes
in 1577. Rousseau b 1712. Queen Victoria
crowned 1838

29th, Friday.

Star Chamber decrees against printing
1534. Elizabeth Barrett Browning d
1861. Annexation of Tahiti by France 1880

30th, Saturday.

Conventions Act passed 1804. Earl of
Aberdeen beheaded 1881. Columbus Pillory
abolished 1887

ble statooes, up he jumped into the planet again. I could tell it by the change in his face. And when we stopped here by this heffigy of Lord de L'Arge and I read him from the Guide Book the story as is associated with it—well, gennelmen, he just stepped out of that planet into a neighbourin' one fourteen million miles further away. There he met a old acquaintance, and stopped to have a cup of tea with him—at all events, he never come out of that planet during that first visit to the minster. He was actually a-walkin' off without givin' me nothink, and when I were took with a sewere cough it were his sister as cured it, not the poet.

After that, even when the reg'lar season had set in, that young gennelman were always a-wisitin' the minster. Some times he come with his sister, and sometimes with parties of wistors, but what he liked best was to wander round the place by himself, and his favourite spot was where this statoo stands. When other folks was bathin' and boatin' and what not, this here was the place for him. I soon got used to him, and to his strange ways, and a very nice generous young gennelman he was when he got out of them planets. But at times I used to hear him a-talkin' to himself in warse, and then see him writin' in his pocket-book. At other times he'd touch his forehead—so—and mutter, "Not yet—it will come—but not now. I must wait."

One day I said to him, "If it's undigestion, sir, I've suffered myself, and can enter into your feelin'."

But I saw by the flush that come into his cheeks, and the angry stride with which he walked away from me, that I'd offended him, and as any little unpleasantness which he might have with his digestion were nothink to me, I never ventured into such conversation with him again. One night, after a very heavy number of wistors had been showed over during the day—most in parties, which is a dead loss as compared with the same number of indiwillies as indiwillies—I sought my virtuous couch unusual early. I'd slept maybe about a couple of hours, and had just fell into a lovely dream. I dreamt that I'd showed a party over—a party of one, that is—as was most unusual mean when the time come—in fact, he come it so low that I don't like to mention how low to gennelmen like you. I expostulated with the party without no effect, when all the statooes put their hands in their trousers' pockets in virtuous indignation at bring showed over to such a mean party, and held out to me—each indiwillie statoo—a shillin' piece. Just as I were calculatin' how much it would come to, statoo number one drops his shillin' on the floor with a bang, then number two and number three, and so on. One after the other, they was all droppin' their shillin'ses on the floor, and the noise woke me up.

"Was it a dream?" I says at first, for sure enough I heard the noise that really woke me. It was somebody at the door, of my cottage—tap, tap, tap—knock, knock, knock.

Who could it be? Surely not a party as wanted to be showed over at that time of night—impossible; for just then I heard the church clocks chime twelve.

The sound of the chimin' woke me right up. A wistitor at midnight! I got out of bed and opened the window, and there by the door, with a shawl thrown over her head and shoulders, I see the sister of the poetical young gent, along with a servant girl. "Miss," I says at once, "down direckly. But what's wrong?"

"My brother," she says—"he has never been home since this morning."

"Down direckly, miss," says I again; and in a minute or two down I was.

Then she told me how her brother had gone out by himself soon after breakfast. She expected him back at lunch, but lunch-time come and dinner-time come, but no brother. When the evening wore on, she began to get a little anxious, but nothing serious, a-thinkin' as he'd got out into the country, or gone p'raps on the sea, and would be back before bedtime. But bedtime come and no brother. In fact, he'd never come home at all.

"Have you been along the beach, miss?" I says.

"Yes," she answers; "and questioned all the sailors we could find. Nobody has seen anything of him since this morning, and then he was seen coming towards the minster. Have you seen him?"

"I saw him this morning in the minster," I says. Then a sudden idea flashed into my head; "and that's where he is now," I says.

"In the minster now!"

"Yes. I never knowed a man so unnatural fond of a statoo as my life as that young man is of the heffigy of the cavalier with the droopin' banner. He's always at it."

"Yes, yes," says the young lady, eager; "he was trying to write a poem on the story of it."

"I see him come into the minster, miss, but never see him come out; and if so be as he were writin' a poem about that statoo, it's my opinion as he got himself looked up a-purpose, so as to get what poets call a affitius. I thought it were undigestion," I says; "but it were evidently a affitius."

With that I gets my keys, and we all three walks up to the minster. Quickly I opens the door, and very quietly we walks up the aisle, all flooded in the summer moonlight.

Here—here, where we are standing—just inside this pew at the foot of the marble, was the lost brother. The light was fallin' very bright and soft on his pale face and closed, sleeping eyes. So calm and white and peaceful he looked that he might have been mistook for another statoo. Between his fingers was a pencil, and at his feet—the open pages covered with writin'—was his pocket book. His sister stoops, picks it up, and reads.

"You were right," she says; "he has finished his poem at last."

Then she leans down over him very gently, and kisses her brother on the brow, and wakes him.

I never see anythink took more quietly than that young man took the fack of being found locked up in a minster, fast asleep, at midnight.

"It's all right," he says to his sister. "I was determined to finish it, and I took the best way to do so. Don't look so scared," he says to me, half laughin'; "it's all right."

"Is it all right, sir," I says solemn, "for poets to be found intrudin' into minsteres at midnight without bein' showed over by the wergers?"

"Yes," says he, "when they give him a sovereign afterwards."

And a sovereign he gave me, sure enough, then and there. Fimshin' the poem seemed to have fetched him right away from them planets.

"Come on," he says, and out we all went.

What become of the poem? Why, there were a rage for it. The lokil paper printed it, and since that poem wistors to the minster has been more numerous and more warious than ever. Of course I've got a copy of it. I've told my story now, and the poem's got to tell the other story. Here it is; you see I'm put in the very first warse—

THE KING'S COLOURS!

I walk'd in the shadow'd minster,
With the veiger by my side,
And I gaz'd on a sculptur'd statue,
Standing in lonely pride.
"What is the story, tell me,
Of th's mounted Cavalier?
What deed of gallant daring
Is kept in memory here?
Why holds he a dripping banner?"
To the waiting guide I said.
Then from a book he brought me
This tale of the Knight I read.

Royal in the glitter of armour,
Royal in soldierly mien;
Royal in the shimmer of suflight
On sword and on halberdine;
Royal in the flashing of pennons
Bright as the wild bird's wing;
Royal in the banner they carry—
The Colours of Charles the King—
With never an eye that flinches,
With never a heart that fears,
On to the leaguer'd city
Rifle the Royal Cavaliers.

Around her walls the Roundheads
A year have sat them down;
With blood her stout defenders
Pay tribute to the Crown.
Starving and worn and dying,
Oh! eager eyes have scan'd,
From the rise of sun till the day was done,
O'er all the wasted land,
For sight of the goodly troopers
Who are only coming now;
The troopers who ride with steady stride
Over the far hill brow.

Over the hill, across the plain,
With never a rank that breaks;
Never a man who dreads the fight,
Never a hand that shakes;
With white plumes nodding proudly
O'er heads held proudly high,
On to the town the troops march down,
To rescue or to die.
And the stateliest form among them,
In manhood's young bright spring,
Is Reginald, Lord de L'Arge, who bears
The Colours of Charles the King.

On past the flooded river,
Which rolls its swoll'n tide
Fast to the sea between the cliffs
Which frown on either side—
On they come, and the citizens now
Behold the brave array;
And the men begin to man the walls,
While the women begin to pray.
And the crop-eared rebels see them,
And form on left and right;
In silence stern their ranks they turn,
And move to offer fight.

Then Lord de L'Arge his Colours
Clutches with tight'ning hold,
As, rear'd aloft in the summer breeze,
Shakes every gleaming fold.
He turns to the list'ning soldiers
Who wait for the word to charge;
In ringing tone these words alone
Speaks Reginald, Lord de L'Arge—
"If ever a heart be flinching,
If horse or rider lag,
Think of the King and your honour—
Cavaliers, follow the flag!"

Then in the shock of battle
Meet rebels and the leal;
For every man a man goes down
By musket, gun, or steel.
None asks for mercy—no one
Evades his death by flight;
"We'll save the town ere the sun goes down,
For the King and for the Right!"
So cry King Charles's soldiers—
Scornful the one reply:
"Ye shall surely yield, and this bloody field
Shall tell the reason why!"

Brighter and brighter above them
God's blessed sunlight gleams;
The trampled heath their feet beneath
Is red with life-blood streams.
Wherever the fight is fiercest,
Wherever the maddest charge—
Where Death reaps the thickest harvest—
Rides Reginald, Lord de L'Arge.
And tho', torn and shot, his banner
Is now but a fluttering rag,
Still rises high his battle cry,
"*Cavaliers, follow the flag!*"

But, alas! who are left to follow?
For still the foe close round,
And quicker and thicker fall man and horse
On the redly-oozing ground.
Till, with a shout for Cromwell,
Is made the last attack,
And the day is lost, for the Cavaliers
Can move not, front or back.
Now to De L'Arge the rebels
In boastful triumph cry.
"The Lord has given thee up to us—
Yield us thy flag or die!"

One piteous gaze around him,
One piteous stifled moan—
Midst comrades dead and living foes
Stands young De L'Arge, alone.

"Then flames his eye with passion,
His cheek with hot blood burns;
With gasp of wild defiance,
His charger's head he turns.
He kisses once the Colours,
Then flaunts them high in air;
Gives rein with the shouted challenge,
"*Follow the flag who dare!*"

Oh! never man rode so madly,
Ne'er follow'd pursuit so fast;
On and on, up hill, down dale,
Till the Cavalier at last,
Panting, reaches the river bank,
Where the black waves hiss and surge;
The thud of the rebels' hurrying hoofs
Seem beating his funeral dirge.
Nearer and nearer and nearer yet,
From his gallant hand to drag
The Colours of Charles the King—but hark!—
"*Rebels, follow the flag!*"

And as rings out the haughty challenge,
He drives his spurs well home;
And down plunge charger and gallant
Into the river's foam.
Is there a rebel to follow?
No! no!—see, the colours wave
On the crest of the black deep billows
Which bear to his ocean grave
The first in a host of heroes,
The last of a noble race—
With the Colours press'd against his breast,
And a smile upon his face.

Last year that young gennelman come down again.. When he found I were so proud of bein' put into the very fust walse, he gave a laugh, wrote somethink in his book, tore out the leaf and gave it me, sayin', "Well, then, there's a special werse written for you alone." Visitors roars when they reads it; but I don't see nothink to laugh at. Here it is—

My heart beat high within me
As I laid the book aside;
And I rais'd a hand that trembled
My swimming tears to hide.
And tho' old to him the story,
Yet methought the verger's heart—
Tho' it beat in a rugged bosom—
Bore with my own a part,
In the pray'r I breathed for the spirit
Of the brave young Lord de L'Arge—
For he bow'd his head as he softly said,
"*There ain't no reg'ler charge.*"

OBITUARY RECORD.

AUGUST, 1887.

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|---|--|
| <p>Bell, Col. Whiteford John.—13.
Buddicom, W. Barber, the well-known engineer.
Dartrey, the Right Hon. Augusta, Countess of.—9.
Dense, Matthew O'Reilly, Dee Farn, Louth, J.P. and D.L.—17.
Delamere, the Right Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley, seventh Lord.—1.
De Ramsay, the Right Hon. Edward Fellowes, First Lord.—9.
Doneraile, the Right Hon. Hayes St. Leger, Fourth Viscount.—25.
Drummond, George Essex Montifex, Lord Drummond.
Farquharson, Major-General Tenox Jamesplate Commandant 7th Bengal Cavalry.
Green-Price, Sir Richard, Bart., Radnor, J.P. and D.L.—11.
Hammer, Sir Wyndham Edward, J.P. and D.L.—25.
Head, Sir Francis Somerville, of Radlett, Herts.—26.
Larson, Arthur John, Baron de Hochepied.—24.</p> | <p>Lawson, the Right Hon. J. Anthon, D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D., F.C., one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.—9.
Melville, Sir Maxwell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.—5.
Palliser, John, Esq., C.M.G., traveller and geologist.
Phipps, Lady May Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Frederick Phipps, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Shadwell, General Lawrence, C.B., Northleigh, Reading.—16.
Simpson, Palgrave John, Esq., M.A., dramatic author.—19.
Skeffington, the Hon. Mrs. Chichester (Amelia), widow of the Hon. Chichester T. Skeffington.—3.
Stewart, Lady (Mary Anne), wife of Sir E. P. Stewart, Dublin.—7.
Thistlethwayte, Augustus Frederick, Esq.—7.
Westly, the Rev. H. W. Jones, D.D., Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral.—16.</p> |
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ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED DURING THE SESSION OF 1887, 50 & 51 VICTORIA.

The figure before each Act denotes the Chapter.

1. Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the 31st day of March, 1887, and 1888.
2. Act to provide during twelve months for the discipline and regulation of the Army.
3. Act to amend the Acts relating to County Courts, so far as regards the payment of certain expenses.
4. Act to amend the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act.
5. Act to amend the law respecting the Customs Duties of the Isle of Man.
6. Act to abolish the office of the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas in Ireland, to enable the same fusion of the Courts to be effected in that country as has already been accomplished in England.
7. Act to amend the Custom Law Consolidation Act of 1876.
8. Act to extend the time for the repayment, by Incumbents of Benefices, of mortgages made and fixed under a previous Act.
9. Act to remove the disability of the Police to vote at Parliamentary Elections.
10. Act to enable His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to return to England for a limited time for the purpose of being present at the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee without thereby resigning his command in Bombay.
11. Act for the Conversion of India Stock.
12. Act to define the respective rights of the parishioners of the Old Church of St. Mary, Truro, and of the authorities of the New Cathedral; also to provide for the formation of a Chapter Endowment Fund, and for the transfer of the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter to the New Cathedral body.
13. Act to extend in certain places the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1859, and to extend and otherwise amend the provisions of the Colonial Governors (Pensions) Act, 1868 and 1872.
14. Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1888.
15. Act to grant certain duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other duties, and to amend the laws relating to the Inland Revenue.
16. Act to amend the law respecting the National Debt and the charge thereof on the Consolidated Fund, and to make further provision respecting local loans.
17. Act to amend the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, in regard to the government of Battersea and Westminster.
18. Act to amend the Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1867.
19. Act to provide for the fencing of quarries.
20. Act to make better provision for the prevention and punishment of crime in Ireland, and for other purposes relating thereto.
21. Act to limit the powers of the Water Companies to cut off the tenants' water supply where the rate is paid by the landlord.
22. Act to amend the Public Libraries Act.
23. Act to amend the Incumbents' Resignation Act, 1871.
24. Act to amend the Crofters' Holding (Scotland) Act, 1886.
25. Act to give Magistrates the power of allowing prisoners charged with a first offence their liberty, subject to proper precautions for their good behaviour.
26. Act to provide compensation to the occupiers of allotments and cottage gardens for crops left in the ground at the end of their tenancies.
27. Act to amend the law with respect to weighing of cattle in markets and fairs.
28. Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to the fraudulent marking of merchandise.
29. Act for the better prevention of the fraudulent sale of margarine as butter.
30. Act to amend the Settled Land Act, 1882.
31. Act to further amend the Acts relating to the raising of money by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and for other purposes.
32. Act for extending certain provisions of the Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1861, with amendments to urban sanitary districts throughout England and Wales.
33. Act to amend the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, and the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, and for other purposes connected therewith.
34. Act for the transfer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the maintenance of certain public parks and works in the Metropolis.
35. Act to amend and simplify the criminal law of Scotland.
36. Act for amending the allowances payable to clerks of general meetings of Lieutenancy.

There were passed, in addition, 37 others, making in all 73 public Acts. Of these, the principal were an Act to provide for the earlier closing of premises licensed for the sale of excisable liquors in Scotland (chap. 38); an Act to provide for examination into the Affairs of Trustee Savings Banks, and to remove doubts as to the law relating to the winding up of such banks (chap. 47); an Act to amend the law of Truck (chap. 48); and an Act to amend the Copyhold Acts, and for the enfranchisement of copyhold and customary lands (chap. 73).

The local Acts numbered 200, among the most important being the Manchester Ship Canal, and the City of London and Southwark Subway Through Extension, which, passing under the River Thames, connects the City with Stockwell.

The session of 1887, while it may be considered an important one in some respects, must be pronounced somewhat meagre as regards absolute business of general interest and public utility. The reason is not far to seek. Parliament opened with a debate on the Address, the discussion, beginning on January 27, was only brought to a conclusion on February 17, by the Speaker exercising the privilege of the Closure, which he possessed under the existing rules. The Procedure debate began on February 22, and the first rule did not pass until March 18. By this rule it is enacted "that after a question has been proposed, a member rising in his place may claim to move 'that the question be now put,' and unless it shall appear to the Chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question 'That the question be now put,' shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate." Closely following the Procedure debate came the introduction

of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Bill, better known, perhaps, as "The Crimes Bill," and in some quarters as "The Coercion Bill." The discussion of this Bill occupied the almost entire attention of the House until July 8th, when it was read a third time without a division. During the progress of the debate the Closure was applied several times. Irish affairs have, therefore, monopolised the largest share of the business of the session. Of the Acts enumerated above, the one which provides compensation to the occupiers of allotments for crops left in the ground at the end of their tenancies will no doubt remedy a grievance which has long been felt. The Act for the better prevention of the fraudulent sale of margarine will, it is hoped, put an end to the sale in England of foreign goods purporting to be of English manufacture. Of the Margarine Act—over which there was a hot contest, a determined attempt being made to substitute the term "butterine" for "oleomargarine"—it may be said that it will prevent for the future the sale of imitation butter for real.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Letter Post.—Letters posted at any branch office, receiving-house, pillar-post, or wall letter-box in the town districts of London up to 7 p.m. are in time for delivery the same night in the districts in which posted, and in certain adjoining districts. All the night mails for the provinces share in the extension of posting time. Thus, in the town districts the posting is as under:—In any letter-box, 6 p.m.; ditto, with fee of 4d.; 7; at head district offices, with fee of 4d., 7.30; at St. Martin's-le-Grand, with fee of 4d., 7.45; at the railway stations, with fee of 4d., up to the time of the departure of the trains. For some towns the payment of a late fee is not required, as the night mail letters are forwarded by late trains.

In addition to the outward dispatch from the metropolis, an equally elaborate series of trains conveys the mails southwards, permitting of a much earlier delivery. There is practically no restriction as to the size of letters. The scale of postage applicable to letters between 2 oz. and 12 oz. in weight is continued without limit. The letter postage advances as follows:—For the first ounce, 1d.; for 2 oz., 1½d.; for all greater weights, 4d. for every 2 oz., plus a penny. Consequently, letters weighing over 12 oz. will be accepted at the following rates of postage:—Above 12 oz., under 14 oz., 4½d.; above 14 oz., under 16 oz., 5d.; above 16 oz., under 18 oz., 5½d.; above 18 oz., under 20 oz., 6d.; above 20 oz., under 22 oz., 6½d.; above 22 oz., under 24 oz., 7d.; and so on at the rate of 4d. for every additional 2 oz. The parcel post is extended to places abroad at the same rates as for India, Gibraltar, and Egypt, and the insurance of registered postal packets, and also of parcels. The West India mails are dispatched regularly every two weeks—i.e. on each alternate Thursday, commencing at the end of July.

Inland Telegrams.—The charge is 6d. for the first twelve words, and 4d. for every additional word. Addresses are charged for.

Postage stamps are used for payment, and the public are required to affix them to the message forms just as they are required to affix them to letters.

When the terminal office—i.e. the office nearest to the address—is a Head Post Office, the amount paid for transmission covers the cost of delivery within one mile or within the town postal delivery when that extends for more than a mile. When the address is beyond the free delivery, portage is charged at the rate of 6d. per mile or part of a mile, provided the whole distance does not exceed three miles; but the charge is calculated from the boundary within which no portage is levied.

Foreign Telegrams.—The rates vary very much, but full information can be obtained on application to the Secretary, General Post Office.

Inland Book Post.—The postage is one halfpenny for every 2 oz. or part of that weight.

A packet posted wholly unpaid is charged with double the book postage; and if posted partially prepaid, with double the deficiency.

Colonial and Foreign Book Post.—The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 in. in length and 12 in. in width or depth. The postage is 1s. a pound.

Foreign Card Post.—The postage of a card is in every case one half the rate for a single letter.

Foreign post-cards with an impressed stamp of 1d. and 1½d. each are sold at that rate, and are transmissible to all Continental countries of the Postal Union.

Registration (Inland and Foreign).—The fee for registering a letter, newspaper, or book-packet passing between any two places in the United Kingdom is twopenny.

Postal Orders.—Postal orders, for certain fixed sums from 1s. up to £1, are issued to the public at all post offices at which money-order business is transacted.

The following are the amounts for which postal orders are issued, together with the poundage payable in respect of each order:—1s., 1s. 6d., 1d.; 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d., 1d.; 15s., 20s., 1½d.

The person to whom a postal order is issued must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the money-order office at which the amount is to be paid.

Money Orders.—The commission on Inland Money Orders is:—

For sums not exceeding £1, 2d.; exceeding £1 and not exceeding £2, 3d.; exceeding £2 and not exceeding £4, 4d.; exceeding £4 and not exceeding £7, 5d.; exceeding £7 and not exceeding £10, 6d.

The Parcel Post.—The rates of postage are:—For a parcel not exceeding 1 lb. in weight, 3d.; for each lb. after, up to 11 lbs., 1½d.

No parcel is accepted which weighs more than 11 lb., or is not sufficiently paid. The postage must, in all cases, be paid in advance, and, as a rule, by ordinary postage stamps, which should be affixed by the sender before tendering a parcel for transmission by Parcel Post at a Post Office.

Parcels not exceeding 3 lb. weight can be sent to almost any part of the world. Parcels sent to the Australian Colonies must not exceed 11 lb. in weight, and the rate of postage is, for a parcel not exceeding 3 lb., 2s.; and for any fraction of a pound or additional pound, 1s.

Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post.—Parcels within certain dimensions may now be sent to India and the Colonies, as well as most European countries; but they will be liable to the Customs duties, and regulations of each country, and the sender will be required to make a declaration on a special form provided for the purpose.

JULY.
1888.

BEWITCHED!

BY MRS. G. LINNÆUS BANKS,

Author of "God's Providence House," "The Manchester Man," & "In His Own Hand," etc.

CHAPTER I.

THE PICTURE.

"HEAVENS! what a face! Lacy, did you ever behold anything so exquisitely lovely?"

"H'm, aw, we—ll, aw, ye—s—my old grandmother."

"Pshaw, man! I am in earnest," broke impatiently from the lips of the first speaker, Norman Willoughby, who stood in front of a shop-window in close proximity to the Albert Memorial at Hastings, gazing as if entranced at a photographic print which had the moment before arrested his attention, whilst he and his friend were strolling past.

"I, too, am in earnest," drawled out the other as he also paused, giving a caressing touch to a pale moustache. "There are women who seem to have a fairy gift of imperishable beauty, and the Dowager Lady Lacy is one of them. Give that fisher-girl white hair, lace lappets, and a velvet robe, and they would not be so very dissimilar."

"What nonsense you are talking! it is rank heresy to compare the fresh young face before us, those dark expressive eyes, perfect as a painter's or a poet's dream, with—pshaw, your grandmother!" replied the admirer of beauty, contemptuously, without removing his spellbound eyes from the fascinating picture.

"You never saw my grandmother," fell in long-drawn syllables on deaf ears, whilst the silky moustache received another affectionate touch. "But, Willoughby, do you mean to keep a fellow dawdling here until one or the other has a sunstroke? If you are so enchanted with the picture, go into the shop and buy it—in the name of all the gods and graces!"

"Nay, nay, I am not so far infatuated," was the reply, yet I confess, that face does realize my ideal of feminine loveliness; the soft, sad, dreamy eyes, the sweet sensitive mouth." And with this half apology, and a last lingering look, he turned to follow his friend, who had sauntered on as if the heat, that first day of July, was too oppressive for his manhood.

"So you have chased an ideal half over the globe to find it in a printseller's window at last. And now, I suppose whilst the impression continues, you will be peering into the face of every fisher-girl you may encounter on the sands," hazarded Lacy, in his own peculiar drawl.

"Nay, nay, I have no fancy for fisher-girls in veritable flesh and blood, if a face in a picture charms me."

The pair had by this time reached the parade, and crossed to the long esplanade above the sea-wall. "All in a hot and copper sky," the blazing sun glared down on a sea like molten glass, the tide was coming in lazily, there was scarcely a breath of wind to stir the white and brown sails that seemed to rise and fall on its broad breast: girls and women with books or work were seated on the shingle, and men with only their holiday in their hands lolled idly by their sides and made life most of it. But the shrimpy sands and the mussel-covered rocks were under water, and if Norman Willoughby was on the look-out for the original of the picture the time was ill-chosen. Carriages bowed past them, hats were raised to the occupants, there were casual encounters along the esplanade, conversation drifted into gossip comments, the picture of the bare-legged fisher-girl with the shrimping-net over her shoulder might have passed into the limbo of forgetfulness, notwithstanding the depth and power of those dark wondrous eyes.

At the glazed shelter at White Rock their walk was interrupted. There was the old baronet, Captain Lacy's father, seated with his only unmarried daughter.

"Why, Willoughby, my boy, is that you?" exclaimed Sir Cecil, offering his hand to the other's warm clasp. "Where have you been roving all these years? If the Manor has not missed its master, half the county has. But I say, Cecy, have you no welcome or a hand to give your old friend Norman Willoughby?" cried the baronet, turning his white head towards the mass of cream-coloured muslin and lace by his side.

Thus adjured, a pair of pale-blue eyes looked up with a faint smile, a hand encased in a delicate silken glove went forth with just a sufficient show of interest and the remark, "I thought Squire Willoughby had forgotten me." At once he took the little hand in his, as he exclaimed in surprise,

"Squire, this cannot be Miss Cecilia? It seems but the other day since I left England, and you were then in the school-room."

July 1st, Sunday.
8th after Trinity.
Admirable Crillon assassinated at Mantua 1582. Battle of the Boyne 1690. The first steamer on the Thames 1801.

2nd, Monday.
Visit of V. Mary.
Henry I. Emperor of Germany, d. 936. Archbishop Cressmer b. 1480. Battle of Marston Moor 1644. Klopstock, German poet, b. 1724. Jean Jacques Rousseau d. 1778. Sir Robert Peel, d. 1860. President Garfield shot 1861.

3rd, Tuesday.
Louis XI. of France b. 1428. Mary de Medici d. 1642. Henry Grattan, Irish orator, b. 1746.

4th, Wednesday.
Trans St Martin.
Lord Bave and Seal beheaded 1450. Christian Gellert b. 1715. Declaration of American Independence 1776. Thomas Jefferson the author, and John Adams, the chief advocate, of the Declaration of Independence d. 1826.

5th, Thursday.
Dog Days begin.
Queen Margaret of Scotland d. 1547. Mrs. Sarah Siddons, tragic actress, b. 1755. Mrs. Dorothea Jordan, comic actress, d. 1810.

6th, Friday.
Old Midsummer Day.
Sir Thomas More beheaded 1535. Edward VI. d. 1553. D. M. Moir, poet and miscellaneous writer, d. 1861.

7th, Saturday.
St. Thomas a Becket.
Edward I. of England d. 1307. John Huss burned 1415. Richard Brinsley Sheridan d. 1816.

8th, Sunday.
8th after Trinity.
Peter the Hermit, preacher of the 1st Crusade, d. 1104. Edmund Burke, orator and statesman, d. 1797. Sir Edward Parry, Arctic voyager, d. 1857.

9th, Monday.
Fire Insurance days of grace expire.
Archbishop Stephen Langton d. 1228. Battles of Semach 1590, and Du Quercy, North America, 1755. Ann Radcliffe, novelist, b. 1766. Henry Hallam, historian, b. 1777.

10th, Tuesday.
John Calvin b. 1509. William, 1st Prince of Orange, assassinated, Delft, 1584. Sir William Blackstone b. 1723.

11th, Wednesday.
Robert I. of Scotland b. 1324. Jack Cade's rebellion 1460. Jack Cade killed at Lewes. Charles Macklin, the comedian, d. 1767.

12th, Thursday.
Crisis falling. Cresswell b. 1600. Erasmus, scholar, d. 1536. Horace Smith, novelist, d. 1840.

13th, Friday.
Richard Cromwell, ex-protector of the three kingdoms, d. 1712. Jean Paul Marat, French revolutionary leader and writer, d. 1793.

14th, Saturday.
Cardinal Mazarin b. 1602. Destruction of the Bastille 1789. Baroness de Staël-Holstein d. 1817.

15th, Sunday.
7th after Trinity. St. Basil.
James Duke of Monmouth, beheaded 1685. William Mackworth Praed (comic poetry) d. 1850.

16th, Monday.
Celebrated revolutionary leader, murdered by the populace at Naples 1647. Sir Joshua Reynolds, celebrated painter, born 1728.

17th, Tuesday.
Dr. Isaac Watts, hymn-writer, b. 1674. Marquis de Grignani, noted poisoner, executed at Paris 1676. Charlotte Corday, assassin of Marat, guillotined 1793. First number of Punch published 1841.

18th, Wednesday.
Dr. John Don, famous astrologer and mathematician, b. 1577. Gilbert White (of Selborne), naturalist, b. 1736. Dean Stanley d. 1854.

19th, Thursday.

The Scots defeated at the Battle of Halidon Hill 1333. Dr. John Ainslie, founder of Catus College, Cambridge, d. 1575. Bishop Wilberforce d. 1873.

20th, Friday.

St. Margaret, V. and M.
Kett's rebellion in Norfolk, 1549. Caroline Anne Bowles (Mrs. Southey), poetess and novelist, d. 1861.

21st, Saturday.

Spanish Armada defeated 1588. Death of Robert Burns, 1796. Daniel Lambert, the heaviest man that ever lived, d. 1802.

22nd, Sunday.

8th after Trinity. St. Mary Magdalene.
Battle of Falkirk, 1297. Battle of Shrewsbury, Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur) killed, 1455.

23rd, Monday.

Oh 5am A.M.
Sir Robert Sherley, English military traveller in Persia, d. 1627. Foot in Edinburgh on the reading of the Lottery 1627. Richard Gibson d. 1694. Battle of Ghuznee 1839.

24th, Tuesday.

Capture of Gibraltar by the British 1704. John Philipps (Curry), b. 1750. The first road tramway in London 1801.

25th, Wednesday.

St. James, Ap. and M.
Charles Dibdin, author of sea-songs, d. 1814. William Sharp, celebrated sea engraver, d. 1864.

26th, Thursday.

St. Anne.
Henry VII. b. 1493. Earl of Rochester, favourite of Charles II. d. 1680. Irish Church disestablished 1869.

27th, Friday.

St. Joseph Arminius.
Battle of Salzbach, Marl. Turrens killed 1075. Thomas Campbell, poet, b. 1777.

28th, Saturday.

Robespierre guillotined 1794. Attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe by an infernal machine, 1835.

29th, Sunday.

9th after Trinity.
St. Martha.
Battle of Tangiers, Sebastian, King of Portugal, killed, 1578. William Wilberforce, philanthropist, d. 1835.

30th, Monday.

Oh 3am P.M.
French Revolution 1830. John Sebastian Bach, eminent composer, d. 1750. Samuel Rogers, poet, born 1793.

31st, Tuesday.

Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, d. 1556. Van Tromp, Dutch admiral, killed at the battle of Texel 1653.

"Four years," corrected she, as if to show how well she remembered; and then Sir Cecil struck in with the remark that "it was quite time he came home and settled down, his tenants would be glad to see him back."

Then followed an invitation to dine with the Lacy in Eversfield Place, and proposals that he should join them in one or two projected drives and yachting excursions. Promises were given, bows and leave-takings were exchanged, and they parted.

The estates of Willoughby Manor and Lacy Honour were contiguous. Speculation began with his departure, and without a spoken word three minds were exercised with the same problem; three minds were bent on giving the Manor, a new mistress now that the squire had come back from his travels, unwedded and untrammelled, as had been his boast to the captain when they had met in Southampton a month before.

"Untrammelled!" Was he so at that moment?

He had been delighted to greet his old friends that morning, but when he made his bow and retraced his steps alone, a heavy sigh of relief told of some restraint thrown off.

"So," said he to himself, "Sir Cecil thinks it is time I went home and settled down. Does he propose that insipid Miss Cecilia should assist in the settlement? Heaven, I never felt more restless and unsettled in my life! I was haunted by a pair of intense dark orbs that blotted out her vivid blue dell's eyes even whilst she looked into mine!"

He was staying at the Queen's Hotel on the Parade; had been there a week or more, but lost in his reverie he passed the door, and in a few minutes might have been seen with his back to the Albert Memorial, his gaze again fixed on the picture that had taken his senses captive.

"Am I bewitched or dreaming? Can this be the hand of Fate?" he asked himself more than once whilst standing there. "I feel as if that face held my destiny, and there was no escape. Strange, after meeting the fairest women in the New World and the Old, that a mere picture of a bare-footed girl should cast such a spell over me. But for the banter of Lacy, I would make the picture my own, as he suggested. Pshaw! why should I be swayed by the light raillery of any man? I am my own master."

He entered the printseller's shop, made the purchase, and whilst it was being rolled up at his request, to be carried away with him, he remarked to the salesman that he had been greatly struck with the natural pose of the figure, the peculiarly wistful expression of the eyes, and hazarded a supposition that the photograph had been taken from life.

"Oh yes, sir, I have heard that it was taken on this very bench about three or four years ago. But the girl was not very well treated by her family, and she left Hastings to go into service, so I was told, and has not been seen or heard of since."

He had got his picture, and his information, and what was he the better?

He carried it to his own room, unfolded it, looked at it until every lineament, every curve was limned on his own brain. He locked it up jealously when he went out, lest other eyes than his should rest upon it. He knew she had disappeared, yet whenever the tide turned, he was down on the wet sands tracking the bare-legged shrimpers, as if hoping for the impossible.

He dined with the Lacy, joined in their excursions and their pic-nics, and, though always the gentleman, was so evidently absorbed and pre-occupied that one and all confessed, at the end of the week, they "could make nothing of him."

His very indifference had plucked Miss Cecilia out of her customary languor. She set herself to arouse his slumbering emotions, and bring him as a captive to her feet. They strolled together idly on the pier and the parade; he held her lace-trimmed parasol to screen her complexion from the July sun upon the beach, he turned over her music in their drawing-room. Yet as the days went by she felt she was scorching her own wings, not his.

Only ten days had flown. Sir Cecil was railing at the excessive heat and an incipient attack of gout, Miss Lacy was admiring herself in a chimney-glass, the Captain indulging in flirtation with a Miss Ponsonby, when a note from the Queen's Hotel came into their midst like a bomb-shell. It ran thus:—

"DEAR LACY,—I am off to London by express. Business urgent. Make my apologies to Sir Cecil and the ladies. Return uncertain. Yours hurriedly,

NORMAN WILLOUGHBY."

Here was an unexpected break into plans and schemes.

Sir Cecil grew unbearably testy and irascible. Languid Miss Cecilia, whose ravishing toilettes would be utterly thrown away, complained of a headache, and of Squire Willoughby's bad manners.

Nor did Captain Lacy take the proceeding in much better part. Despite their dissimilarity in age and idiosyncrasy he and Willoughby got on remarkably well with each other. Nay! the very difference served as a cement to their friendship. He had hoped to call Norman "brother," and Cecilia had lost her chance. He was annoyed.

Later in the day he was perplexed. Casually passing the printseller's, he chanced to miss the picture Willoughby had pointed out. Into the shop he went, and coolly asked if it was sold. He came out with the knowledge that ten days previously it had passed into the hands of "a tall, dark-bearded gentleman, who seemed greatly taken with it, and so forth."

Herbert Lacy was not wanting in penetration, if he did dole out his syllables, and lounge through a sultry day. In some way he connected that picture with his friend's abrupt departure, but how or why was sheer perplexity.

He was more perplexed when on telling lightly how Willoughby had been bewitched by this picture of the fisher-girl that he said was like his grandmother, Sir Cecil started, asked him angrily why he had not bought it, and sent him all over Hastings and St. Leonards in search of a duplicate.

Let us follow the purchaser and his perplexities.

The possession of that girlish picture had not served to dispel its fascination. In all his twenty-eight years Norman Willoughby had never known such an intense longing for any woman's presence as he experienced to meet the poor girl whose speechless image had become the companion of his solitude.

It was in vain that he fought against the glamour of those half-melancholy eyes. In vain that he chafed and fumed at his own absurd enthrallment. In vain that he paced the Parade at midnight, or strode along the pier in the early morning to leave behind the haunting vision. In vain he strove to set Cecilia Lacy the real in the place of the unknown ideal.

The natural graces of the half-clad shrimper cast millinery and music into the shade.

He was to be met on the pier, on the beach, in the fish-market, in the boat-yards, at all unseasonable hours. If he had unexpressed expectations they were never realised. No sooner was the pier thrown open on the last morning of his stay than he passed the turnstile and began to parade the empty pier as usual, with knitted brows and hands gripped together behind him. He had become a marked man to the pier-keepers.

He had traversed the pier twice or thrice, as often made the circuit of the pavilion at the end, when his eye fell vacantly on a photographer's show-case.

Lightning is not swifter than the change in the whole man. He stood as if rivetted to the spot, his eyes glowed, his nostrils panted. There before him, among the cabinet-portraits, was the counterfeit presentment of his fisher-girl, but attired in the conventional costume of modern society. Not for an instant did he question the identity of the two portraits, although here were the accessories of art and refinement. The blossom had more than realized the promise of the bud.

Long he gazed. Then on a sudden inspiration he noted the photographer's address. In a few minutes he had left the pier and was crossing the Parade to White Rock Place with hasty strides.

The photographer would fain have misunderstood him, but, framed upon the wall hung the same face, and he could only say, though with some hesitation:

"I am not at liberty, sir, to furnish the names or addresses of our sitters. I am not the principal, and Mr. Sardou is now at our London establishment. This is our card, sir."

Mr. Willoughby secured the card.

Away went he with his prize, to set his man Tim packing up with all speed, whilst he dashed off his hasty note and swallowed as hasty a luncheon, all anxiety to catch the express.

"What is to be the end of this?" he asked himself, as he cogitated behind his cigar in a corner of the carriage. "I am not ordinarily hare-brained or erratic, yet here am I, at eight-and-twenty, enamoured of a picture, chasing a shadow, madly seeking what may be unattainable or un—. No, by heavens, not not unworthy! Every line of that face is pure. But what am I myself driving at? What am I about to do?"

He had answered his own question very decidedly when the train stopped at Charing-cross.

CHAPTER II.
THE WOMAN.

LEAVING his man to secure rooms at the hotel, Norman Willoughby jumped into a cab, gave an address near Regent Street to the driver, and was rattled off, at a pace in keeping with his own impetuosity, to the studio of Mr. Sardou.

The photographer received him blandly. He regarded him as a new sitter. When the stranger's errand was unfolded, he looked grave—that was quite a different affair.

"We cannot furnish addresses, sir, without most important reasons."

"Well, sir, I can understand the delicacy of your position, but I can assure you my motives for the request are most important."

The photographer shook his head.

"So is my duty, sir. In this case I do not seek to probe your motives, but—"

"Mr. Sardou," interrupted the other, all in a tingle from sole to crown, "I trust you will not regard me as a lunatic, when I admit that I have fallen desperately in love with the face you have photographed, would compass heaven and earth for an interview with the original, would spare no cost, no labour, to obtain the knowledge where to find her, or by what name she is known."

"Many men, sir, fall impulsively in love with pure and beautiful girls, pursue them with ardour, lure them with flatteries and sophistries, and leave them soiled and worthless to die in the dirt. Excuse me, sir, I see you chafe under my remark—but you are quite a stranger to me, and" (he glanced at the card he held) "men of your position rarely seek out wives from the peasant-class. That girl is pure as an angel. I cannot con—"

"Sir," again interrupted Mr. Willoughby, "you do me a wrong. I have no sinister or dishonourable motives. If she be all I fondly dream, and she would have me, I would make her my wife before the month be out; on my honour as a gentleman. It may seem madness to you; to me it is as an impelling fate."

He was indubitably in earnest. The photographer hesitated. He felt he had no right to bar the girl's path to good fortune if this was genuine. Yet he mistrusted his own judgment, or he was inclined to shift the responsibility to other shoulders.

"Well," said he at length, "this is all too romantic for my comprehension; you had better consult my wife, Mr. Willoughby, she has a clear head, and if she think it is all right, she will probably tell you where Cicily may be found. But don't build on it, for Mrs. Sardou is as keen as a lancet and firm as a rock. She will read you like a book, and be prompt in decision."

An address was scrawled upon a card, with a word or two by way of credential. Norman Willoughby, with a few words of thanks, hurried to the cab in waiting, and was off on his singular quest, all the more eager for these temporary obstructions, and for the knowledge that the girl was unmarried and pure as lovely.

Her Christian name had slipped from Mr. Sardou's lips. "Cicily!" It hung upon his own. It was musical, if not high-sounding. "Cicily!" What if he should find this grim Mrs. Sardou obdurate.

Grim? nothing of the sort. A pleasant, kindly little woman, with clear grey eyes as round as bullets, and as penetrating. Even with the first interchange of courtesies he saw that she had summed him up in her own mind.

He had to go over the whole ground again, and found the recapitulation far less easy under the scrutiny of those keen eyes. He was hesitating and tremulous as he began, but the very strength of his emotions gave him confidence as he proceeded, and he grew desperately earnest in his entreaties.

Mrs. Sardou listened, with only the occasional interruption of a questioning word. "Well, Mr. Willoughby," said she at last, "you are not a mere boy to fall in and out of love twice or thrice a year; you must have seen the best and the worst of women in your travels over the world, you must have come under the influence of beauty and fashion. This sudden fascination is therefore to be considered quite outside ordinary contingencies. But so far you have only idealized a picture. How will your refinement stand the test of reality?"

He was bursting out into protestations—"Stop," said she, "and listen to me. Four summers ago when I was on the beach at Hastings, I watched a girl about sixteen on the sands, returning with an almost empty shrimping net, and a sadly

melancholy countenance. I spoke to her; learned that she had been unsuccessful, and was afraid of a beating if she went home to Granny Cramp with an empty basket. I asked her to go with me to the studio just as she was, to be photographed, promising to pay her more for her time than she would have earned by shrimping. The picture you saw was the result. It has been very successful."

"Successful!" How the word grated on the listening ear. Mrs. Sardou could see the proud blood of the Willoughbys surge upwards to his brow, but he stirred not.

She proceeded—"After that, I met the girl frequently, was interested in her and her artless story. Her father had been drowned, her mother had died when she was young, Granny Cramp and her son had taken care of her. As long almost as she could remember, she had been sent to pick up her living on the sands or rocks, and Granny beat her when she had neither money nor shell-fish to take home."

"The old hag!" ejaculated Norman, rising and pacing the floor.

"Well, sir," went on his informant, as he resumed his seat, "fishermen's children have not easy lives. But from what I heard of the old woman I feared worse for the poor girl. There is a market for beauty, and she would have sold Cicily as readily as her shrimps."

Willoughby sat before her with bowed head, but she heard a muttered "My God!" and noted the tight grip of the hands clasped between his knees.

"Determined to rescue the girl, I induced her to quit Hastings as my servant, offering good wages on the understanding that she served also as a model for Mr. Sardou's art-studies. She still serves us, but not as a domestic. We trained her for something better. She had natural graces; in our own interest we developed them. And now, sir, if you are still desirous to make Cicily Cramp your wife—the mistress of Willoughby Manor—you shall see her at her occupation. But there must be nothing precipitate, and you must consent to be guided by me."

He was in a condition to promise anything that should give a living shape to the shadow he was worshipping.

When Mrs. Sardou turned the handle of a door, did he note the light and cheerful room, the picturesque garden it overlooked, the large table at which a girl, in a light washing-dress, was seated mounting photographs?

He saw nothing but the girl herself, more glorious than his dreams. He saw a mass of rich auburn hair coiled classically round a shapely head, a graceful figure rising on their entrance, a pair of large dark violet eyes that looked inquiringly at them, and a smile that revealed a set of teeth as smooth and white as those of Cecilia Lacy.

"Miss Cramp, can you tell this gentleman, Mr. Willoughby, when Mr. Sardou himself could arrange to give him a sitting? I think, sir, you said you were in haste, as you wanted a lock-photo for a young lady?" said Mrs. Sardou, addressing each in turn.

"Yes, certainly; and I shall be glad if Miss Cramp can appoint a time," said he, following Mrs. Sardou's lead.

"If you reside in this vicinity, sir, I doubt not but you could have an early sitting in the studio here before Mr. Sardou leaves in the morning," fell on his ear, with no tone or suggestion of vulgarity or fisher-rearing.

"At what hour?"

"Before ten, sir. Everything shall be in readiness."

"Shall I bring the locket with me?"

"If you think proper, sir; but there is no immediate hurry for that."

He could not for the life of him invent an excuse to linger. Mrs. Sardou came to his aid.

"Had you not better show Mr. Willoughby a few specimens?"

"Oh, certainly!" and in a few minutes he was looking over photographic portraits of all styles and sizes, making conversation and giving orders, as if his ruling passion was vanity. But even that came to an end with a "Thank you" and a "Good morning."

He bowed himself out in an ecstasy of rapturous delight and the conviction "Cicily Cramp would grace a throne."

There was a little bye-play at the photographer's when his back was turned. Mrs. Sardou grew communicative—told Miss Cramp the gentleman had fallen over head and ears in love with a girl's picture; had made proposals for her to her friends before he had even seen the young lady herself. They had given him a provisional acceptance, had introduced him to her, and now she

was in a desperate hurry to offer his portrait and himself at the same time."

"Dear me, what a romance!" cried Cicily. "He is a fine-looking fellow, not likely to be refused. But I cannot understand how a man with so much character in his face could lay bare his private affairs to a stranger."

Mrs. Sardou was not to be caught napping.

"Oh," she replied, "he saw your carte in the showcase downstairs, and was struck with the likeness to his innamorata."

"Ah, then, that will account for the way in which he looked at me," and the veriest ghost of a sigh followed the observation.

Not more punctual was the clock than Mr. Willoughby, of whom Cicily Cramp confessed she could "do nothing but think." Mr. Sardou received him as an ordinary sitter, was not quite prepared; desired Miss Cramp to "show the gentleman a portfolio of prints to pass the time."

He was somehow a long time, but it passed like a short one. Mr. Willoughby had brought with him three or four costly gold lockets. These he laid before Miss Cramp, and with much deference solicited her opinion which would be most acceptable. With the ease of one into whose hands such things came frequently, she unhesitatingly selected one, bearing on its front a sprig of Forget-me-not, set with turquoise and pearls, saying, "I like this the best, it seems the most appropriate and significant. But tastes vary. Your friend may have a preference for diamonds—and this star."

"No," said he, quietly; "I think her taste will be as simple as your own. The choice is a happy one. Thanks."

The locket-vignette was taken. Then Mr. Sardou hoped it would not incommode Mr. Willoughby to return on the morrow to sit for "carte" and "cabinet."

Mr. Willoughby was most obliging, his time was at Mr. Sardou's disposal. And it so happened that for nearly a week he had an errand to the Highgate studio every day, where Miss Cramp was in waiting.

"I suppose he will be coming to-morrow for his locket," she said to Mrs. Sardou, when it was ready, "and then we shall not see any more of him. I own I shall be very sorry. His romance has quite interested me. I hope his lady-love will set a proper value on his gift. The likeness is excellent. She must be a lucky girl whoever she is, to win such a man. I am sure if I had been the lady herself he could not have been more polite or respectful to me." And as she spoke Cicily closed the locket on the portrait and laid it in its velvet case with a very palpable sigh.

Mrs. Sardou smiled, but broke no confidence.

Imagine the flush of surprise and delight that spread its bloom over Cicily's lovely face, when on the morrow Mr. Willoughby produced a delicate gold chain, and craved permission to clasp the symbolic locket around her neck, telling that it was designed for her, that she was the one whose picture had made such havoc of his peace; that on her acceptance of his gift and him hung his life and fortune; that the Sardous were cognisant, and had fallen in with his views.

She stood, as it were, dazed, with one hand resting on the table for support, the other in his clasp; bewilderment in her soft eyes, her breath coming in gasps between tremulous lips, but never a word of "aye" or "no" to answer the passionate outpouring of his soul.

The locket-portrait had served him more than once to introduce the theme of his singular attachment, and to put a case for her opinion how his suit was likely to be received. He had talked of his long wanderings, as a man with no one on his ancestral hearth to greet or welcome him, of his heart-hunger for love and sympathy, until her pity and her affection had gone out to him unknown. Yet that day's revelation staggered her. The whirl of joyful emotion was overpowering. Her veined lids drooped, her auburn head bowed, her fingers relaxed—he caught her or she would have fallen—fainting.

He held her closely to his breast, her glorious head against his shoulder, he dared to press his lips on her white brow, and though the treatment might be unorthodox, it served to restore her, and to bring a richer bloom into her cheeks.

Almost the first words she uttered on reviving were, "And you could seek me out, knowing I had been only a poor fisher-girl! How can such generous devotion be repaid?"

For answer he clasped the chain and locket round her neck with the words, "Wear this, be mine, and love me ever;" and if he took other payment from her lips, silence must have given consent.

"Happy the wooing that's not long a-doing."

Before July had burned out its last spark, there was a marriage by special licence at Highgate Church.

The name the bride signed in the register was *Cecilia Lacy*. The day before the ceremony Mrs. Sardou, who had been a couple of days in Hastings, astonished the bridegroom-elect with the information that her protégée was no kin to Grady Cramp. A dying lady with a child in her arms had been washed ashore under the East Cliff, from the wreck of an Indian steamer seventeen years before. Despoiled of her money and jewels, she had been buried on the sands where she died, as one unknown. The Cramps left the town, taking the child with them. In three or four years they were back in Hastings, rearing the girl as their dead son's, but treating her cruelly. Whispers were current among the fishermen of gold ill-gotten by the Cramps when the *Mysore* went to pieces on the coast. From one or another she had ascertained these facts, before bringing Cicily to London to rescue her. She had purposely withheld these facts from Mr. Willoughby to test his sincerity, but finding him bent on immediate marriage, regardless of his bride's parentage, she had held it her duty to post off to Hastings and wring confession from Granny Cramp.

On entering the low wooden cottage under the East Cliff, she had been surprised to find there were other inquirers in the field. No other than Sir Cecil Lacy and the Captain, who having at length unearthed another print of the fisher-girl, "so like the grandmother," had been led on from one inquiry to another, until finally she and they met on the hearth of the withered old beldame.

Granny Cramp scowled, folded her arms, and set them at dogged defiance; "but," said clever Mrs. Sardou, "I assumed the whip hand, asked how the lady had died whom they had secretly buried on the shore? what had become of her rings and other valuables, and what of her golden-haired child? and what she kept locked in the old tea-caddy? I saw the old hag's defiance melt at the last query, backed as it was with the threat of a policeman and a magistrate's warrant for a search, with a prison behind that. Shaking as if with palsy, she unlocked the tea-caddy, and produced a pocket evidently roughly cut from a lady's dress of Indian silk, of which scraps remained; and a knotted handkerchief that had apparently been cut through—not untied. On this was a crest and a monogram, which Sir Cecil declared were those of his brother Herbert, who had been on the *Mysore* with his wife and child when it went down. In the pocket were a couple of letters almost illegible from sea-water and time. They were two Sir Cecil himself had written to his sister-in-law, Olivia. And along with them were half-a-dozen garnet beads on a string, with a golden clasp, engraved "Cecilia." In spite of Sir Cecil's agitation, Granny was persistently silent, until a five-pound note bought from her cupidity a confession not to be extorted from her fears. She insisted that the lady died whilst her husband cut the handkerchief that bound the child to her, and loosed the clinging arms. They had some ado to bring the child round. And if they did strip the body before they buried it in the sands, they'd a right. What good was the gold and things to a dead woman? And if they did run away with the child it was because folk were spiteful, and there was no knowing what they might say. Aye, they took the beads from the girl's neck and sold them; but they kept two or three and the clasp, not knowing what might turn up. Her husband was left over the girl, or she might have sold her once or twice to gipsies, and have escaped all this bother. There had never come naught but ill-luck to them through Cicily. She wished she had been drowned with the rest. They must have been bewitched to keep her? I said. I thought it was fortunate for Cicily some one else had been bewitched, or truth might have been drowned and the dear girl, Sir Cecil's niece, still left in her clutches, a poor fisher-girl."

Norman Willoughby had listened like one "bewitched." He could scarcely realize the transformation of his fisher-maid into the niece of Sir Cecil, even when the old baronet gave her away, and Captain Lacy appeared as best man, and their signatures appeared after that of Cecilia Lacy in the register. For the moment he almost felt as if he had married the wrong woman.

There is still a Cecilia Lacy at Lacy Honour who holds that opinion secretly, and says that her cousin Cicily must have cast some spell over Norman, for no man over was so devoted to a wife as is the Squire of Willoughby Manor, unless he was bewitched.

"Ah, Cecy!" replies Mrs. Willoughby, with a look of wondrous feeling in those dark blue eyes of hers, "I honour and I love my husband. That is the only witchcraft I have used."

AUGUST.
1888.

August 1st, Wednesday.

Lammas Day.
Mrs. Inchbold, novelist, d. 1841. London Bridge opened 1801. Emancipation of British slaves 1834.

2nd, Thursday.

William Rufus killed in the New Forest 1100. Thomas Gainsborough, great landscape painter, d. 1788. Mehmet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, d. 1840.

3rd, Friday.

James II of Scotland killed at Roxburgh Castle 1460. Eugene Sue, eminent French novelist, d. 1867.

4th, Saturday.

Battle of Evesham, Simon de Montfort killed, 1265. Christopher Columbus set sail for America 1492. Percy Bysshe Shelley, poet, b. 1792.

5th, Sunday.

10th after Trinity.
Battle of Perth 1691. Lord North d. 1792. Lord Howe d. 1790.

6th, Monday.

Transfiguration. Bank Holiday.
Sea-serpent seen off the Cape of Good Hope, 1848, by H.M.S. "Dardalus." Ben Jonson d. 1637.

7th, Tuesday.

4th 21st P.M.
Battle of Thermopylae, Leonidas, King of Sparta, killed, B.C. 480. Death of Queen Caroline 1817.

8th, Wednesday.

Sts. Cyriacus, Largus, Smaragdus, and their companions, martyrs, 303. St. Hormisdas, martyr.
George Canning, statesman, d. 1827.

9th, Thursday.

Isaac Walton, author of the "Complete Angler," b. 1593. John Dryden, poet, b. 1631.

10th, Friday.

St. Lawrence, Martyr.
Battle of St. Quentin 1557. Dr. Benjamin Franklin d. 1797. Sir Charles James Napier b. 1752.

11th, Saturday.

Half-Quarter Day. Trinity Law Sittings end.
Thomas Betterton, celebrated actor, b. 1634. Dr. Richard Mead, distinguished physician, b. 1673.

12th, Sunday.

11th after Trinity.
Rev. Rowland Hill b. 1744. Robert Southey, poet, b. 1764. George Stephenson, inventor of the locomotive, d. 1848.

13th, Monday.

Dog Days end. Lammas Day.
Battle of Tewkesbury 1471. Adelaide, Consort of William IV, b. 1792.

14th, Tuesday.

3rd 4th P.M.
George Colman (the elder), dramatist, d. 1794. Funeral of Queen Caroline of Brunswick 1821.

15th, Wednesday.

Assumption of V. Mary.
Napoleon Bonaparte, French Emperor, b. 1769. Sir Walter Scott b. 1771. Battle of Otterburn 1388.

16th, Thursday.

Battle of Spurs 1513. Frederick, Duke of York, second son of George III, b. 1763.

17th, Friday.

Edward V. and his brother, Duke of York, smothered in the Tower, 1483. Admiral Robert Blake d. 1697. Frederick the Great of Prussia d. 1797.

18th, Saturday.

John Earl Russell, Prime Minister, from 1846 to 1868, b. 1792. Dr. James Beattie, poet, d. 1803.

19th, Sunday.

12th after Trinity.
Robert Hooke, prot. The Farmer's Boy, d. 1838. Balzac, French novelist, d. 1850.

THE PATERNOSTERS.

A YACHTING STORY.

By G. A. HENTY.

"AND do you really mean that we are to cross by the steamer, Mr. Virtue, while you go over in the *Seabird*? I do not approve of that at all. Fanny, why do you not rebel, and say we won't be put ashore? I call it horrid, after a fortnight on board this dear little yacht, to have to get on to a crowded steamer, with no accommodation and lots of sea-sick women, perhaps, and crying children. You surely cannot be in earnest."

"I do not like it any more than you do, Minnie; but, as Tom says we had better do it, and my husband agrees with him, I am afraid we must submit. Do you really think it is quite necessary, Mr. Virtue? Minnie and I are both good sailors, you know; and we would much rather have a little extra tossing about on board the *Seabird* than the discomforts of a steamer."

"I certainly think that it will be best, Mrs. Grantham. You may be quite sure that we would rather have you on board, and that we shall suffer from your loss more than you will by going the other way; but there's no doubt the wind is getting up, and though we don't feel it much here, it must be blowing pretty hard outside. The *Seabird* is as good a sea-boat as anything of her size that floats; but you don't know what it is to be out in anything like a heavy sea in a thirty-tonner. It would be impossible for you to stay on deck, and we should have our hands full, and should not be able to give you the benefit of our society. Personally, I should not mind being out in the *Seabird* in any weather, but I would certainly rather not have ladies on board."

"You don't think we should scream, or do anything foolish, Mr. Virtue?" Minnie Graham said, indignantly.

"Not at all, Miss Graham. Still, I repeat, the knowledge that there are women on board, delightful at other times, does not tend to comfort in bad weather. Of course, if you prefer it, we can put off our start till this puff of wind has blown itself out. It may have dropped before morning. It may last some little time. I don't think it will drop, for the glass has fallen, and I am afraid we may have a spell of broken weather."

"Oh no; don't put it off," Mrs. Grantham said; "we have only another fortnight before James must be back again in London, and it would be a great pity to lose three or four days perhaps; and we have been looking forward to cruising about among the Channel Islands, and to St. Malo, and all those places. Oh no; I think the other is much the better plan—that is, if you won't take us with you."

"It would be bad manners to say that I won't, Mrs. Grantham; but I must say I would rather not. It will be a very short separation. Grantham will take you on shore at once, and as soon as the boat comes back I shall be off. You will start in the steamer this evening, and get into Jersey at nine or ten o'clock to-morrow morning; and if I am not there before you, I shall not be many hours after you."

"Well, if it must be it must," Mrs. Grantham said, with an air of resignation. "Come, Minnie, let us put a few things into a hand-bag for to-night. You see the skipper is not to be moved by our pleadings."

"That is the worst of you married women, Fanny," Miss Graham said, with a little pout. "You get into the way of doing as you are ordered; I call it too bad. Here have we been cruising about for the last fortnight, with scarcely a breath of wind, and longing for a good brisk breeze and a little change and excitement, and now it comes at last, we are to be packed off in a steamer. I call it horrid of you, Mr. Virtue. You may laugh, but I do."

Tom Virtue laughed, but he showed no signs of giving way, and ten minutes later Mr. and Mrs. Grantham and Miss Graham took their places in the gig and were rowed into Southampton Harbour, off which the *Seabird* was lying.

The last fortnight had been a very pleasant one, and it had cost the owner of the *Seabird* as much as his guests to come to the conclusion that it was better to break up the party for a few hours.

Tom Virtue had, up to the age of five-and-twenty, been possessed of a sufficient income for his wants. He had entered at the bar, not that he felt any particular vocation in that direction, but that he thought it incumbent upon him to do something. Then, at the death of an uncle, he had come into a considerable fortune, and was able to indulge his tastes in yachting, which was the sole amusement for which he really cared, to the fullest.

20th, Monday.

St. Bernard.
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, b. 1629. William Marston, LL.D., miscellaneous writer, d. 1842.

21st, Tuesday.

John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, beheaded in the Tower, 1553. The Admirable Crichton b. 1525. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, celebrated letter-writer, d. 1702.

22nd, Wednesday.

Battle of Bosworth, Richard III. killed, 1485. John B. Gough, temperance orator, b. 1817. Warren Hastings d. 1818.

23rd, Thursday.

Sir William Wallace, Scottish hero, executed 1305. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham assassinated at Portsmouth 1628.

24th, Friday.

St. Bartholomew.
The Massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572. Theodore Hook, novelist, died 1841.

25th, Saturday.

Charles I. unfurled his standard at Nottingham, 1642. Jay's Walt, improver of the steam-engine, died 1819.

26th, Sunday.

13th after Trinity.
Battle of Ocrecy 1346. Prince Consort born 1819. Louis Philippe, ex-king of France, died 1850.

27th, Monday.

Landing of Julius Caesar in Britain 55 B.C. Burning of Milton's books by the hangman by order of Charles I. 1653.

28th, Tuesday.

St. Augustine, bp.
Leigh Hunt, poet, critic and miscellaneous writer, b. 1809. William Lyon Mackenzie, leader in the Canadian rebellion of 1837, d. 1881.

29th, Wednesday.

14th 15th P.M.
Beheading of St. John Baptist, 30 A.D. John Locke, philosopher, b. 1632. Edmund Hoyle, author of the book on Games, d. 1786.

30th, Thursday.

Archdeacon William Paley, theologian, b. 1743. Queen Cleopatra of Egypt committed suicide B.C. 30.

31st, Friday.

John Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," d. 1680. Philidor, the famous chess-player, d. 1795.

He sold the little five-tonner he had formerly possessed, and purchased the *Seabird*. He could well have afforded a much larger craft, but he knew that there was far more real enjoyment in sailing to be obtained from a small craft than a large one, for in the latter he would be obliged to have a regular skipper, and would be little more than a passenger, whereas on board the *Seabird*, although his first hand was dignified by the name of skipper, he was himself the absolute master. The boat carried the aforesaid skipper, three hands and a steward, and with them he had twice been up the Mediterranean, across to Norway, and had several times made the circuit of the British Isles.

He had unlimited confidence in his boat, and cared not what weather he was out in her. This was the first time since his ownership of her that the *Seabird* had carried lady passengers. His friend Grantham, an old school and college chum, was a hard-working barrister, and Virtue had proposed to him to take a month's holiday on board the *Seabird*.

"Put aside your books, old man," he said. "You look fagged and over-worked; a month's blow will do you all the good in the world."

"Thank you, Tom; I have made up my mind for a month's holiday, but I can't accept your invitation, though I should enjoy it of all things; but it would not be fair to my wife; she doesn't get very much of my society, and she has been looking forward to our having a run together. So I must decline."

Virtue hesitated a moment. He was not very fond of ladies' society, and thought them especially in the way on board a yacht; but he had a great liking for his friend's wife, and was almost as much at home in his house as in his own chambers.

"Why not bring the wife with you?" he said, as soon as his mind was made up; "it will be a nice change for her, too; and I have heard her say that she is a good sailor. The accommodation is not extensive, but the after-cabin is a pretty good size, and I would do all I could to make her comfortable. Perhaps she would like another lady with her, if so by all means bring one. They could have the after-cabin; you could have the little state-room, and I could sleep in the saloon."

"It is very good of you, Tom, especially as I know that it will put you out frightfully; but the offer is a very tempting one. I will speak to Fanny, and let you have an answer in the morning."

"That will be delightful, James," Mrs. Grantham said, when the invitation was repeated to her; "I should like it of all things, and I am sure the rest and quiet and the sea air will be just the thing for you. It is wonderful Tom Virtue making the offer, and I take it as a great personal compliment, for he certainly is not what is generally called a lady's man. It is very nice, too, of him thinking of my having another lady on board. Whom shall we ask? Oh, I know," she said, suddenly; "that will be the thing of all others; we will ask my cousin Minnie; she is full of fun and life, and will make a charming wife for Tom!" James Grantham laughed.

"What schemers you all are, Fanny! Now I should call it downright treachery to take any one on board the *Seabird* with the idea of capturing its master!"

"Nonsense, treachery!" Mrs. Grantham said, indignantly; "Minnie is the nicest girl I know, and it would do Tom a world of good to have a wife to look after him. Why, he is thirty now, and will be settling down into a confirmed old bachelor before long; it's the greatest kindness we could do him, to take Minnie on board; and I am sure he is the sort of man any girl might fall in love with when she gets to know him. The fact is, he's shy! He never had any sisters, and spends all his time in winter at that horrid club; so that really he has never had any women's society, and even with us he will never come unless he knows we are alone. I call it a great pity, for I don't know a pleasanter fellow than he is. I think it will be doing him a real service in asking Minnie; so that's settled. I will sit down and write him a note."

"In for a penny, in for a pound, I suppose," was Tom Virtue's comment when he received Mrs. Grantham's letter, thanking him warmly for the invitation, and saying that she would bring her cousin Miss Graham with her, if that young lady was disengaged.

As a matter of self-defence, he at once invited Jack Harvey, who was a mutual friend of himself and Grantham, to be of the party.

"Jack can help Grantham to amuse the women," he said to himself; "that will be more in his line than mine. I will run down to Cowes to-morrow and have a chat with Johnson; we shall want a different sort of stores altogether to those we usually carry, and I suppose we must do her up a bit better."

Having made up his mind to the infliction of female passengers, Tom Virtue did it handsomely, and when the party came on board at Ryde they were delighted with the aspect of the yacht below. She had been repainted, the saloon and ladies' cabin were decorated in delicate shades of grey, picked out with gold; and the upholsterer, into whose hands the owner of the *Seabird* had placed her, had done his work with taste and judgment, and the ladies' cabin resembled a little boudoir.

"Why, Tom, I should have hardly known her!" Grantham, who had often spent a day on board the *Seabird*, said.

"I hardly know her myself," Tom said, rather ruefully; "but I hope she's all right, Mrs. Grantham, and that you and Miss Graham will find everything you want."

"It is charming!" Mrs. Graham said, enthusiastically. "It's awfully good of you, Tom; and we appreciate it, don't we, Minnie? It is such a surprise, too; for James said that while I should find everything very comfortable, I must not expect that a small yacht would be got up like a palace."

So a fortnight had passed; they had cruised along the coast as far as Plymouth, anchoring at night at the various ports on the way. Then they had returned to Southampton, and it had been settled that as none of the party, with the exception of Virtue himself, had been to the Channel Islands, the last fortnight of the trip should be spent there. The weather had been delightful, save that there had been some deficiency in wind, and throughout the cruise the *Seabird* had been under all the sail she could carry. But when the gentlemen came on deck early in the morning, a considerable change had taken place; the sky was grey and the clouds flying fast overhead.

"We are going to have dirty weather," Tom Virtue said at once. "I don't think it's going to be a gale, but there will be more sea on than will be pleasant for ladies. I tell you what, Grantham; the best thing will be for you to go on shore with the two ladies, and cross by the boat to-night. If you don't mind going directly after breakfast I will start at once, and shall be at St. Helier's as soon as you are."

And so it had been agreed, but not as has been seen without opposition and protest on the part of the ladies.

Mrs. Grantham's reasons for objecting had not all been given; the little scheme on which she had set her mind, seemed to be working satisfactorily. From the first day, Tom Virtue had exerted himself to play the part of host satisfactorily, and had ere long shaken off any shyness he may have felt towards the one stranger of the party, and he and Miss Graham had speedily got on friendly terms, so things were going on as well as Mrs. Grantham could have expected.

No sooner had his guests left the side of the yacht, than her owner began to make his preparations for a start.

"What do you think of the weather, Watkins?" he asked his skipper.

"It's going to blow hard, sir; that's my view of it, and if I was you I shouldn't up anchor to-day. Still, it's just as you likes; the *Seabird* won't mind it if we don't; she has had a rough time of it before now; still, it will be a case of wet jackets, and no mistake."

"Yes, I expect we shall have a rough time of it, Watkins, but I want to get across. We don't often let ourselves be weather-bound, and I am not going to begin it to-day. We had better hoist the topmast at once, and get two reefs in the main-sail. We can get the other down when we get clear of the island; get number three jib up, and the leg-of-mutton mizzen; put two reefs in the foresail."

Tom and his friend Harvey, who was a good sailor, assisted the crew in reefing down the sails, and a few minutes after the gale had returned and been hoisted in, the yawl was running rapidly down Southampton water.

"We need hardly have reefed quite so closely," Jack Harvey said, as he puffed away at his pipe.

"Not yet, Jack; but you will see she has as much as she can carry before long. It's all the better to make all snug before starting; it saves a lot of trouble afterwards, and the extra canvas would not have made ten minutes' difference to us at the outside. We shall have pretty nearly a dead beat down the Solent. Fortunately tide will be running strong with us, but there will be a nasty kick-up there. You will see we shall feel the short choppy seas there more than we shall when we get outside. She is a grand boat in a really heavy sea, but in short waves she puts her nose into it with a will. Now if you will take my advice you will do as I am going to do; put on a pair of fisherman's boots and oilskin and sou'-wester; there are several sets for you to choose from down below."

As her owner had predicted, the *Seabird* put her bow under pretty frequently in the Solent; the wind was blowing half a gale, and as it met the tide it knocked up a short, angry sea, crested with white heads, and Jack Harvey agreed that she had quite as much sail on her as she wanted. The cabin-doors were bolted, and all made snug to prevent the water getting below before they got to the race off Hurst Castle; and it was well that they did so, for she was as much under water as she was above.

"I think if I had given way to the ladies and brought them with us they would have changed their minds by this time, Jack," Tom Virtue said, with a laugh.

"I should think so," his friend agreed; "this is not a day for a fair-weather sailor. Look what a sea is breaking on the shingles!"

"Yes, five minutes there would knock her into matchwood. Another ten minutes and we shall be fairly out; and I shan't be sorry; one feels as if one was playing football, only just at present the *Seabird* is the ball and the waves the kickers."

Another quarter of an hour and they had passed the Needles. "That is more pleasant, Jack," as the short, chopping motion was exchanged for a regular rise and fall; "this is what I enjoy—a steady wind and a regular sea. The *Seabird* goes over it like one of her namesakes; she is not taking a teacupful now over her bows."

"Watkins, you may as well take the helm for the spell, while we go down to lunch. I am not sorry to give it up for a bit, for it has been jerking like the kick of a horse."

"That's right, Jack, hang up your oilskin there. Johnson, give us a couple of towels; we have been pretty well smothered up there off deck. Now what have you got for us?"

"There is some soup ready, sir, and that cold pie you had for dinner yesterday."

"That will do; open a couple of bottles of stout."

Lunch over, they went on deck again.

"She likes a good blow as well as we do," Virtue said, enthusiastically, as the yawl rose lightly over each wave. "What do you think of it, Watkins? Is the wind going to lull a bit as the sun goes down?"

"I think not, sir. It seems to me it's blowing harder than it was."

"Then we will prepare for the worst, Watkins; get the try-sail up on deck. When you are ready we will bring her up into the wind and set it. That's the comfort of a yawl, Jack; one can always lie to without any bother, and one hasn't got such a tremendous boom to handle."

The try-sail was soon on deck, and then the *Seabird* was brought up into the wind, the weather fore-sheet hauled aft, the mizzen sheeted almost fore and aft, and the *Seabird* lay, head to wind, rising and falling with a gentle motion, in strong contrast to her impetuous rushes when under sail.

"She would ride out anything like that," her owner said. "Last time we came through the Bay on our way from Gib., we were caught in a gale, strong enough to blow the hair off one's head, and we lay to for nearly three days, and didn't ship a bucket of water all the time. Now let us lend a hand to get the mainsail stowed."

Ten minutes' work and it was securely fastened and its cover on; the reefs were put in the trysail. Two hands went to each of the halliards, while as the sail rose, Tom Virtue fastened the toggles round the mast.

"All ready, Watkins?"

"All ready, sir."

"Slack off the weather fore-sheet, then, and haul aft the leeward. Slack out the mizzen-sheet a little, Jack. That's it; now she's off again, like a duck."

The *Seabird* felt the relief from the pressure of the heavy boom to leeward and rose easily and lightly over the waves.

"She certainly is a splendid sea-boat, Tom; I don't wonder you are ready to go anywhere in her. I thought we were rather fools for starting this morning, although I enjoy a good blow; but now I don't care how hard it comes on."

By night it was blowing a downright gale.

"We will lie to till morning, Watkins. So that we get in by daylight to-morrow evening, that is all we want. See our side lights are burning well, and you had better get up a couple of blue lights, in case anything comes running up Channel and don't see our lights. We had better divide into two watches; I will keep one with Matthews and Dawson, Mr. Harvey will go in your watch with Nicholls. We had better get the trysail down altogether, and lie to under the foresail and mizzen, but don't put many lashings on the trysail, one will be enough, and

have it ready to cast off in a moment, in case we want to hoist the sail in a hurry. I will go down and have a glass of hot grog first, and then I will take my watch to begin with. Let the two hands with me go down; the steward will serve them out a tot each. Jack, you had better turn in at once."

Virtue was soon on deck again, muffled up in his oilskins.

"Now, Watkins, you can go below and turn in."

"I shan't go below to-night, sir—not to lie down. There's nothing much to do here, but I couldn't sleep, if I did lie down."

"Very well; you had better go below and get a glass of grog; tell the steward to give you a big pipe with a cover like this, out of the locker; and there's plenty of chewing tobacco, if the men are short."

"I will take that instead of a pipe," Watkins said; "there's nothing like a quid in weather like this, it ain't never in your way, and it lasts. Even with a cover a pipe would soon be out."

"Please yourself, Watkins; tell the two hands forward to keep a bright look-out for lights."

The night passed slowly. Occasionally a sea heavier than usual came on board, curling over the bow and falling with a heavy thud on the deck, but for the most part the *Seabird* breasted the waves easily; the bowsprit had been reefed in to its fullest, thereby adding to the lightness and buoyancy of the boat. Tom Virtue did not go below when his friend came up to relieve him at the change of watch, but sat smoking and doing much talking in the short intervals between the gusts.

The morning broke grey and misty, driving sleet came along on the wind, and the horizon was closed in as by a chill curtain.

"How far can we see, do you think, Watkins?"

"Perhaps a couple of miles, sir."

"That will be enough. I think we both know the position of every reef to within a hundred yards, so we will shape our course for Guernsey. If we happen to hit it off, we can hold on to St. Helier, but if when we think we ought to be within sight of Guernsey we see nothing of it, we must lie to again, till the storm has blown itself out or the clouds lift. It would never do to go groping our way along with such contents as run among the islands. Put the last reef in the trysail before you hoist it. I think you had better get the foresail down altogether, and run up the spit-fire jib."

The *Seabird* was soon under way again.

"Now, Watkins, you take the helm; we will go down and have a cup of hot coffee, and I will see that the steward has a good supply for you and the hands; but first, do you take the helm, Jack, whilst Watkins and I have a look at the chart, and try and work out where we are, and the course we had better lie for Guernsey."

Five minutes was spent over the chart, then Watkins went up and Jack Harvey came down.

"You have got the coffee ready, I hope, Johnson?"

"Yes, sir, coffee and chocolate. I didn't know which you would like."

"Chocolate, by all means. Jack, I recommend the chocolate. Bring two full-sized bowls, Johnson, and put that cold pie on the table, and a couple of knives and forks; never mind about a cloth; but first of all bring a couple of basins of hot water, we shall enjoy our food more after a wash."

The early breakfast was eaten, dry coats and mufflers put on, pipes lighted, and they then went up upon deck. Tom took the helm.

"What time do you calculate we ought to make Guernsey, Tom?"

"About twelve. The wind is freer than it was, and we are walking along at a good pace. Matthews, cast the log, and let's see what we are doing. About seven knots, I should say."

"Seven and a quarter, sir," the man said, when he checked the line.

"Not a bad guess, Tom; it's always difficult to judge pace in a heavy sea."

At eleven o'clock the mist ceased.

"That's fortunate," Tom Virtue said; "I shouldn't be surprised if we get a glimpse of the sun between the clouds, presently. Will you get my sextant and the chronometer up, Jack, and put them handy?"

Jack Harvey did as he was asked, but there was no occasion to use the instruments, for ten minutes later, Watkins, who was standing near the bow gazing fixedly ahead, shouted:

"There's Guernsey, sir, on her lee bow, about six miles away, I should say."

"That's it, sure enough," Tom agreed, as he peered in the direction in which Watkins was pointing. "There's a gleam of

sunshine on it, or we shouldn't have seen it yet.' Yes, I think you are about right as to the distance. Now let us take its bearings, we may lose it again directly."

Having taken the bearings of the island they went below, and marked off their position on the chart, and they shaped their course for Cape Grosnez, the north-western point of Jersey. The gleam of sunshine was transient—the clouds closed in again overhead, darker and greyer than before. Soon the drops of rain came flying before the wind, the horizon closed in, and they could not see half a mile away, but, though the sea was heavy, the *Seabird* was making capital weather of it, and the two friends agreed that, after all, the excitement of a sail like this was worth a month of pottering about in calms.

"We must keep a bright look-out, presently," the skipper said; "there are some nasty rocks off the coast of Jersey. We must give them a wide berth. We had best make round to the south of the island, and lay to there till we can pick up a pilot to take us into St. Helier. I don't think it will be worth while trying to get into St. Aubyn's Bay by ourselves."

"I think so, too, Watkins, but we will see what it is like before it gets dark; if we can pick up a pilot all the better; if not, we will lie to till morning, if the weather keeps thick; but if it clears so that we can make out all the lights we ought to be able to get into the bay anyhow."

An hour later the rain ceased and the sky appeared somewhat clearer. Suddenly Watkins exclaimed, "There is a wreck, sir! there, three miles away to leeward. She is on the Paternosters."

"Good heavens! she is a steamer," Tom exclaimed, as he caught sight of her the next time the *Seabird* lifted on a wave. "Can she be the Southampton boat, do you think?"

"Like enough, sir, she may have had it thicker than we had, and may not have calculated enough for the current."

"Up helm, Jack, and bear away towards her. Shall we shake out a reef, Watkins?"

"I wouldn't, sir; she has got as much as she can carry on her now. We must mind what we are doing, sir; the currents run like a millstream, and if we get that reef under our lee, and the wind and current both setting us on to it, it will be all up with us in no time."

"Yes, I know that, Watkins. Jack, take the helm a minute while we run down and look at the chart."

"Our only chance, Watkins, is to work up behind the reef, and try and get so that they can either fasten a line to a buoy and let it float down to us, or get into a boat if they have one left, and drift to us."

"They are an awful group of rocks," Watkins said, as they examined the chart: "you see some of them show merely at high tide, and a lot of them are above at low water. It will be an awful business to get among them rocks, sir, just about as near certain death as a thing can be."

"Well, it's got to be done, Watkins," Tom said, firmly. "I see the danger as well as you do, but whatever the risk, it must be tried. Mr. Grantham and the two ladies went on board by my persuasion, and I should never forgive myself if anything happened to them. But I will speak to the men."

He went on deck again and called the men to him: "Look here, lads; you see that steamer ashore on the Paternosters. In such a sea as this she may go to pieces in half an hour. I am determined to make an effort to save the lives of those on board; as you can see for yourselves there is no lying to weather of her, with the current and wind driving us on to the reef. We must beat up from behind. Now, lads, the sea there is full of rocks, and the chances are ten to one we strike on to them and go to pieces; but, anyhow, I am going to try; but I won't take you unless you are willing. The boat is a good one, and, well managed, you ought to be able to make the coast of Jersey in her. Mr. Harvey, Watkins, and I can handle the yacht, so you can take the boat if you like."

The men replied that they would stick to the yacht wherever Mr. Virtue chose to take her, and muttered something about the ladies, for the pleasant faces of Mrs. Grantham and Miss Graham had, during the fortnight they had been on board, won the men's hearts.

"Very well, lads, I am glad to find you will stick by me; if we pull safely through it I will give each of you three months' wages. Now set to work with a will and get the boat out. We will tow her after us, and take to her if we make a smash off it."

They were now near enough to see the white breakers, in the middle of which the ship was lying. She was fast breaking up. The jagged outline showed that the stern had been beaten in. The masts and funnel were gone, and the waves seemed

to make a clear breach over her, almost hiding her from sight in a white cloud of spray.

"Wood and iron can't stand that much longer," Jack Harvey said; "another hour and I should say there won't be two planks left together."

"It is awful, Jack; I would give all I have in the world if I had not persuaded them to go on board. Keep her on a little more, Watkins."

The *Seabird* passed within a cable's-length of the breakers at the northern end of the reef.

"Now, lads, take your places at the sheets, ready to haul or let go as I give the word." So saying, Tom Virtue took his place in the bow, holding on by the forestay.

The wind was full on the *Seabird's* beam as she entered the broken water. Here and there the dark heads of the rocks showed above the water. These were easy enough to avoid, the danger lay in those hidden beneath its surface, and whose position was indicated only by the occasional break of a wave as it passed over them. Every time the *Seabird* sank on a wave those on board involuntarily held their breath, but the water here was comparatively smooth, the sea having spent its first force upon the outer reef. With a wave of his hand Tom directed the helmsman as to his course, and the little yacht was admirably handled through the dangers.

"I begin to think we shall do it," Tom said to Jack Harvey, who was standing close to him. "Another five minutes and we shall be within reach of her."

It could be seen now that there was a group of people clustered in the bow of the wreck. Two or three light lines were coiled in readiness for throwing.

"Now, Watkins," Tom said, going aft, "make straight for the wreck. I see no broken water between us and them, and possibly there may be deep water under their bow."

It was an anxious moment, as, with the sails flattened in, the yawl forged up nearly in the eye of the wind towards the wreck. Her progress was slow, for she was now stemming the current.

Tom stood with a coil of line in his hand in the bow.

"You get ready to throw, Jack, if I miss."

Nearer and nearer the yacht approached the wreck, until the bowsprit of the latter seemed to stand almost over her. Then Tom threw the line. It fell over the bowsprit, and a cheer broke from those on board the wreck and from the sailors of the *Seabird*. A stronger line was at once fastened to that thrown, and to this a strong hawser was attached.

"Down with the helm, Watkins. Now, lads, lower away the trysail as fast as you can. Now, one of you, clear that hawser as they haul on it. Now out with the anchors."

These had been got into readiness; it was not thought that they would get any hold on the rocky bottom, still they might catch on a projecting ledge, and at any rate their weight and that of the chain cable would relieve the strain upon the hawser. Two sailors had run out on the bowsprit of the wreck as soon as the line was thrown, and the end of the hawser was soon on board the steamer.

"Thank God, there's Grantham!" Jack Harvey exclaimed; "do you see him waving his hand?"

"I see him," Tom said, "but I don't see the ladies."

"They are there, no doubt," Jack said, confidently: "crouching down, I expect. He would not be there if they weren't; you may be sure. Yes, there they are; those two muffled-up figures. There, now, they have thrown back her cloak and is waving her arm."

The two young men waved their caps.

"Are the anchors holding, Watkins? There's a tremendous strain on that hawser."

"I think so, sir; they are both tight."

"Put them round the windlass, and give a turn or two, we must relieve the strain on that hawser."

Since they had first seen the wreck the waves had made great progress in the work of destruction. The steamer had broken in two just aft of the engines.

"Get over the spare spars, Watkins, and fasten them to float in front of her bows like a triangle. Matthews, catch hold of that boat hook and try to fend off any piece of timber that comes along. You get hold of the sweeps, lads, and do the same. They would stave her in like a nut-shell if they struck her."

"Thank God, here comes the first of them."

Those on board the steamer had not been idle. As soon as the yawl was seen approaching slings were prepared, and no sooner was the hawser securely fixed, than the slings were attached to it and a woman placed in them. The hawser was tight and the descent sharp, and without a check the figure

ran down to the deck of the *Seabird*. She was lifted out of the slings by Tom and Jack Harvey, who found she was an old woman and had entirely lost consciousness.

"Two of you carry her down below; tell Johnson to pour a little brandy down her throat. Give her some hot soup as soon as she comes to."

Another woman was lowered and helped below. The next to descend was Mrs. Grantham.

"Thank God, you are rescued!" Tom said, as he helped her out of the sling.

"Thank God, indeed," Mrs. Grantham said, "and thank you all. Oh, Tom, we have had a terrible time of it and had lost all hope till we saw your sail, and even then the captain said that he was afraid nothing could be done. Minnie was the first to make out it was you, and then we began to hope. She has been so brave, dear girl. Ah! here she comes."

But Minnie's firmness came to an end now that she felt the need of it was over. She was unable to stand when she was lifted from the slings, and Tom carried her below.

"Are there any more women, Mrs. Grantham?"

"No; there was only one other lady passenger and the stewardess."

"Then you had better take possession of your own cabin. I ordered Johnson to spread a couple more mattresses and some bedding on the floor, so you will all four be able to turn in. There's plenty of hot coffee and soup. I should advise soup with two or three spoonfuls of brandy in it. Now, excuse me; I must go upon deck."

Twelve men descended by the hawser, one of them with both legs broken by the fall of the mizzen. The last to come was the captain.

"Is that all?" Tom asked.

"That is all," the captain said. "Six men were swept overboard when she first struck, and two were killed by the fall of the funnel. Fortunately we had only three gentlemen passengers and three ladies on board. The weather looked so wild when we started that no one else cared about making the passage. God bless you, sir, for what you have done. Another half-hour and it would have been all over with us. But it seems like a miracle your getting safe through the rocks to us."

"It was fortunate indeed that we came along," Tom said; "three of the passengers are dear friends of mine; and as it was by my persuasion that they came across in the steamer instead of in the yacht, I should never have forgiven myself if they had been lost. Take all your men below, Captain; you will find plenty of hot soup there. Now, Watkins, let us be off; that steamer won't hold together many minutes longer, so there's no time to lose. We will go back as we came. Give me a hatchet. Now, lads, two of you stand at the chain-cables; knock but the shackles the moment I cut the hawser. Watkins, you take the helm and let her head pay off till the jib fills. Jack, you lend a hand to the other two, and get up the trysail again as soon as we are free."

In a moment all were at their stations. The helm was put on the yacht, and she payed off on the opposite tack to that on which she had before been sailing. As soon as the jib filled, Tom gave two vigorous blows with his hatchet on the hawser, and as he lifted his hand for a third, it parted. Then came the sharp rattle of the chains as they ran round the hawser-holes. The trysail was hoisted and sheeted home, and the *Seabird* was under weigh again. Tom, as before, conned the ship from the bow. Several times she was in close proximity to the rocks, but each time she avoided them. A shout of gladness rose from all on deck as she passed the last patch of white water. Then she tacked and bore away for Jersey.

Tom had now time to go down below and look after his passengers. They consisted of the captain and two sailors—the sole survivors of those who had been on deck when the vessel struck—three male passengers, and six engineers and stokers.

"I have not had time to shake you by the hand before, Tom," Grantham said, as Tom Virtue entered; "and I thought you would not want me on deck at present. God bless you, old fellow; we all owe you our lives."

"How did it happen, Captain?" Tom asked, as the captain also came up to him.

"It was the currents, I suppose," the captain said; "it was so thick we could not see a quarter of a mile any way. The weather was so wild I would not put into Guernsey, and passed the island without seeing it. I steered my usual course, but the gale must have altered the currents, for I thought I was

three miles away from the reef, when we saw it on our beam, not a hundred yards away. It was too late to avoid it then, and in another minute we run upon it, and the waves were sweeping over us. Every one behaved well. I got, all, except those who had been swept overboard or crushed by the funnel, up into the bow of the ship, and there we waited. There was nothing to be done. No boat would live for a moment in the sea on that reef, and all I could advise was, that when she went to pieces every one should try to get hold of a floating fragment; but I doubt whether a man would have been alive a quarter of an hour after she went to pieces."

"Perhaps, Captain, you will come on deck with me and give me the benefit of your advice. My skipper and I know the islands pretty well, but no doubt you know them a good deal better, and I don't want another mishap."

But the *Seabird* avoided all further dangers, and as it became dark, the lights of St. Helier's were in sight, and an hour later the yacht brought up in the port and landed her involuntary passengers.

A fortnight afterwards the *Seabird* returned to England, and two months later Mrs. Grantham had the satisfaction of being present at the ceremony which was the successful consummation of her little scheme in inviting Minnie Graham to be her companion on board the *Seabird*.

"Well, my dear," her husband said, when she indulged in a little natural triumph, "I do not say that it has not turned out well, and I am heartily glad for both Tom and Minnie's sake that it has so; but you must allow that it very nearly had a disastrous ending, and I think if I were you I should leave matters to take their natural course in future. I have accepted Tom's invitation for the same party to take a cruise in the *Seabird* next summer, but I have bargained that next time a storm is brewing up we shall stop quietly in port."

"That's all very well, James," Mrs. Grantham said, saucily; "but you must remember that Tom Virtue will only be first-mate of the *Seabird* in future."

"That I shall be able to tell you better, my dear, after our next cruise. All husbands are not as docile and easily led as I am."

AN OLD BEAUTY.

BY ANNIE THOMAS (MRS. PENDER CUDLIP).

THE momentous day, big with the fate of thousands of hapless victims to man's insatiable love of sport—to say nothing of the equally insatiable desire of a large section of civilised humanity for the dainty and savoury dishesyclept "roast partridge" and "partridge pie"—had dawned. In other words, it was the first of September.

There was capital cover-shooting at Harle Grange. An invitation for the first was duly prized by all such men as preferred sport to butchery. The Barnards, father and sons, set their faces sternly against that cowardly massacre of the innocents which goes by the name of battue shooting. They liked to go out early and trudge for hours over turnip field and fox covers, and make good bags manfully and honestly. Still, as they had plenty of birds this year, they were held to be lucky men who were asked to join the "big shoot" at Harle Grange on the "first."

The man who thought himself the luckiest of them all was a Mr. Henderson, a school and college friend of the eldest son, Richard Barnard. Back in June, when Dick Barnard had taken his degree, Mrs. Barnard and Pansy, her only daughter, had gone to Cambridge to be eye-witnesses of the important event, and to stay a couple of days with Dick. During these two days he had given several of his most valued friends brief glimpses of his beautiful sister Pansy. To Harold Henderson he had accorded the honour of an introduction, and an invitation to meet his mother and sister at luncheon.

"You see, mother, Henderson is no longer a youngster; he came to college late, and he's thirty if he's a day. He's such a quiet, staid chap, too, that you needn't be afraid of his flirting with Pansy and turning her head."

"He seems a very sensible, nice person, not at all fast or frivolous," Mrs. Barnard said, in reply to her son's half apology. Accordingly Harold Henderson was invited to the feast, and allowed to look with his sensible eyes upon the beauty, and to engage her in a conversation that was the reverse of frivolous, and that had for its theme himself and his struggles and disappointments. The result was that he did worse than "flirt"—he fell in love.

with her; and she—woke to the fact that her soul and heart had expanded to receive the consciousness that life held for her hitherto undreamt of beautiful possibilities.

But Harold Henderson deputed himself so guardedly that neither the mother nor brother scented danger, and when by and-by Dick came home, and the programme for the "First" was being made out, a hearty assent was given by Mrs. Barnard when he proposed that Harold Henderson should be invited.

"He won't have too many good times after this, I fancy. He had just enough money to take him to college, and now all he has to look forward to is tutoring," Dick explained, compassionately; and Pansy listened with never a quiver of her lovely lips, or a blush on her bonnie face. But for all the external calm, her heart was stirred within her, and a sense of wild joy sent the blood ungluging through her veins as she heard her mother answer—

"By all means ask him, Dick. I have spoken to your father, and he quite approves; in fact, he is quite pleased that you have made a friend of such a steady, thoughtful, hard-working young man. Let me see, Pansy! He must have the step-room, for Mrs. Carlisle comes on the third, and we must keep the spare room for her."

"I haven't seen Mrs. Carlisle for ten years," said Dick.

His mother laughed.

"You were deputed to her when you were a little boy, Dick," she said; "she used to say you were the most loyal of all her subjects."

"Was she a great beauty?" Pansy asked, languidly.

"A stunner," Dick replied, impressively, before his mother could speak. "You're awfully good-looking girl, as you doubtless know, Pansy; but, my dear child, you can't hold a candle to what Mrs. Carlisle was."

"She must be getting old now," Pansy remarked, with the suppressed, half-indifferent contempt which eighteen is apt to feel for anything over eight-and-twenty.

"She has had trouble enough to age any woman," Mrs. Barnard said, sympathetically. "She has lost children and husband within the last five years, and fortune too, I fear."

"How's that? I always had an idea she was fabulously wealthy. She used to wear wonderful dresses, and ride wonderful horses, and look like a princess out of a fairy tale. How has the money taken to itself wings?" Dick asked; and Mrs. Barnard hesitated for a moment before she answered—

"It's a queer story; perhaps I ought not to tell it to you, my children, only I have always held her to be an ill-used and sacrificed woman, and I want you to think well of her, as I do. Her husband got under bad influences, under the influence of designing poor relations, who set him against his wife. She was careless and proud, appearances were against her, and she would not defend herself. In a fit of jealousy he altered his will, leaving her penniless, and he died before he could repent. So she, who had been looked at by society as a mere butterfly, became a working bee. She gives lessons in elocution, and gives recitations; sometimes, she tells me, she makes a good thing of it; sometimes she can hardly keep her head above water."

"It's too pretty a head to be submerged in the waters of poverty," Dick cried, enthusiastically. "I wonder she didn't marry again."

"I suppose she's too old," Pansy put in, disdainfully.

"Oh, she can't be old," cried Dick.

"She can't be young! She was a contemporary of mother's, wasn't she, mother?"

"I think she is younger than I am; but you'll be able to judge for yourself in a few days." Then Mrs. Barnard went off to attend to some housekeeping duties, and in a game of tennis with two younger brothers, Dick and Pansy speedily forgot Mrs. Carlisle.

That lady scarcely recurred to Pansy's memory, indeed, till the "guns" were about to start on the first. Then, as she was standing in the hall playing with her brother's pointers and setters, and listening to a few "last words till luncheon" from Harold Henderson, a telegram was delivered to her mother.

"What is it? who's it from?" was asked on all sides, and Mrs. Barnard told them.

"From Mrs. Carlisle! She will be here to-night. I am so glad. Mr. Henderson, we shall be able to get up the charades you proposed last night, after all. A friend of mine, who is very clever about such things, is coming to-night."

"Come on, Harold," Dick shouted out, before Henderson could hear more or ask a question, and he went at once with the name of "Carlisle" ringing disagreeably in his ears. Distant

thoughts, which that name evoked, alternated with bewildering thoughts of Pansy Barnard, and made him shoot badly. So it came about that when Pansy drove to meet them at one o'clock with a light luncheon, they were none of them sorry to hear Henderson say that his head ached, and that if she would allow him, he would drive back to the house with her?

She was very young, very unconventional, and, for all her calm manner, very impressionable. This man, who was now driving with her through the crisp September air, under the trees that were still thick with leaves, was a fine fellow, one on whom women's eyes invariably rested with pleasure. In the eyes of this unsophisticated girl he was an Apollo, and her eyes sparkled and her cheeks flushed with pleasure when he proposed that they should prolong their drive, and that she should show him something of the country.

She agreed, and before their drive was over he had won her heart, by letting her see that his own had gone out to her.

He was as straightforward as it was possible for him to be, considering how he was handicapped by the fear he had that an appointment which was almost within his grasp might fall him even yet. He told her of this—told her that should he get it, he should feel justified in asking a girl he loved to love him in return, and touched her hand, and asked for her sweet prayers for his success.

And Pansy's heart sang psalms of thanksgiving for that she had been born to know such joy as this.

"There are letters for you, come by the mid-day post, Mr. Henderson," Mrs. Barnard told him when they reached home. Then she jokingly reproached him for his laziness in coming back and neglecting the superior attractions of sport; and then Pansy escaped from the room, and he began to tackle his correspondence.

The first letter he opened caused him to forget the rest, for it contained the coveted appointment. And in the excitement of the moment, he told Mrs. Barnard of his success and of his love for Pansy at the same time.

She was a sensible woman; moreover, she had had considerably experience in such matters herself, and, unlike many mothers, she had not forgotten the days of her youth! Accordingly she refrained from telling him that she had no faith in the prolonged existence of a love of such sudden growth. But she did require from him a promise that he should say nothing more to Pansy till she had spoken to Pansy's father.

"We are not ambitious for our girl," she said. "Nevertheless, we prize her happiness very dearly, and we will not give her away in haste. Put your prospects clearly before my husband, and if he approves of them, I will trust you with Pansy. But you say nothing of your own family. Will they welcome my child?"

"I have cut my own family."

"You must tell me why?"

"No, Mrs. Barnard; it's an ugly story of a boy's folly and infatuation on the one side, and of harsh, illiberal, Puritanical treatment on the other. I have outlived the sting of being wrongfully accused and falsely condemned. But I can't forget that my own brothers and sisters were the ones to denounce me and decree my downfall. I stand aside! My own family are nothing to me!"

"That is a bitter speech from the lips of a man who is hoping to have a wife and children of his own. Pansy will bring you to a softer frame of mind, I trust, if she marries you."

"Ah! don't say 'if'; say when she marries me," he said, exultantly. "Mrs. Barnard, mine is no mere boy's passion for a pretty face. It is a man's worship of the woman who was born to be his wife."

"Suppose for an instant that Pansy does not return your affection? prepare yourself to find that she has only shown you a child's friendly regard."

"I can't suppose anything of the kind. She has shown me her heart, and it is full of love for me. Don't attempt to be prudent. You will have me for your son, let me kiss your hand with filial respect and affection."

He bent before her and touched her hand with his lips, and the mother's heart rejoiced that her daughter had so winning and bold a lover.

He put his other letters in his pocket and left them unread, for Pansy sauntered past the window just then, under the shade of a large white umbrella, and he hastened out to join her, and tell her of his good fortunes. And somehow or other, though he made no vows and asked for no promise from Pansy, the girl understood that he was hers to command if her father was—what he always was—namely, loving, and just, and kind.

SEPTEMBER.
1888.

September 1st, Saturday.

St. Giles, abbot.
Louis XIV. of France d. 1715. Sir
Richard Steele, essayist and dramatist,
d. 1729.

2nd, Sunday.

14th after Trinity.

The breaking out of the Great Fire of
London 1666. John Howard the philan-
thropist b. 1726.

3rd, Monday.

Battle of Dunbar (1650) and Worcester
(1651). Oliver Cromwell d. 1658. "Princess
Alice" steamboat sunk in the Thames
1876.

4th, Tuesday.

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester,
favourite of Queen Elizabeth, d. 1588.
French Republic declared 1870.

5th, Wednesday.

Catherine Parr, Queen of Henry VIII.,
d. 1548. Cardinal Richelieu, celebrated
French statesman, b. 1585.

6th, Thursday.

4th 50th A.M.

The "Mayflower" left Plymouth 1620.
Archbishop Skinner d. 1602. Michael
Ali murdered 1874.

7th, Friday.

St. Evaristus, bp.
Mohammedan Year 1300 commences.
Dr. Samuel Johnson, lexicographer and
author, b. 1709. Mrs. Hannah More,
moral and religious writer, died 1834.

8th, Saturday.

Nativity of Virgin Mary.
Amy Robarts, wife of the Earl of Le-
icester, d. 1590. Sebastopol taken 1855.

9th, Sunday.

15th after Trinity.

Battle of Flodden, James IV. of Scot-
land slain, 1513. Garibaldi entered Naples
1860.

10th, Monday.

William the Conqueror d. 1067. Battle
of Huckle 1547. Mungo Park, African
traveller, b. 1771.

11th, Tuesday.

The taking of Drogheda by Cromwell
1649. Battle of Malplaquet 1705. Siege of
Dohi, 1857.

12th, Wednesday.

9th 50th P.M.

Siege of Vienna raised 1683. Lord
Chancellor Thurlow d. 1805. Marshal
Blucher d. 1819.

13th, Thursday.

James Oglethorpe, Lord Bute, d. 1793.
Capture of Quebec, death of General
Wolfe, 1759.

14th, Friday.

Holy Cross Day.

James Fenimore Cooper, American
novelist, d. 1851. Duke of Wellington
d. 1852. Capture of Dohi, 1857.

15th, Saturday.

First balloon ascent in England, 1784.
Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester
Railway, 1825; Mr. Huxtable killed.

16th, Sunday.

16th after Trinity. Ember Week.

Fahrenheit, constructor of thermo-
meters, d. 1790. Moscow burnt 1812.
Post Office Savings Bank established
1861.

17th, Monday.

St. Lambert, bp.
Henry Bullinger, Swiss reformer, d.
1564. Condorcet, distinguished mathe-
matician, b. 1743.

18th, Tuesday.

Domitian, Roman emperor, slain 95 A.D.
Machybet Prince, d. 1791. Landing of
George I. in England, 1714.

AN OLD BEAUTY.

(CONTINUED.)

When the sportsmen came home, they were met by that unerring shot, Mrs. Barnard.

"My dear Richard and dear Dick," she began, slipping a hand into the arms that were disengaged, of both her husband and her son, "be good and listen patiently while I tell you of the game that has fallen to Pansy's gun." Then she told them the whole story as it had been told to her by Harold, judiciously making mention of the good appointment first. Then all in a minute, as it seemed, Mr. Barnard was surrounded by Harold, and Dick, and Pansy, all entreating him to give his consent, and thanking him for it in the same breath. So the whole affair was settled comfortably, and their minds were left in a pleasantly undisturbed state when they went up to dress for dinner, which was to be unusually late this day, in order that the coming guest, Mrs. Carlisle, might be able to partake of it.

Dick was down in the comfortably furnished entrance hall, in which a glowing fire was burning, when the carriage containing Mrs. Carlisle and her boxes arrived. He sprang to meet and welcome her, remembering vividly how she had been his childhood's ideal of feminine beauty, and grace, and splendour.

She was stepping slowly and cautiously out of the carriage, not with the lazy leisurely grace of a woman who knew that all her attitudes became her, and were watched admiringly. But with the careful, prudent manner of one whose limbs were time weighted, and who bore it well in mind that an unexpected jolt might have a pernicious effect upon her system.

Dick had always remembered Mrs. Carlisle as a tall, slender woman, with a beautifully poised and remarkably small head. He hardly knew where to look for traces of the sylph-like figure in this stout lady, whose metallic golden hair was so massed upon her head that not a trace of this latter, stag-like grace remained. But the face was as fair, and the blue eyes were as large and sparkling as ever. "Larger," in fact, than in the days of her youth, he remarked, with surprise. But Dick was rather an innocent boy, and knew nothing of the power of belladonna.

A long, loose, lace-covered black silk garment hung cleverly about her and concealed the lines of her figure. The extreme plumpness of her face and throat, however, was not to be disguised. And what Dick saw clearly was an elderly, rather obese woman, with the remains of great beauty about her.

"I feel the heat so terribly," she began, sinking into the first chair she found in the hall, and fanning herself vigorously. "You are Dick, are you not?" she went on; "you were a dear little boy when I saw you last, and now you are a grown-up man, altered nearly out of my knowledge."

"You are altered, too," Dick said, and the moment he had spoken he felt that he had made a mistake, for Mrs. Carlisle flushed, and looked vexed as she answered—

"I suppose I have, a little, but I was grown up even then, and women don't alter much in ten years till they take the turn down hill. Ah! here is your dear mother. Just the same comely matron she was when I knew her first."

There was a warm greeting between the old friends, and then Mrs. Barnard turned to introduce her daughter.

"This is Pansy," she said, with pardonable maternal pride. "I have often told you about her in my letters, and of how we hoped to keep her at home for a long time, and how the young monkey has got engaged."

The old beauty looked at the young one critically.

"You ought to make a good match in every way, my dear child," she said, kindly, and drew Pansy towards her and kissed her on the forehead. "Who is the happy man?"

"You will see him at dinner; come to your room now, and get comfortable."

Then Mrs. Barnard led the way upstairs, and with a suppressed pant of heat and exhaustion Mrs. Carlisle rolled and surged.

"That fat old thing was a beauty once," Pansy whispered. "Oh, Dick! shall I come to that?"

"Probably you will, if you live long enough," Dick replied, gaily. "But," he added, re-assuringly, "there's many a long year before you, if you wait to arrive at her age before you develop her proportions."

19th, Wednesday.

Ember Day.

Battle of Pontenoy 1762. Great Plague reached its climax 1603. Paris invested, 1870.

20th, Thursday.

5th 50th A.M.

Owen Glendower, Welsh patriot, d. 1115. Battle of the Alma 1854. President Grant d. 1861.

21st, Friday.

Ember Day.

St. Matthias, apostle.
Edward I. of England murdered at Berkeley Castle 1297. Battle of Preston Pans, near Edinburgh, 1745.

22nd, Saturday.

Autumn season commences.

Ember Day.

Battle of Zutphen. Sir Philip Sidney mortally wounded, 1586. Coronation of George III. 1761. Total defeat of Aroub Khan 1831.

23rd, Sunday.

17th after Trinity.

Battle of Bloreheath, 1295. Korner, German poet, b. 1791.

24th, Monday.

William of Wykeham, founder of Winchester College, d. 1404. Viscount Hardinge, governor-general and commander in India, d. 1860.

25th, Tuesday.

Solemn League and Covenant, 1643. Richard Porson, eminent Greek scholar, d. 1808. Siege of Paris commenced 1870.

26th, Wednesday.

St. Cyprian, abp.
Marquis Wellesley d. 1842. Lucknow relieved, 1857. Funeral of President Garfield 1881.

27th, Thursday.

Battle of Tinchebrai, 1106. Society of Jesuits formed, 1540. Louis XIII. of France b. 1601. George Cruikshank b. 1792. Bombardment of Algiers, 1816.

28th, Friday.

6th 50th A.M.

Thomas Day, author of "Sandford and Merton," d. 1759. Strasburg capitulated 1870.

29th, Saturday.

Michaelmas Day.
Robert, Lord Clive, founder of the British empire in India, b. 1725. Lord Nelson b. 1758.

30th, Sunday.

15th after Trinity.

St. Jerome.
Bishop Percy, author of "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," d. 1811.

"If I ever do, Harold will feel that I married him under false pretences of shyness, won't he?" Pansy laughed. And then she began directing impatient glances towards the staircase, and wondered why her lover tarried so long on his way to her, on this first evening of their authorised affection.

Meantime, Harold Henderson was experiencing, most undeservedly, the sensations of a rat in a hole, from which he must emerge presently, and the entrance to which was guarded by a powerful cat.

He had dressed before he remembered his unread letters. Luckily, or probably he would have felt too utter a wreck to dress at all. Two or three were unimportant. Then he opened one, the handwriting of which was familiar to him, painfully, sickeningly familiar! though he had not seen it for eight years. It ran as follows:—

"MY DARLING HAROLD.—I have made inquiries, and find that you are still unmarried, that you are still faithful to your vow to me. I, too, am faithful. For years I have refrained from reminding you of myself. For years I have struggled hard and denied myself every luxury in order that I might win the competence with which I would be endowed before I let you hamper yourself with me for your wife. Now I have my reward! I have made this competence, and at last, at last! I am ready to yield to your prayer, and marry you. I go down to Harle Grange, near Ipswich, to-morrow, but I shall be back here on Monday. Come to me at once. At last, my own dear love, you will be repaid for all you have suffered on account of your devoted
MINA CARLISLE."

The angry blood rushed up in a torrent to his brow as he remembered that she had the right to address him in this way. She had the right! and now he was Pansy Barnard's lover! There was madness, and misery, and shame in the thought; but the madness and misery and shame were due to his own folly quite as much as to Mina Carlisle's. Eight or nine years ago he had been dazzled by her beauty, flattered by her notices, inflamed by the desire he had to show older men that he could win her. Then after a brief dream there had come a stormy awakening, a row, an exposure that set all his family against him, and a cessation of all personal intercourse between himself and the beautiful woman about whom society had elected to go mad for three or four years.

Harold Henderson had been a hot-headed, enthusiastic, reckless young fellow in those days; and though personal intercourse between himself and the queen of his soul was forbidden, he wrote to her vowing that if ever she was free he would make her his wife if she were willing. She had answered, accepting his vow, and giving him her promise in return. And now, after ten years, she had written, claiming the fulfilment of his vow! Just Nemesis! Claiming it on the very day he had asked Pansy Barnard to be his wife!

How should he meet her? How could he avoid her? How should he explain to her that what he once earnestly desired was impossible now? How should he spare Pansy the painful revelation that he had been a young fool once "about a woman old enough to be his mother"? (Yes; this was the way in which he described Mrs. Carlisle to himself now.) How should he manage to stand upright on his hind legs, and deport himself as became a man between the conflicting claims of the young new love and the old "old one"?

These and a hundred other questions he asked himself, and had made no decisive answer to any of them when Dick lounged in to hasten him down to dinner.

"Mrs. Carlisle has come; she was a beauty, you know, ages ago, and she'd be a handsome old woman now if she were not so fat and made up."

"Fat and made up!" Harold interrupted, with a gasp.

"Yes; awfully. Mother says she must have been at least ten years older than every one believed her to be when she was the reigning P.B. Now she's gone hopelessly to flesh, and her face is reddled and her hair goldened, and she evidently thinks she has a 'young dash,' for she's showing a good deal of it. She tells mother she's going to be married."

"The deuce she does!" Harold ejaculated. Then he knew the moment had come; and he went down to meet her.

They were all in the drawing-room when he went in, and for a moment he could not raise his eyes. Then he heard his own name and hers, and knew that Mrs. Barnard was introducing him, and so at last he threw up his head and faced her! As he did so he heard Mrs. Barnard say: "This is the new member of our family, Mina; this is Harold Henderson who, with Pansy, has just sprung a surprise upon us."

"And very glad I am to meet Mr. Henderson again under such happy circumstances," the old beauty said, with a hearty cordiality that lifted a ton-weight from Harold's heart. Then, as she took her host's arm and led the way to the dining-room, he heard her say: "I knew Mr. Henderson years ago; but of course he must have forgotten me. What a lovely girl your daughter is! He is a fortunate man, and from what I know of him, she is a fortunate girl."

Oh! loyal and brave old beauty! At this moment Harold could have fallen down and kissed her feet, though the "light harebell" would no longer have "raised its head elastic from her airy tread."

He managed to join in the conversation with her during dinner, and to look her in the face several times, and he saw gray hairs beneath the surface gold, and a skin that had grown coarse and ruddy where it was untouched by the hand of art. But in her eyes he read nothing but kindness to himself, and he wondered what form this kindness would take when the inevitable hour of full confidence between them arrived.

All through that evening he watched her keenly, and wondered why his boyish infatuation had blinded him to the fact of her being a woman in her meridian when he had known her ten years ago. He saw her trying to draw Pansy out. He heard her telling the girl that when she (Pansy) came to live in London as a young matron, that she must look upon her (Mrs. Carlisle) as a deputy mother. "You must do this for the sake of the old friendship between your mother and myself, my dear child, and also a little because I knew Harold Henderson when he was a boy, and a very charming boy he was."

"Could she be merely playing with Pansy as a cat plays with a mouse? and would she presently spring upon him with her prior claims, and destroy them both?" There was despair in the thought of such a possibility.

The next morning he tried to get out with the shooting-party. But he was defeated innocently by Pansy, who entreated him to stay at home and play tennis with her. And as they played, Mrs. Carlisle sat above the courts and watched them.

She wore the same cleverly arranged indefinite kind of garment, which she had arrived in on the previous evening. Her face was paler, and not so fair! Her eyes were sweeter, but not so large! Her pose was natural, but showed more signs of exhaustion and fatigue than of languid grace. Altogether she looked nice and more comfortable, but distinctly older.

"Isn't she an old dear?" Pansy muttered confidentially to her lover, once when they rested from their game. "And mother says she was such a beauty when she knew her first. She had the figure of a sylph till she was forty-two or three. Wouldn't you like to have seen her in her glorious prime, Harold?"

"I knew her some years ago; she was very handsome then," he answered, and just then Pansy was called into the house by her mother, and Mrs. Carlisle signalled to Harold to approach her.

"Mr. Henderson," she began, quietly, as he came up to her, "I wrote to you three days ago—the letter will follow you here. It was written under the influence of a delusion; old women are subject to delusions, you know! Promise me that you will burn it unread."

"But—" he began to stammer.

"I will listen to no buts," she interrupted; "the letter contains nothing you would care to read now. Come! promise me that you will do as I ask you, and you will have an old beauty for your truest friend, as well as a young beauty for your wife. I am grateful indeed that I am here, that I have seen you before my letter reaches you. I should be a mortified old woman, Harold, if you had read that letter."

"That letter shall be burnt," he said; and Mina Carlisle held her head up happily.

"Thank you, my dear old 'boy friend'; let us be thankful that I came here in time to stay the execution of a great folly. Your wife—my old friend's daughter Pansy, shall have the fortune I have made, the fortune I designed for my husband! But I shall have no husband now, and as I must lavish affection on some one, and get some one to reward me for the way I have striven and saved by using my money for the happiness of others, I shall give all I have of love and lucre to Pansy. Give me your arm into the house, Harold. Ah! you find I lean upon it more heavily than I did of old. But my heart is of feather, though my feet are of lead, now that I've seen and spoken to you and got your promise to burn that letter."

OCTOBER.
1888."THE FIRST MEET OF THE SEASON,"
AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

By J. PERCY GROVES.

CHAPTER I.

TWENTY years ago the 8th "Princess's Own" Dragoon Guards—in which gallant corps J. Frederick Holbeche, then held a captain's commission—lay at Threadborough, a manufacturing town of some importance in North Cottonshire.

The 8th had relieved a Lancer regiment early in February, and before the next leave season came round—that is ere we had been at Threadborough eight months—it was the unanimous opinion of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, that a mere miserable inhospitable place was not to be found in the United Kingdom. In truth, this Cottonshire borough was an unpopular quarter! The townsfolk were anything but well-disposed towards Her Majesty's troops, and scarcely a week passed without two or three of our men being set upon and brutally mauled by the mill-hands—who were a thriftless, loafing, cowardly lot; there was little or no society in the neighbourhood; neither fishing nor shooting were to be got for love nor money; and, as the nearest meet of the only pack of hounds in the district was eighteen miles from our barracks, as the crow flies, hunting was almost out of the question—except for a favoured few, whose incomes were proportionate to their keenness. Therefore very thankful indeed did I feel when, my application to take "first leave" (14th October to 31st December) having been granted, I was able to bid farewell to Threadborough for a while, and start off on a long-promised visit to my old friend, Richard Travers, the Chief Constable of West Coastshire.

Dick Travers had sold out of the "Princess's Own" some three-and-a-half years before my story commences, and his retirement was considered a regimental calamity. We all looked on Dick as quite an "institution" in the 8th; he had been born in the regiment, of which his father was formerly surgeon; he joined us as junior cornet and, after twenty years' service at home and abroad, he left us as senior captain; while his only sister had married one of "Ours"—Major George Willan. It was in order to provide a permanent home for Mrs. Willan and her daughter Grace, after the Major's death, that Dick Travers accepted a civil appointment, and retired from the old corps, to command which had been the ambition of his life. How great the wrench was, none but himself ever knew!

I went straight down into Coastshire, reaching Whilbury—the county town—on the evening of the 15th October. Travers met me at the station, but his sister and niece were away from home.

First greetings over, and notes compared, I noticed that my friend was not nearly in such good case as when we last met; he looked careworn and dejected, and he was paler and thinner than of yore.

After dinner, when we were smoking our cigars in his "den," I remarked on his want of condition, and Travers then confided to me that he was very much out of spirits, and had a great deal to worry and annoy him.

"In the first place, my dear Fred," said he, "several robberies have taken place in the county during the past twelve months. Houses have been broken into and valuable property stolen; and do what we will, we can neither lay hands on the culprits, nor trace any of the stolen goods. There was a lull in this 'burgling' epidemic during August and September, but the week before last, a yacht laying in the river, near Helmstone, was boarded, and a quantity of plate carried off; and on Monday there was an attempt made on Fairholm Park—old Temporey's place."

"And who may old Temporey be?" I asked.

"Well, he's Chairman of Quarter Sessions, an influential member of the County Police Committee, and a cantankerous old fellow to boot. Confound his impudence! I had a letter from him on Thursday, in which he as much as stated that I and my men were not worth our salt."

"Poor Dick!" I laughed; "you had far better have stuck to the Service. You're too good for a policeman."

"It seems I'm very little good as a policeman," retorted my friend, with a shrug of his shoulders. "If matters don't mend, I shall certainly resign."

"Don't be in a hurry, old fellow," I answered. "Give these rascals—I suppose there's a regular gang of them; give these rascals rope enough, and they're bound to hang themselves

October 1st, Monday.

St. Remigius, bp.
Henry III. of England b. 1207. Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, politician and philosophical writer, b. 1676. Limerick capitulated to William III. 1691. Peace between England and France 1801. London University opened 1828.

2nd, Tuesday.

Duke of Cumberland married 1771. Major Andre hanged as a spy by Washington 1780. Fire at the Tuileries 1850.

3rd, Wednesday.

Treaty of Limerick 1691. A. E. Chalon, artist, d. 1860. Admiral Dundas d. 1802.

4th, Thursday.

Miles Coverdale's Bible finished 1535. Henry Carey, musician, d. 1741. Barry Cornwall d. 1874. Sir John B. Karlake, Q.C., d. 1881.

5th, Friday.

Charles I. orders a fast on second Friday of each month 1648. Marquis Cornwallis, Governor-General of India, d. 1806. Offenbach d. 1880.

6th, Saturday.

St. Faith V. and M.
Edward V. b. 1470. Peace with America 1783. Madame Jenny Lind, vocalist, b. 1821. Marshal Bugeaux's trial commenced 1875.

7th, Sunday.

Archbishop Laud b. 1573. Margaret, Maid of Norway, d. 1290. Antonio Sacchini, composer, d. 1780. Edgar Allan Poe d. 1849.

8th, Monday.

Niccolò di Rinzini, last of the Tribunes of Rome, assassinated 1364. Samuel Wesley, musician, d. 1837. Archbishop Whately d. 1863.

9th, Tuesday.

St. Dennis, bp.
Michael Cervantes de Saavedra, author of "Don Quixote," d. 1617. Eddystone Lighthouse completed 1759. William Cobbett d. 1835.

10th, Wednesday.

Benjamin West, painter, b. 1728. Dr. John Blow, composer, d. 1708. Treaty of Vienna 1806.

11th, Thursday.

Old Michaelmas Day.
America discovered 1492. Zwingle, Swiss reformer, slain 1531. Sir Thomas Wyatt, poet and statesman, d. 1542. Crystal Palace Exhibition closed 1851.

12th, Friday.

Edward VI. b. 1537. Hugh Miller b. 1802. Robert Stephenson, engineer, d. 1859. When surrendered to English and French 1800.

13th, Saturday.

Murat, Bonaparte's King of Naples, shot 1808. General Canby, d. 1882. Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, philanthropist, d. 1845. Mr. Parnell, M.P., arrested 1881.

14th, Sunday.

20th after Trinity.
Fire Insurance days of grace expire. Battle of Hastings 1066. James II. b. 1688. William Penn coloniser of Pennsylvania, b. 1644. Battle of Jena, 1806.

15th, Monday.

Vlad, Latin poet, b. 70 B.C. Allan Ramsay, Scottish poet, b. 1694. Frederick William IV. of Prussia b. 1795. Mrs. Maclean (L.E.L.) d. 1858.

16th, Tuesday.

Ridley and Latimer burnt 1555. Marie Antoinette, queen of Louis XVI., guillotined at Paris 1793. Kosciuszko, Polish patriot, d. 1827. Houses of Parliament burnt 1834.

17th, Wednesday.

St. Etheldreda, V.
Frederick Chopin, musical composer, d. 1849. Duchess of Edinburgh b. 1803. Austrians vacated Lombardy 1859.

18th, Thursday.

St. Luke, evan.
Matthew Henry b. 1662. Richard Nash (Dean Nash) b. 1674. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, d. 1744. Last State Lottery in England 1868.

19th, Friday.

Q. B. 34th Nov.
King John d. 1216. Episcopacy formally abolished 1547. Duke of Wellington b. 1769. Leigh Hunt, poet, b. 1784.

20th, Saturday.

Lord Palmerston b. 1784. Battle of Navarino, 1827. Irish Land League proclaimed 1881.

21st, Sunday.

21st after Trinity.
Smollett d. 1771. Coleridge, poet, b. 1772. Nelson killed at the Battle of Trafalgar 1805. J. P. Curran, celebrated Irish orator, d. 1817.

22nd, Monday.

Devotion of the Edict of Nantes 1685. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, British admiral, d. 1707. Dr. Arnold d. 1842. Louis Spohr, celebrated composer, d. 1845.

23rd, Tuesday.

Insurrection in Ireland 1841. Battle of Edgehill 1645. Royal Exchange founded 1677. Earl of Derby d. 1868.

24th, Wednesday.

Michaelmas Lawsittings commence. Harry in Court Conference 1803. Daniel Webster, American statesman, d. 1852. Colonel Kennedy defeats the Ghuzis 1879.

25th, Thursday.

St. Crispin, M.
Battle of Ashcourt 1155. George II. d. 1760. William Hogarth, painter and engraver, d. 1764. Battle of Balaklava 1854. Baron de Rothschild d. 1881.

26th, Friday.

Sir Godfrey Kneller d. 1723. Dr. Philip Doddridge d. 1751. George James Gordon, revolutionary leader, b. 1759. Kato was surrendered to the French 1851.

27th, Saturday.

Captain Cook b. 1731. Madame Tde Taffin, celebrated traveller, d. 1838. Capitulation of Metz 1870.

28th, Sunday.

22nd after Trinity.
(13th in A.M.)
St. Simon and St. Jude.
Alfred the Great, King of England, d. 900. Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne, d. 1708. New Royal Exchange opened 1844.

29th, Monday.

Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded 1618. Admiral Vernon d. 1757. John Keats b. 1795. John Leach, artist, d. 1864.

30th, Tuesday.

George II. of England b. 1683. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, dramatist and politician, b. 1751. Tower of London burnt 1841.

31st, Wednesday.

All Hallows Eve.
Luther's Theses affixed to Wittenburg 1517. John Evelyn b. 1622. John Bradshaw, presiding judge at trial of Charles I., d. 1709.

sooner or later. Having escaped detection so long they'll get careless."

"Perhaps so," rejoined Travers, carelessly. "I should like to play them by the heels; but as far as retaining the chief constableness, I confess I'm not very hot upon it—that doesn't cause me any great amount of anxiety. I have other troubles, Fred. You remember Grace?"

"To be sure I do," was my reply. To tell the honest truth, I had always felt a sort of consanguineous affection for Miss Grace Willan, whom I had known since she was a child, and who, when her uncle left the 8th, was a very pretty girl of "sweet seventeen."

"She's engaged, or at any rate half engaged, to a man I don't like."

"Engaged to a man you don't like!" I exclaimed. "Who is he, and what's your objection to him?"

"His name is Dudgeon—Hamilton Dudgeon," answered Travers. "He took a small place on the banks of the Colne, about three miles below Helmsstone, eighteen months ago, and has lived there with his mother and sister ever since. Mrs. Willan and Grace are staying there now."

"But why don't you like him, Dick?"

"I couldn't tell you, old fellow—it's a case of 'Doctor Fell,'" rejoined Travers. "He's a good-looking, amusing beggar, and the women-folk are pleasant enough; indeed, though they brought no introductions, everybody in the neighbourhood has called, and they have become decidedly popular; but—but I can't stand him, and the more I see —"

"What says your sister?" I interrupted.

"Oh! she thinks the fellow charming, and declares that Grace is a lucky girl. The fact is, Dudgeon is well off—very well off, I should say. That yacht I told you about belongs to him. A nice vessel she is too—small, but beautifully fitted up. The burglars did a deal of mischief in her cabin the other night; and, what is worse, half-murdered the only man who was on board at the time."

"Where were the crew then?"

"Gone ashore—into Helmsstone. The *Mabel* lays farther down the river, just off Dudgeon's place."

"Queer notion—keeping a quantity of plate on board a small yacht!" I observed.

"Very queer notion," assented my host; "but Hamilton Dudgeon is fond of display. Confound the fellow!" he added, with a sudden burst of anger; "I wish he'd clear out, bag and baggage! The mere idea of his marrying my little Grace outrages me. However, I'm her guardian, and nothing shall induce me to allow the marriage to take place until she is of age; moreover her five thousand pounds shall be tied up, as tightly as the lawyers can tie it."

"You mean to do your best to choke Mr. Dudgeon off, I see?"

"Yes, indeed," replied Travers, with a determined expression on his handsome face. "It won't be my fault if Grace Willan becomes his wife."

"Quite right," said I, approvingly.

We then changed the conversation, and chatted over old times and old comrades until long past midnight.

CHAPTER II.

THE "Briars"—as my friend Travers' modest residence was designated—stood back from the Whitbury-Helmsstone Road, a few yards beyond the first milestone out of Whitbury.

Helmsstone was seventeen miles from the county-town, with which it was connected by a branch line of the London and West Coastshire Railway. The river Colne flowed through the centre of Helmsstone, and after following a sinuous course for some thirty miles, through a well-wooded but sparsely inhabited district, emptied itself into the sea near the fishing-village of Colnemouth.

The Colne was navigable for vessels of light draught right up to Helmsstone, which had of late years become a favorite resort for small yacht owners, and was the headquarters of the "Royal Colne and West Coastshire Yacht Club."

On the third day after my arrival at Whitbury, Mrs. Willan and her daughter returned home. They were very pleased to see me again. Miss Grace, especially so; in fact, the warmth with which that young lady greeted me evidently annoyed Mr. Hamilton Dudgeon, who had accompanied them from Helmsstone, and who stayed at the "Briars" until the following evening.

Hamilton Dudgeon was a good-looking man of two or three-and-thirty; tall, well-built, and of a rather foreign appearance. He had plenty to say for himself, was full of anecdotes, and

did his utmost to make himself agreeable; but, in spite of his entertaining qualities, I quite sympathised with Travers' dislike to him; and after being a few hours in his company, it was a puzzle to me how he had managed to worm himself into the good graces of the county families—for to my mind, Dudgeon, though a very fair imitation, was certainly not a gentleman.

I had but little opportunity of observing Grace Willan and her would-be suitor, but from what I did see, I came to the conclusion that she might easily be persuaded to give him up, even if there was an engagement between them—which I very much doubted.

"I don't think your niece cares for that fellow, Dick," was my first remark, when Travers and I returned to the smoking-room, after seeing Mr. Dudgeon off.

"Don't you?" rejoined Travers, with a grimace expressive of extreme dislike for his departed guest. "Anyhow, Grace and her mother are going to stay with Mr. Dudgeon for the Helmsstone Bachelors' Ball, which comes off on the 29th. That will be two visits to Riverside in one month!"

"H'm—they must be on pretty intimate terms!"

"Confound it, yes!" said my host, angrily. "Dudgeon asked me, too, and hoped that I would bring you; but I excused myself on the plea of duty, and—"

"Refused for me as well?" I put in.

"Just so."

"I'm sorry for that, Dick. I should rather like to see a little more of this Mr. Hamilton Dudgeon."

"Would you?" retorted my friend. "There's no accounting for tastes! The less I see of the fellow, the better I'm pleased. By the way, Fred—when do you expect your horse down?"

"To-morrow or the next day. I want to get a day's cub-hunting and see something of the country before the regular season commences. I suppose there's not much doing before the first week in November?"

"Well, for the last three years the Colne Valley Hounds have met at their kennels on the first Wednesday in November; but this year our Master—Charles Larcom, who was in the 10th—has some Canadian cousins staying with him, and as they're bound to sail on the 3rd, Larcom has fixed on Friday, 30th, as his opening day."

"The day after the Bachelors' Ball?"

"Yes, they're to meet at 'Colne Manor.'"

"Where's Colne Manor?" I enquired.

"Seven miles from Helmsstone, and twenty-three from here," answered Travers. "You'll have to lay out all night if you go—which of course you must do."

"Suppose I accept Dudgeon's invitation, go to the ball, and start from his place in the morning?"

"You couldn't do that, Fred," was the reply. "Riverside is on the north bank of the Colne, and there's no bridge nearer than Helmsstone. Go to the ball by all means, but put up for the night at the 'Hen and Chickens,' where the Assembly Rooms are."

"You'll not go then?"

"No, my dear fellow," said Travers. "I should like to—but to tell the truth, I am going to meet a New-York detective at Lifford Junction on the 29th. I have engaged him at my own expense, and do not want anyone to know that he is coming down—so do not mention it."

"Of course not," I answered. "On second thoughts, I don't think I'll go to the ball, but will run over to Helmsstone by the last train on the 29th. Stubbs can take the mare in the morning. By the way—is there any other decent hotel in the place?"

"Yes," my host replied, "you can put up at the 'Red Lion'—they've excellent stabling there."

And this I settled to do; and on the 28th, instead of accompanying Mrs. Willan and her daughter to Riverside, I remained at the "Briars" until the following evening, when, having seen my friend off to Lifford Junction, I started for Helmsstone by the 11 p.m. train, and slept that night at the "Red Lion."

CHAPTER III.

THE early morning of the 30th October broke dull and murky, with spongy clouds overhead, and on peering out of my bedroom window I saw that it had been raining heavily during the night; but away to the westward—the quarter from whence a gentle breeze was blowing—it looked more promising; and when my worthy groom and acting-valet brought my bath and shaving-water, he informed me there was every prospect of its clearing up.

"'Twon't be too fine, you know, sir," said John Stubbs, qualifying his first statement, as he proceeded to strop my razor in the most approved fashion; "No, sir, 'twon't be too fine, but just nice 'unting weather,—cloudy sky, cool atmosphere, and wind enough to dry up the muck. It's ten minutes to seven, sir," he added, consulting a huge warming-pan-looking watch before leaving the room; "and breakfast 'll be ready at 'alf-past; coffee, grilled 'am, toast, and a hegg—biled."

The meet was fixed for eleven, and as I had the better part of seven miles to ride to cover, I decided to make an early start from the "Red Lion"; so half-past eight saw me riding at a leisurely pace along a well kept cross-country road, on my way to Colne Manor, where I arrived just as the pack—which consisted of fifteen couple of even-sized, old-fashioned hounds, with well-clothed ribs, empty bellies, and good short limbs—appeared on the scene.

For some reason or other (possibly on account of the Helmstone Bachelors' Ball, which had been a very late affair) there were comparatively few people out:—the Master and half-a-dozen of his friends, including two well-mounted, well turned-out ladies, who were staying at the Manor; seven or eight red-coated members of "C.V.H."—keen hands, whom nothing but sickness or other absolutely unavoidable cause would have kept at home; a couple of hard-riding dragoons from the neighbouring barracks; with the usual sprinkling of farmers, yeomen, well-to-do tradesmen, and horse-dealing vets, made up the field.

I had not much opportunity to take stock of my fellow-sportsmen, for punctually at the appointed hour, Mr. Larcom gave the signal to throw off. Ten minutes' jog-trot brought us to Cranborne Wood—an enclosed warm-lying covert, with a good deal of gorse amongst its thick-tangled underwood; and without loss of time or unnecessary noise, Peter Rowe, the huntsman, got his hounds to work; whilst his first whip made for a far corner, and there sat, like an equestrian statue, eagerly watching for a view.

The hounds draw the covert well, spreading and snuffing in all directions.

Listen! wasn't that a challenge in the thickest part of the wood?

Yes, sure enough; and now we hear Peter Rowe cheering the hound to the echo.

"Hark! hark to old Tomboy!" exclaims the Master, recognising the opening notes of a favourite hound. "A fox for a thousand!"

Presently Tomboy speaks more confidently, and his eager comrades own to the scent.

A ruddy-coated dog-fox now steals out of cover, and crosses the adjoining pasture—running down-wind; but before he is well away he is viewed by the too eager whip posted at the corner; who instantly "proclaims the audacious felon."

At the sound of the well-known "halloo," Reynard—who is evidently an old customer—quickness his pace, slips through a high ragged hedge, and makes for his point.

"He's away for Beachboro'!" cries Mr. Larcom, as Tomboy, Blusterer, and Resolute crash through the underwood, and hitting off the scent, race across the field.

I got a bad start, and found myself with the ruck; but seeing a well-mounted, gentlemanly-looking man turn sharp to the right, and canter along a hedge-row, I made bold to follow him (at a respectful distance) judging by his appearance that he was one who knew the country, and the probable line our fox would take.

"That's right, sir," this stranger said, when he saw my manoeuvre. "I'll pilot you with pleasure. Over here, if you please."

Jumping a low thorn fence, we entered a ploughed field, enclosed on three sides by a stiff bullfinch.

"Follow me; there's a gap yonder," cried my good-natured friend. "Gently over this heavy land! We've plenty of time, for the hounds seem a little at fault."

The hounds had their noses down, and were hunting every yard they went; but just as we got into the same field with them, the scent became stronger, and they went off at score, filling the air with joyful melody.

"Fo-o-rard!" was again the cry.

The pace was now very severe, and the field began to lengthen out.

Soon we got into a more open, uncultivated country, where fences were few and far between, and another fifteen minutes' hard riding brought us to the confines of a wild, undulating moor.

By this time the field was reduced to eleven persons, including my "pilot" and myself. Hitherto my little mare had gone strong and well, but a mile over the moor took it out of her, and she began to show symptoms of distress.

A check gave us a moment's breathing time. 'Twas only a moment, though, for Peter Rowe lifting his hounds over the bad scenting-ground, they again, changed from hunting to racing.

I pressed on, but was rapidly left astern; and my mare floundering along in a slovenly, about-beaten fashion, I felt it was useless to urge her forward, so reluctantly drew rein just as the last of the field disappeared over the brow of a low heather-clad hill.

CHAPTER IV.

THERE are pleasanter situations than being thrown out in a strange, wild country, you can't tell how many miles from home, with the knowledge that you have about got through your horse, and that you are left to find your way to the nearest habitation as best you may. Such was now my position.

My poor mare's distended nostrils and heaving foam-flecked flanks bore unmistakable evidence that she was completely played out, and unable to carry me another mile, even at a foot's pace; then I had not the remotest idea where I was, neither could I make anything of the land-marks, and there was not a soul in sight of whom I could inquire in which direction to turn my steps: added to this, there was a change for the worse in the weather, and the darkening clouds, beginning to lower, brought with them fog and drizzling rain.

Looking at my watch, I found it was close on two o'clock, so we had been running nearly two hours, for it was twelve when our fox broke cover.

Judging by the pace we came, it must be every yard of twelve miles to Colne Manor," I muttered, dismounting and slackening the girths; "but the question is how far, and in what direction, is the nearest house where I can put up the mare?"

Castling about me, I presently hit upon a half-obliterated cart-track, which I thought it as well to follow, trusting that it must lead to somewhere.

After an hour's trudge through the now soaking rain, I reached a wretched tumble-down hovel, inhabited by an old woman and a sick man—her son. Of the old woman I could make nothing, but the man was both civil and intelligent; and in reply to my inquiries, he informed me that the nearest place where shelter for man and beast could be obtained was at the "Anchor," a solitary public-house on the banks of the Colne.

"Follow this cart-track, sir, till ye come to the road which runs along the river-bank," said the man; "then turn to your right, and the first house you come to is the 'Anchor.'"

"And how far is it from here?" was my anxious question.

"A matter o' five mile, sir," answered the man. "It bain't much of a place," he added; "but they've got a dry, warm stable, and they've got good ale."

"How far is Helmstone from the 'Anchor'?"

"All of seven mile, sir," was the reply. "It be thirteen from here, even cross Buckberry Common. May be, sir," he added, "the landlord could send you into Helmstone in his market-cart. I know he's got 'un."

So I resolved to make for the inn, and, having bestowed a gratuity upon my informant, I once again set out on my travels.

Reader, did you ever tramp four long miles across a moor, in the face of a dreuching rain, leading a tired horse? If so, you'll not be surprised to hear that it was six o'clock ere I struck into the "Queen's Highway," and half-past before I reached the "Anchor."

The "Anchor" was a small road-side public, with scant accommodation for travellers; but there was a fairly decent stable and there was an ostler. Having seen my mare well done by—gruelled, blanketed, and littered down—I repaired to the house and inquired whether they could take me on to Helmstone. The landlord civilly replied that his horse was lame, but suggested that he should send a messenger to the "Red Lion" for a fly. Approving of this suggestion, I wrote a few lines to Stubbs, directing him to come over in the fly, so that he might see to the mare, and ride her home in the morning.

"Now," said I, when the messenger had departed, "can you let me have a room, the loan of some clothes—for I'm soaked to the skin—and something to eat?"

"Certainly, sir," the landlord replied. "My missus has lighted a fire in the parlour, and Sally is doing a dish of 'am and eggs. As for clothes, sir, if you don't mind wearing some o' mine, I can oblige you. We're about the same size and could."

So presently I found myself seated in a comfortable arm-chair in front of a blazing fire, discussing a jorum of hot brandy and water, and enjoying an undeniably good cigar, which my obliging host produced from his private store, and which I strongly suspect had never paid duty.

Excellent though that cigar was, it was never finished, for before I had got half through it, I fell fast asleep.

CHAPTER V.

MY nap had lasted little more than an hour, when I was disturbed by somebody conversing in the next room, which was separated from the "parlour" only by a screen—a papered partition. Unwilling to play the eavesdropper, I was about to make my presence known, when, to my astonishment, I heard one of the speakers say—

"So, this girl is staying at Riverside?"

"Yes; her mother too," replied a voice, which sounded somewhat familiar to me.

"Well, take my advice, just drop it," continued the first speaker. "She has refused you, and a good job, too. A precious idiot you'd look when they came to inquire into your antecedents."

"You may say what you like, Phillips," interrupted the other, who I now knew must be Travers' obnoxious acquaintance, Hamilton Dudgeon; "but marry this girl I will! I intend to carry her off this very night."

"You fool!" exclaimed the man called Phillips; "you shall do nothing of the kind. Are we to sacrifice everything because of your fancy for this cursed wench?"

"I'm no fool," retorted Dudgeon; "that you well know. This girl will have £5,000, which nobody can keep from her—or from her husband! As for sacrificing everything, let me tell you that our game here is played out. Josh Baggs went off on Thursday, and I fear he intends to betray us."

"Baggs does?" said Phillips, with an imprecation.

"Yes; so if we wish to save ourselves and—and property, the sooner we're clear of England the better."

"But if you take this girl with you, you'll raise the whole county," observed Phillips, after a pause. "It's sheer madness."

"Not at all," said Dudgeon, confidently. "People will suppose that she went off of her own accord, and her friends will be only too glad to hush the matter up. I propose to bring her on board this evening—Neill will manage that; and we shall drop down to Colne-mouth with the ebb tide. We shall be at sea before daybreak."

"And where will you make for?"

"For Coruña, to be sure; once in a Spanish port, we're safe."

"Suppose the girl makes a disturbance and claims the protection of the English consul—what then?"

"She'll not do that," answered Dudgeon, with a coarse laugh. "Marry me, she must, to save her reputation."

"What about Neill and the old woman?"

"Neill comes with us to look after my bride-elect," answered Dudgeon. "My mother remains at Riverside for—"

Here the conversation came to an abrupt termination, and I heard the two scoundrels leave the room.

I at once went into the bar, and calling the landlord told him all I had overheard. He was unmistakably astonished.

"We always thought Mr. Phillips was quite the gentleman," said he. "He's had that room for the last two months, and goes in and out as he pleases; there's a door opens into the back yard."

"Does he sleep there?"

"No, sir; he uses it as an office, I believe," answered Boniface. "I understood he was an agent or a traveller, or something in that line. As for Mr. Dudgeon he's an independent."

"Yes; I know all about him," I interrupted. "The question is, where have these fellows gone to? because we must follow them."

"They'll have gone down to the river, sir," was the reply. "Mr. Dudgeon always pulls over from the other bank in—"

At that moment we heard footsteps in the tap-room, and some one called out:

"Potts—Mr. Potts! my boat has got adrift. You must lend me yours."

"All right, sir—coming, sir," cried the landlord; adding in a whisper, "that's Dudgeon himself."

"Will you stand by me?" said I, hurriedly.

"Ye-es, yea, sir," was the hesitating reply. "There's a sailor chap in the tap, perhaps he'll give a hand as well."

"Certainly, I will," said a voice at my elbow; and turning round I saw a short, stout-built man, dressed in sailor's slops, close beside me. "I'll lend a hand, never fear; you just leave them to me." And as he spoke I heard a sharp "click."

The next moment Dudgeon and his accomplice entered the bar.

"Look out for squalls, and mind the door," whispered the sailor; and walking coolly up to Dudgeon, he said: "Come, Mr. Harry Johnson, the game's up. I've a warrant for your arrest."

Then, quick as lightning, he sprang upon the astonished Dudgeon, and snapped a pair of handcuffs on his wrists, before he could offer the slightest resistance.

"It's Mason, of Scotland Yard!" cried Phillips, with a terrible oath; and he made a rush for the door.

Host Potts tried to stop him, but received a crashing blow in the face which sent him sprawling across the bar. I then closed with the ruffian, and endeavoured to throw him, but he was a tall, powerful fellow, and more than my match.

He had almost wrenched himself loose from my grasp, and having got his left arm free was pounding away at my face—and any other part of my body within his reach—when aid came from an unexpected quarter; for Mrs. Boniface, who had appeared on the scene at the first alarm, snatched up an iron shovel, and dealt my adversary a blow on the back of the head that put an end to further resistance on his part.

As soon as the prisoners were secured, and locked up in a coal-cellar, I took the landlord's boat and pulled to the other side of the river. There was a county policeman stationed close by, and having found him, I took him off to Riverside, which was some two-and-a-half miles distant.

We arrived there shortly after ten, and sending in my card to Mrs. Willan, I begged her to come down and see me.

She had not retired to rest, and came at once—thinking that her brother must have met with an accident. In a few words, I explained what had happened and the true character of the Dudgeons; and begged her to leave Riverside at once.

She of course consented, and Dudgeon's coachman—who was a respectable man, and knew nothing of his master's misdoings—offered to drive us to Helmsstone. We accepted the offer, and started off as soon as the carriage was ready; whilst the constable took possession of Riverside.

Next morning the yacht *Mabel* was searched by the county police, and on board, hidden away in different parts of the vessel was found the plate, jewellery, and other property—the proceeds of the recent burglaries in Coastshire.

The burglary in the yacht was, I need hardly say, a made-up affair.

From Mason, the detective, I heard some particulars of the life of Mr. Hamilton Dudgeon, alias Johnson. He was the son of a naval officer, by a Spanish actress—Mrs. Dudgeon who did the honours of Riverside. Benson had, from his youth, preyed upon society, and being a clever fellow had made a good deal of money. Unlike the generality of criminals he had not wasted his ill-gotten gains; moreover, he had been unusually fortunate in averting suspicion from himself. Having saved nearly a thousand pounds, he conceived the idea of passing himself off as a man of property, and taking advantage of his position to carry out a series of cleverly-executed burglaries. His accomplices were Phillips (his sister's husband), his mother, and the five men who formed the yacht's crew. The yacht was used to stow away the "swag"; for naturally nobody would have dreamt of searching her.

Dudgeon might have carried on his nefarious operations for a long time, had it not been for the detection of Mr. Josh Baggs, who made his way to Scotland Yard, and after stipulating for a free pardon and half the reward, betrayed his companions to Mr. Mason, the detective.

Thankful, indeed, was Grace Willan when she heard of her narrow escape from a fate worse than death. She had refused Mr. Dudgeon at the "Bachelors' Ball," having, so she said, conceived an affection for —, but I must not tell tales. Suffice it to say that Miss Grace Willan is now Mrs. Holbeche, and I congratulate myself most heartily that the master of the C. V. H. changed his opening day from the first Thursday in November to the last in October.

NOVEMBER.

1888.

November 1st, Thursday.

All Saints Day.
Epicureanism abolished in Scotland 1698.
Great earthquake in Lisbon 1755. Lydia Huntley Sigourney, American poet, b. 1791. Alexander Cruden, author of the *Concordance*, d. 1770.

2nd, Friday.

All Souls Day.
Marie Antoinette, queen of Louis XVI. 1793. Sir Alexander Burnes, diplomatist, murdered at Kabul, 1841. India proclaimed an Empire 1858.

3rd, Saturday.

St. Winifred.
Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, musical composer, d. 1847. Battle of Montana, 1807. Baifini, author, d. 1851.

4th, Sunday.

St. Andrew.
William III. b. 1650. William III. landed 1690. American Declaration of Rights 1776. Paul Delarochette, celebrated painter, d. 1850.

5th, Monday.

Gunpowder Plot discovered 1605. The title of King of France formerly used by the sovereign of England, cancelled 1800. Battle of Invermarch 1841.

6th, Tuesday.

St. Leonhard, conf.
Sir John Falstaff d. 1400. Battle of Lutzen, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, killed, 1632. Princess Charlotte d. 1817.

7th, Wednesday.

St. Martin.
Sir Martin Frobisher, naval explorer, d. 1594. John Kyrie, "the Man of Rome," d. 1724. Last malefactor executed at Tyburn 1783.

8th, Thursday.

Mayflower reached Cape Cod 1620. John Milton d. 1674. Madame Roland guillotined at Paris 1793. Thomas Bewick, engraver, d. 1825.

9th, Friday.

Akenside, poet, b. 1721. William Sotheby b. 1757. Prince of Wales b. 1841.

10th, Saturday.

Mahomet b. 670. Martin Luther b. 1483. Oliver Goldsmith b. 1728. Frederick Schiller b. 1759.

11th, Sunday.

34th after Trinity. Half-Quarter-Day.
St. Martin.
Census d. 1835. Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock 1620. The Day of Dupes 1600. Thomas, Lord Fairfax, d. 1671. Burning of the *Novak Sunda* 1837.

12th, Monday.

The Order of Fairs established by Adolphus, Count of Cleves, 1561. Richard Baxter b. 1615. Amelia Opie b. 1769. Chas. Kemble d. 1854. Wm. Gaskell d. 1865.

13th, Tuesday.

St. Brigid, bp.
Justinian, Roman emperor, d. 526. Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, d. 1058. Edward III. b. 1312. William Fitz, painter, d. 1840. King of Portugal d. 1851.

14th, Wednesday.

Source of the Nile discovered by Bruce 1770. Sir Charles Lisle b. 1707. Prince Alexander of Abyssinia d. 1870.

15th, Thursday.

St. Machutus, bp.
Andrew Marvell b. 1650. Old Parr buried in Westminster Abbey 1655. William Pitt b. 1759. William Cowper b. 1731. Sir William Herschel b. 1738. King of Denmark d. 1853.

16th, Friday.

Therapsid, Roman emperor, b. 48 B.C. Henry III. d. 1272. Dr. Ke began voyage round the world 1771. James Ferguson, astronomer, d. 1776. John Bright d. 1811.

17th, Saturday.

St. Mark, bp.
Queen Elizabeth's Day.
Vespasian, Roman emperor, b. 9 A.D. Valentinian, Roman emperor, d. 375. Queen Mary d. 1558. Louis XVIII. o' France b. 1755. Charlotte, queen of George III., d. 1818. Relief of Lushnow 1857.

18th, Sunday.

30th after Trinity. O at 15m. P.M.
Cardinal Pole d. 1545. Sir David Wilkie b. 1745. Earl of Warrington 1858.

LOVE AT FIRST HEARING.

BY HALL BYRNE.

"No sky—no earthly view—
No distance looking blue—
No road—no street—no 't'other side the way—
No end to any row—
No indication where the crescents go—
No top to any steep—
No recognitions of familiar people—
No courtesies for showing 'em—
No knowing 'em—
No warmth—no cheerfulness—no healthfulness—
No comfortable feel in any member—
No shade—no shine—no butterflies—no bees—
No fruits—no flowers—no leaves—no birds—
NO-VE-MBER!" —Hood.

ON the evening of the 15th of November, eighteen hundred and—well, "never mind the rest," those tell-tail figures might produce an impression among my readers that I am, if not actually old, at least elderly, while the fact is I am neither. "A man is as old as he feels," and according to that dictum I resemble a certain witty Frenchman, who, when congratulated on his "half century," replied, "Nay, I am not 50, but only 25 for the *second time*." On the date in question, then, London was visited by the densest fog ever remembered by the "oldest inhabitant." It was the more remarkable from the suddenness with which the evening changed from a comparatively clear and pleasant, to a superlatively thick and unpleasant one. At seven o'clock the stars were visible, while at eight, the street lamps gave but a rushlight glimmer, discernible only by the wayfarers when within touch of the lamp-posts; the globed lights of the gin-palaces and the naked, flaring gas jets of the butchers' and fruiterers' shops seemed mere shreds of flame, hanging loosely in the air; vehicular traffic was suspended, and the road became another "silent highway." The newspapers of the following day teemed with accounts of accidents and hair-breadth escapes therefrom, collisions at sea and on land, mails delayed, sober citizens being lost, and citizens, who were perhaps not sober, being found (drowned), having walked into the rivers or canals. Every one had an adventure to relate, and "the fog" was "in everybody's mouth" for weeks after.

At that time I was a clerk in an accountant's office in the City, and, a few days before this visitation of fog, had changed my lodgings from a southern to a northern suburb. Great pressure of business had kept me late in town for many evenings, and since taking possession of my new "diggings," I had not reached them much before midnight. On this eventful evening, however, I was able to leave the office at seven o'clock, and feeling jaded and faint, proposed to a fellow clerk who lived at Highbury that we should walk home "for the sake of the fresh air." Those who have experienced the fog of fourteen hours a day, in an ill-ventilated, gas-lit, many-clerked office, can understand the blessedness of such "fresh air" even as could be obtained during a walk from Moorgate Street to Holloway. Disregarding the "h" less invitations of the "Favorite" conductor to ride to "Thbury, Ollerway, Ormsley, or Igit 'Ill," we took the marrow-bone stage, and revelled in the balmy gales of Islington, we saw "the clouds of night come rolling down," and before we could say, "Hullo!" (which is an exclamation much more in use than the "Jack Robinson" of fiction), we were "shrouded in mist-ery" (punning was my fellow-clerk's weak point). The effect was strange, and reminded me of the witch scenes in Macbeth, when Charles Kean "upholstered" Shakespeare at the Princess's Theatre. It was as if fold upon fold of grey gauze were lowered between us and the gas-lighted shops; down it came, wave after wave, and the pedestrians appeared "as trees walking."

I forget at this distance of time (I was but just past my first "25" then) what had suggested the subject of our chat during the walk, but I do not forget that the subject was love. I fancy my companion had been twitting me with my bachelorhood, for he, although my junior, had a wife and weans awaiting him at home. He had said that it had been a case of "love at first sight" with him, and I had ridiculed the idea, not so much from hardened lack of sentiment as for argument's sake.

"Whoever loved, that loved not at first sight?" quoted he.

19th, Monday.

Charles I. b. 1600. Man in the Iron Mask d. 1703. Albert Thorwaldsen, sculptor, b. 1770.

20th, Tuesday.

St. Edmund, king.
Sir Christopher Hatton d. 1501. Catherine, queen of George II., d. 1757. Chesterion b. 1752. French fleet defeated at Quiberon Bay 1759. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn d. 1860.

21st, Wednesday.

Eleanor, queen of Edward I., d. 1291. Sir Thomas Gresham d. 1579. Henry Purcell d. 1669. James Home (the "Ettrick Shepherd") d. 1855.

22nd, Thursday.

St. Cecilia, V and M.
David Blayney b. 1738. Robert, Lord Clive, d. 1761. Professor Wilson d. 1854.

23rd, Friday.

St. Clement, bp.
Old Martinmas Day.
Thomas Tallis, composer of Church music, d. 1555. First balloon ascent 1782. Sir John Barrow d. 1845.

24th, Saturday.

John Knox d. 1572. Grace Darling b. 1815. Lord Melbourne, d. 1861. George Culy d. 1800. Sergeant Cox d. 1870.

25th, Sunday.

30th after Trinity.
St. Catherine, V. and M.
Edward Alleyn, actor, founder of Dulwich College, d. 1632. Dr. Watts d. 1749. Sir Francis Chantrey d. 1841. John Gibson Lockhart d. 1854. John Killo d. 1854.

26th, Monday.

5th 20m. P.M.
Prince William, son of Henry I., drowned in the *White Ship* 1120. John Elwes, noted miser, d. 1768. Marshal Soult d. 1854.

27th, Tuesday.

Horus, poet, d. 8 B.C. Clovis, first ki. of France, d. 511. Marston, emperor, beheaded 625. Great storm, week's duration 1793. Lord Selborne 1812.

28th, Wednesday.

Pope Gregory VII. d. 754. Carleton executed 1721. Washington Irving d. 1858.

29th, Thursday.

Earl of March executed at Smithfield 1380. Margaret, queen of James IV. Scotland b. 1446. Cardinal Wolsey 1530. Sir Philip Sidney b. 1554. American Independence acknowledged 1776. First newspaper printed by steam 1811.

30th, Friday.

St. Andrew, bp. and M.
Hieronymus, Greek grammarian, d. 420. Jonathan Swift b. 1667. Marlow, Earl 1861. James Sheridan Knowles d. 1815.

"Pooh, pooh!" I retorted, "the notion's absurd; one's fancy may be tickled at first sight, but love, worthy the name, can only spring from congeniality of tastes, sympathies, and aims, and how are these to be discovered at first sight?"

"There's no absurdity at all in the case," said he; "the eye is not only rapid but comprehensive in its observation, and while by its means our sense of outward beauty is gratified, we may—thanks to Lavater and the phrenologists—estimate to some extent the 'inward and spiritual graces' of the person under inspection, so that when an impressionable 'Edwin' is introduced to a susceptible 'Angelina,' he may, if he be an Edwin of sense, as well as of sensibility, discover in the contour of her shapely head, in the firmness, as well as the sweetness of her mouth, in the depth and expression as well as the sparkle of her eyes, that she is 'good as she is fair.' What need of any 'second sight'?"

I laughed, and hoped his Angelina had proved "all his fancy painted her." "For myself," I added, "love is a plant of slower growth."

"Ah, well, you'll be caught yet," he said; "however, it will not be to-night; this is going to be the fog of the season, through which Venus herself could not captivate you; you are safe until to-morrow, anyhow."

"Nothing is so sure to happen as the unexpected." Who could have conceived such an insane idea, as that I should, within an hour from this vacation of safety, be more impetuous than my friend, and fall in love, without even the "first sight" justification? Yet so it was, and this is how it was.

When we arrived at "Highbury Corner"—where my friend was to leave me—the darkness was Egyptian, and was not only a darkness which might be felt, but *smelt* also. Soon the "grey gauze" waves smelling of "washing day" were followed by heavy brown curtains, reeking of soot, and the expression, "You couldn't see your hand before you," described without exaggeration the existing state of things.

"Now," said my companion, "do you think you can find your way home? if not, come home with me."

"Oh! I'm all right," I replied; "I've a first-rate bump of 'locality,' the phrenology man told me; and as I've never yet reached my new quarters by daylight, the fog will not make so much difference; besides, I shall enjoy the fun."

"Will you? I'm not so sure of that. Now look here, or rather feel here. You are now on the right-hand side of the main road facing north; well, keep on this side till you come to 'The Nag's Head'; after passing that, you will have to cross three roadways before you come to the one you should turn down; when you do 'turn down,' remember Oleander Road is the second on the left. Is that clear?"

"As mud," I replied; "I mean to be among the Oleanders in less than half an hour; my landlady said something this morning about a steak and kidney pudding for supper. Why, my very appetite will guide me home."

"Good-night, then, and may good digestion wait on that appetite, which will certainly have to wait for that pudding. Cold steak and kidney pudding! Visions of dyspepsia, avant! By Jove, this fog thickens every minute. Good night!"

My friend left me, and I walked—"by faith and not by sight"—for some few minutes without adventure, taking care not to leave the pavement. "Now, Master Walter," said I to myself; "let's see what that bump of locality's worth. This 'dim (ir)religious light' here, comes of course from the little beer-shop where the 'Goose club' has commenced."

"Hullo! I say, Locality, this is a poor beginning; why, it's a furniture shop, which, I suppose, has been closed when I've passed on other evenings, for I don't remember having seen it. Ah! here's the 'Red Lion,' come,—(I'm sorry that my late hours have drawn so many taverns upon your map, Mr. L.) Eh! what! not the 'Red Lion,' but a butcher's? Now look here, my *bump-tious* friend, it's my belief you're a hum—or has this fog demoralized you? Well, I'll give you one more chance, and an easy one, too; this is the railway arch, surely? Bravo! Locality; now it's all straight sailing."

Putting on a "spurt" I presently collided against someone coming south, and unwisely turned round to offer an apology. "Beg par—," I began, but my opposer was not in sight, and I heard a retreating voice say, "Beg pardop, old flier, didn't know it was you, the moon dazzles yer eyes so."

From this point I commenced to go wrong, and having forgotten I had turned round, I resumed my walk, with no clearer notion of the points of the compass than he has who is blindfolded, and after cataloguing his "father's horses," is told to "turn round three times, and catch whom he may."

Presently a sort of will-o'-the-wisp came dancing towards me, accompanied by an odour of pitch, and I heard a voice saying, "Light yer home, sir? Buy a pink, sir?" I was getting confused, and was somewhat tempted to accept the aid of this low-

pitched voice, but I still had a remnant of faith in my phrenological certificate, and resolved that I would try my "bump" once more. "Jog merrily on the foot pathway," I hummed to myself, but I had not "jogged" far, when a cluster of *ignus fatui* (I'm not sure of this Latin plural), some shouting men, and a clatter of a horse's feet, discovered to me the fact that I was off the "foot pathway," and in the road, and that a belated "growler" was being led to the stables; more offers of help from *links-eyed* boys, and more independence in my refusal; for I thought, I had regained my right side of the way, and could descry the red lamp of a surgery which I remembered, and which "Locality" said was Dr. Se-and-So's.

"Now, Master Walter, you must keep on 'the even tenour of your way,' and make for your guiding star, 'The Nag's Head,' and then, hey! for the Oleanders and supper."

I walked on, and on, but no guiding star became visible, and not a sound was heard.

"Hang it!" (the "fun" was evaporating) "I can't have passed the blessed 'Nag's Head,' and surely its blaze of light ought to be seen now. Hullo! what do I hear?—a fiddle? Good-night, Locality; I'll follow my ears now, and 'go for' that 'Laganini.'"

Thus led, I drew nearer to the music, and groping my way in the direction of the sound, came to some iron railings, on the other side of which a strange, far-away voice was singing "The girl I left behind me," to the scratchy accompaniment of a fiddle. Presently the performance ended, and I heard the creak of a gate, followed by the tap, tap, tap of a stick on the pavement.

"Eureka! here's a stroke of luck!—a blind fiddler, to whom fog and daylight are alike." My spirits revived, and I began to sing, as I followed the tapping,

"I am a roamer, bold and gay,
But in the fog have lost my way."

No response from "the poor blind," so I quickened my pace, and overtook him with a crash.

"Now, then! where are yer comin' to?" said a hoarse, but good-humoured voice.

"Oh! I beg your pardon," said I; "I hope I've not hurt you, but it's so plaguy thick, I didn't see you."

"All right; no 'arm done, an' no offence took."

"Thanks; I'm afraid I've lost my way; is this the Holloway Road?"

"Ollerwy Road? 'No, o' course it ain't. Where d'yer want to go to? 'cause I've on'y got one more turn to do, an' then I'll take yer 'ome, wherever it is? I can smell an' taste this ere fog's a thick 'un, but fogs don' make no difference to me, 'ceptin' they makes me 'oarse.'"

I debated a moment with myself whether I should go with this Bartimeus, and then let him take me home, or merely ask him to "put me in the proper way," and trust to "locality" to manage the rest.

"How long will you be over this 'turn,' as you call it, and how far am I from the Oleander Road?"

"Hollander Road? why you're a golf right away from it. Now, look 'ere, I got to go an' sing a song, an' play a toon or two, close by 'ere, to a poor little chap with a broke back, as keeps awake for me of a Friday night; he's on'y nine year old, an' two out o' the nine 'e's laid in 'is little bed in the same persishun,—that's 'ard lines, ain't it? Still 'e's lively, mind yer, an' in the summer-time they opens the winder, an' me an' 'im 'as a bit o' chat together. Well, I'll jes go an' give 'im 'is turn, then I meets my wife close by—she's blind, like me, yer know, mister—an' then I'll take yer 'ome like a bird. What d'yer say?"

"Say?" I replied, "why, done! Give me hold of a bit of your coat, or I shall lose you, as sure as fate; and, I say, don't be longer than you can help, for I'm as hungry as a hunter. Now then, 'lead on,' Bartimeus, I'll follow thee."

"All right, on'y my name ain't Bart, nor yet Meus neither, it ain't; my name's Joe,—Joe Kimble."

"Is it?" said a clear feminine voice, so close to me that I started aside. "Oh, I'm so glad it's you, Joe, for you can take me home, you know. Aunt will be so frightened; I ought to have been home an hour ago, but I'm completely lost; I thought I was in the main road, but there are no lights, or shops, or anyth—wherever are we?"

"Why, it's Miss Linton, ain't it?" said the fiddler.

"Yes, Joe, it is. I hope you're going our way, though I know it's not your night for us; but *do* come, fogs make no difference to you, poor old fellow, and for once you have the advantage of us who can see."

"O' course I'll see yer 'ome, miss. I got one customer for your road a'ready; let me see, what number did you say yourn was, mister?"

"Oh! never mind me," I replied. "This young lady's friends will be anxious; pray attend to her, and I'll follow in your wake. I can find my house if once I'm in the road. The fiddler then explained to the invisible lady that he was 'jest agoin' to play to the little chap with the broke back,' but if she liked he would take her home first."

"Oh dear! I *should* be sorry to disappoint the poor little boy. How long will it take you, Joe?"

"Oh! I won't be long, miss. I was tellin' this gen'l'm'n—if 'e didn't mind coming with me. We'd pick up my missus 'ard by 'ere, an' be in Hollander Road in less than 'arf an hour."

"Very well, Joe; let's start at once. Auntie won't be too anxious, I hope. Let me take hold of your coat, for I positively can't see you; there, now then, quick march!"

"Foller on, sir," said Joe to me, as he gave a preliminary tap on the pavement.

"Oh! I beg the gentleman's pardon for running away with the guide. Perhaps, sir, you too can find a piece of 'Joseph's coat,' although its 'many colours' will be no help to you in this fog."

I don't know what I replied, but as we marched along in single file, my hunger and all desire to reach Oleander Road melted away, and I felt that if only this voice would continue in my ears, I would gladly walk about in the murky air all night.

There are voices, *and* voices, some which would, by their innate harshness, mar the sweetest poetry or noblest prose, and others which would make music of the multiplication table. This charm and power of mere voice, independent of what is said or sung, is due, I suppose, to that subtle thing called "*timbre*," which generates what may be termed emotional harmonics, and sets heart-strings, as well as air-waves, in vibration; but whatever may be the scientific explanation of the phenomenon, I can only record the fact that I was completely fascinated by the mere voice of a person I had never seen, and had only heard for a few moments. We walked on, and I listened greedily to the soft, liquid, yet perfectly clear tones of this modern Lorely, as she prattled little common-places about the "dreadful fog," and how she "*could* have got so far out of her way."

Now I was not a "sentimental" young man; on the contrary, I was an accountant; moreover there had been "pretty caps set" at me in vain, and my married sisters had assigned me the role of "bachelor uncle"; therefore, remembering these things, I call myself to account, for I felt a new sensation at my heart.

"Walter, what are you about? Why, this voice which thrills you so may be 'voice and nothing more,' besides *she may be forty, and look it.*" Ah! but Bartimeus here called her "Miss," and she lives with an 'aunt.' She's young, I'm sure, and pretty too. By Jove, I'm half in love with her already."

"Joe, how clever you are to know just where everybody lives. How can you remember them all?" said the siren who was causing me this overhauling of self, as the fiddler stopped and pushed open a gate.

"Oh! I don't know 'ow I does it, but I sees ev'rythink inside o' me some'ow, just the same as you do wi' yer eyes, an' me an' my stick knows the feel of all the kerbs, an' lamp-posts, an' railins, an' things, an' we werry seldom makes a mistake. Now, if you two'll stop here, I'll go down the airy steps, an' play the little chap a toon."

"You two!" I remember now how pleased I was at the sort of "leave-the-young-folks-to-themselves" tone in Joe's instructions.

"The blind man and you are old acquaintances, it seems," I said.

"Yes, he comes to us once a week, and isn't it curious? he has a blind wife too; they take different routes all day, then meet in the evening at some sort of blind folks' Clap, ham- junction, and stump home together arm-in-arm." Then, modulating her dulcet voice to the relative minor: "Isn't it sad for this poor boy here?—compelled to lie still so long, and in pain too; yet I'm told he's very patient and even cheerful,

for Joe says he sometimes jokes him about his playing, and asks for all sorts of impossible tunes on purpose to hear Joe's excuses."

"I must admit," I said, "that Joe's fiddle might be better handled, and his voice is not all that could be desired; but I was very glad to hear him murdering 'The girl he left behind him' just now, for without his aid I should still have been wandering hopelessly in this fog, I fear, and, moreover, I am indebted to him for the pleasure of—"

"Oh, yes, I know that performance well," interrupted Lorely, with a return to the original major key—and, *sotto voce*, "poor Joe's voice won't reach the high notes of the tune, so when they occur he leaves off singing and plays a chord on his fiddle, something like this, 'An' let the night be — so dark, an' 'er so wet and — dy, — will return safe back agin, to the girl I lef' beyin' me."

This imitation, so perfectly given in the momentary interval between Joe's tunes to the bedridden boy, finished me, and though I laughed outright, the novel sensation at my heart returned with increased force, and I said to myself, "I *must* have a peep at her face, and if that be only half as lovely as her voice, she's an angel."

So I asked her permission to light a cigar, hoping thus to get a glimpse at least of her features.

"Oh, yes; pray smoke. I like the smell of a cigar."

But my vesta was no match for the fog (pun not intended), by its tiny glimmer. I could only descry the merest outline of a figure, which for all I could see to the contrary might have belonged to the fiddler.

After a few minutes' smoking, and some chat on the strangeness of our situation, being then at the mercy of a blind man for "leading," if not for "light," we heard our guide coming towards us, and I said, "I'll ask him to tune up his E string."

"Oh," said Lorely, with a musical little laugh, "he'll tell you he only plays by 'year.' I've often asked him to put his fiddle in tune, and once, while he was drinking his tea at our door, I tuned it for him just for fun; but his 'year' must be defective, for next time he came the E was as flat as ever."

"Do you play the violin, then?" I asked, in surprise, for lady fiddlers were very rare in those days.

"Yes, I play a little; it's my second study at the Academy."

Here our guide took us in tow again, and as we walked along, I realised another charm in this "*lieblich gedacht*" at my side, and that was the outspoken candour of her speech, the ingenuousness, which took it for granted that "*second study*" and "*the Academy*" were terms needing no explanation.

"And she plays the fiddle! Well, I don't care if she is 'forty,' and *does* 'look it' (though I'm certain she isn't and doesn't), *here is my wife if ever I marry.*" 'Tis not her face that love creates, as old Whitehead sings (for I haven't seen it), but 'her voice, her touch' have decidedly 'given the alarm,' and 'I'm in love, in love, in love.'"

My readers must know that most of my time not occupied by business I had devoted to music, and was considered a very good fiddler. It was therefore partly to show my companion that we had congeniality of tastes, in one respect at least, and partly from a desire to "show off" a little that I said to our guide, "Oh, I say, Bartimeus, that seems a very good-toned fiddle of yours; let me tune up for you."

"My name ain't Barty, nor yet Meus, neither; I told you so afore, and my fiddle's right enough for me; I only plays by year," Lorely gave a little "I told you so" cough. "Owsomever," continued Joe, "if you like to put it in toon, you can; I've done playin' for to-night. Here, where are ye? Lay 'old."

I took the fiddle, put it in order, and played an extempore March to the rhythm marked by Joe's stick.

"Ah! you're a perfesh'nal, I 'spose; you *can* play, an' no mistake. I say, old 'ard a minnit; my missis 'll be at the corner o' the nex' street; don't say a word; but when I says 'Now,' you jest fire away as you did at Rust. My wig, won't she jump!"

"You wicked old Joe," said the voice I loved. "How dare you trick your wife so? What fun, though! I come along."

Presently, Joe whispered "Now," and I let off as grand a "display of fireworks" as I could, finishing with some variations on "The girl I left behind me."

Joe, in struggling to suppress his laughter, was seized with a fit of coughing, at the conclusion of which he whispered, "Keep my fiddle a bit," and resumed his "tap, tap, tap." After striking a lamp-post to confirm his whereabouts, he said, very softly, "Keep yer ears open, an' there'll be larks."

"Is that you, Joe?" said a voice from somewhere in the fog.

"Yes, Lizer, it's me;" then, *sotto voce*, to us, "Toller me a tip-toe acrost this bit o' road."

We did so, and remained behind him, when he came to a stand-still.

"Who was that a-playin' jus' now?" said Mrs. Joe, not in the sweetest tone of voice.

"Oo was a-playin' jus' now? Why, me, o course; oo should it be? It ain't the sort o' night for Mister Joe Akin to be in the streets, is it?"

"Joe, don't you be a fool; d'yer think I don't know your old scrape when I ears it? Why, you couldn't play like that—no, not to get yer eyesight. Oo was it, I tell yer?"

"Ah! that's the way wi' you wimmin—allus runnin' down yer own Belongins. I been 'avin' my E string tooned up—that's what makes the difference, I s'pose," said the mendacious old joker.

"Oh, indeed! Well, le' me year yer play another toon, then," said his wife, suspiciously.

Joe prodded me with his stick, and I did my very best, quite as much to please Lorely as to contribute to Joe's "larks." I was playing some slow melody on the G string, when we all heard a slap and then a yell from Joe.

"Now, then, wot's that for?"

"For playin' the fool an' not the fiddle. Oo's that beind yer?"

While Joe was chuckling at his "larks," his sharper wife had crept close to where he was standing, and discovered she was being tricked. This brought matters to a climax, and explanations having been given, I restored the fiddle to its rightful owner.

"Very soon afterwards, Joe said—

"Ere's the Holeander Road; what number's yours?"

I was anything but pleased, for Lizer had walked off with Lorely, and I felt that my adventure was about to end flatly, like a damp squib.

"Oh, I can find my way now," I replied. "Here, Joe, hold out your hand; here's a shilling for you. I say, where does the young lady live? you know, don't you?"

"O' course I do," he whispered; "an' just wouldn't you like to know, too, eh?"

"Yes, Joe, I should. I've—I mean—that is—I've taken a great liking to her."

"Well, she's at 'er door now, 'long o' Lizer; No. 37's 'er 'ouse."

"The dence it is!" I gasped. "Why, No. 37 is *my*—Here, Joe—here's another shilling for you; you're the finest fiddler in the whole world."

"Come, I say, stow it about my fiddlin'; why, I only plays by year."

Here Lizer joined us, and I heard the voice which was now my "corn, wine, and oil," say—

"Good-night, Joe; I've given Lizer something for you, and I'm so much obliged to you; and good-night to you, sir, with many thanks for your beautiful playing."

A smart little "rat-a-tat-tat" on a knocker guided me to the door she stood at, and after hastily bidding adieu to the two blind folk, I groped my way up the steps, just as Mrs. Malcolm, my landlady, opened the door.

"Is that you, Nelly? Oh, I'm so glad! What a dreadful night! Why, I can hardly see you even now. Come in, or we shall have the house full of fog. Why, I declare! here's Mr. Gooch, too. Well, I never did! Mr. Gooch, I must introduce you; this is my niece, Miss Linton. Nelly, this is Mr. Gooch, who has taken the drawing-rooms, you know, only he's been so late home of a night and left so early in the morning you've not seen him. Well, I declare! to think of your both coming to the door together. Now, Nelly, run and get your things off: and perhaps, Mr. Gooch, you won't mind supping downstairs to-night with us (Won't mind! Heavens!), for your chimney has smoked so I've been obliged to let the fire out; it's the fog, I s'pose. Don't be long, for the pudding must be boiled to rage;" and still muttering "Why, why!" and "Well, to be sure!" the good old dame retreated, leaving me to crow and thrill at this unexpected denouement.

"Was there ever such luck?" I said to myself, while "tittivating." "I was wondering how I should set about gaining a proper introduction, and here everything's done for me; and she's beautiful, too—I knew she must be. But suppose she's engaged," I thought; "surely others have felt the charm of her lovely voice, to say nothing of her beautiful face; and doubtless some fellow-student at 'The Academy' has succumbed to it." (Gh! how cold the room seemed at that moment!) "But

then," I resumed, more cheerfully, "she may not have succumbed. I hope she's heart-whole; she must be. I can't live without her—won't, I swear!"

A knock at my door, and Maggy's voice, announcing that "supper was ready," terminated my hot and cold thrills; and with my heart beating "nineteen to the dozen," I entered the cosy little breakfast-parlour; a cheerful fire and plenty of light sent all the "engaged" fears packing, and when shortly afterwards my Lorely entered, I could fain have laughed out for joy.

"I hope I've not kept you waiting," she began, in her bright, yet velvety tone. "Good evening, Mr. Foskey" (Mr. Foskey, an old bachelor of fifty, was the only other lodger); "how did you get home? Ah! you've not been seen home by a blind man and his blind wife. Oh! aunt, it's been such fun; only fancy, that but for accidentally meeting with poor old fiddler Joe, both Mr. Gooch and I would have been lost, and then what *would* have become of you? I know what would have happened to you, Mr. Foskey; you'd have eaten our share of the pudding; and oh, my! *wouldn't* you have had indigestion. You must really give Joe sixpence next week."

The supper over, Mrs. Malcolm insisted on "a full, true, and particular account" of our adventure, my part of which—up to the point of my falling in with Bartimeus—I recounted briefly, for I was as anxious as my landlady to hear my enchantress; and while she recapitulated all the details of our journey, I feasted my eyes on her beautiful face. Reader, I would I could depict that face for you; but far more do I wish you could hear her speak.

"That is the best part of beauty," says Baron, "which a painting cannot express; and similarly that is the sweetest melody which is sung only to one." She was neither blonde, nor brunette, but a delicious "blend" of both. Blonde as to eyes and transparency of complexion; brunette, as to hair, brows, and a certain warmth of colouring. As I anticipated from her rapid, yet very distinct enunciation, her text were faultless. (Public speakers and singers, please note, and if nature has been unkind, consult a dentist.) With these few outlines, perhaps you can fill in details which may give an idea of her face; but of her voice as it affected, and still affects me, I can give no description. Her most simple utterance sets some chord vibrating in my heart, and, as I tell her sometimes if she were to enact Lurline from either muddy Thames, coaly Tyne, or the Styx itself, I should be compelled to follow her.

I am astonished, but not displeased, that other people seem not to hear the "voix celeste," which sets me quivering, an exception being her aunt, who, when I told her I loved her niece "at first hearing," said, with tears coursing down her cheeks: "Oh, Mr. Gooch, she has an angel's voice. Her mother was my youngest sister, and died when Nelly was born; and sometimes when Nell is serious and speaks quietly to me, it is my sister in heaven that I hear."

On the 15th of May following, in reply to a question put to her by a clergyman, my Lorely said, "I will;" and those two monosyllables, and some subsequent forms, changed her name to "Gooch." "Not a very long courtship," you say? Oh yes; it has been very long, for it is going on still, notwithstanding the fact that at a recent concert of our local Harmonic Society the following item appeared in the programme:—

QUARTET IN E MINOR	MISS NELLY GOOCH.
1st Violin	Mr. Walter Gooch.
2nd Violin	Mrs. Walter Gooch.
Viola	Miss Nelly Gooch.
Violoncello	Mr. Walter Malcolm Gooch.

We are great at "string quartets," but I hold with good old Will am Byrd, who said: "There is not any *musique de instruments whatsoever* comparable to that which is made of the human voice."

KENILWORTH.

THE MEETING OF QUEEN ELIZABETH AND AMY ROBERT.

THE large presentation plate which accompanies this issue of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, and which has been reproduced from a painting by Mr. Maynard Brown, reminds us of one of the most romantic chapters of English history. A strange fascination still lingers round the story of the proud and jealous queen, notwithstanding the vanity and cruelty which she undoubtedly displayed. It is, however, too familiar to require re-telling, and the picture therefore may be allowed to speak for itself.

DECEMBER.
1888.

December 1st, Saturday.

Princess of Wales b. 1844. Rheims 28-11-01 poet, ("the Anti-Corn Law Rhyme") d. 1849. Metropolitan Meat Market opened 1868.

2nd, Sunday.

1st in Advent.
Battle of Austerlitz 1805. Queen Adelaide d. 1840. Comp. Stat in Paris 1802. Amelia Opie, novelist, d. 1863.

3rd, Monday.

10h 5m A.M.
Samuel Crompton, inventor of the rule for spinning cotton, b. 1780. Robert Bloomfield, poet, b. 1795. Belmont, traveler, d. 1853. John Flaxman, sculptor, d. 1826. Robert Montgomery, poet, d. 1853.

4th, Tuesday.

Cardinal Richelieu d. 1642. William Drummond, poet, d. 1693. John Gay, poet, d. 1732. Thomas Carlyle b. 1795. Suttee abolished in India 1849.

5th, Wednesday.

Second day from the Church of Scotland 1788. Mozart d. 1791. John Newick, wood engraver, d. 1795.

6th, Thursday.

St. Nicolas, hp.
Henry IV. of England b. 1421. Roy Richard Harris Harlam, comic poet, b. 1768. Her Majesty's Theatre burnt 1867.

7th, Friday.

Cicero, Roman orator, assassinated 45 B.C. Marshal Ney, French general, shot at Paris 1815.

8th, Saturday.

Concep. of V. Mary.
Mary, Queen of Scots, b. 1542. Richard Baxter d. 1691. Royal Statutes issued 1861. Duchess d'Anguile d. 1830. King Theatre, Vienna, burnt 1851.

9th, Sunday.

2nd in Advent.
Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden b. 1591. John Milton b. 1608. Cromwell's proposal Self-denying Ordinance 1644.

10th, Monday.

Ember Week. 10h 40m A.M.
Llewellyn, last native Prince of Wales, killed 1252. Edmund Gunter, mathematician, d. 1620. Thomas Allcroft, dramatist, b. 1745.

11th, Tuesday.

Sir Roger L'Estrange d. 1704. Charles XII. of Sweden killed at Frederickshall 1718. Charles Wesley, musician, b. 1737. Madame Thiers d. 1840.

12th, Wednesday.

Ember Day.
Close of the Parliament 1689.
Dr. Erasmus Darwin b. 1731. Holm-Graben d. 1731. Colley Cibber, dramatist, d. 1757. Bunt, engineer of Thomas Tunnel, d. 1840. Attempted assassination of Lord Lytton 1870.

13th, Thursday.

St. Lucia, V. and M.
James V. of Scotland d. 1542. First meeting of the Council of Trent 1545. Henry IV. of France d. 1605. Dr. Johnson, lexicographer, b. 1709. St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway opened 1851.

14th, Friday.

Ember Day.
Sir John Chicheley, Lord Cobham, burnt as a Lollard 1117. George Washington d. 1799. Prince Consort d. 1861. Princess Alice d. 1878.

15th, Saturday.

Ember Day.
Episcopacy restored 1661. Isaac Walton, author of the "Complete Angler," d. 1689. Lady Beauchamp d. 1872.

16th, Sunday.

2nd in Advent.
Oliver Cromwell proclaimed Lord Protector of the Commonwealth 1653. Bill of Rights passed 1689. George Whitefield, preacher, b. 1714. Jane Austen b. 1775. Carl Maria von Weber, composer, b. 1780.

17th, Monday.

Sir William Gargrave, Lord Chief Justice, d. 1418. Ludwig von Beethoven, composer, b. 1770. Sir Humphrey Davy b. 1778.

18th, Tuesday.

10h 40m A.M.
Prince Rupert, military commander, b. 1619. Archbishop Laud impeached 1620. Samuel Rogers, poet, d. 1865. G. K. Ward, artist, d. 1871.

19th, Wednesday.

Revised Book of Common Prayer 1631. Earl of Beauchamp d. 1683. M. W. Turner, painter, d. 1851.

LITTLE JIM'S BIG STORY. THE BOY THAT LIVED SIX CENTURIES!

By THOMAS ARCHER.

HE was a very quiet lad Jim was, and everybody at home wondered to see him bring home two prizes at Christmas—the extra history prize, and the prize for an essay on "Recollections of Childhood," which was the subject given out to the fellows in his class. Nobody read the essay but Jim himself and the examining master, who looked very hard at Jim, and burst out laughing before he locked the paper up in his desk; but he gave Jim a prize for all that—a book that had a poem in it with the same title as the essay.

Some people said Jim squinted, for he had a funny way of looking at anybody, with his eyes half shut, and he spoke in a low, dreamy kind of voice, and sometimes he stammered. Nobody quite knew whether Jim was clever or not. He was now twelve years old, and was spoken of as "an oddity." His mother believed that he would be a clever man some day; but when she saw him sitting in the window curled up on a chair, with a book on his knee and his chin in his hands, would tell him stories of young men who were meant for the church—or, as she called it, "for the ministry"—so injuring themselves by overstudy that they had to be sent out as missionaries.

Jim's father used to put him on the head, and look at him just as Jim looked back, with his eyes half shut, as though he was trying to make out what was inside him, and then he used to laugh, and Jim used to laugh in a quiet way, and his father would give him twopence and tell him not to spend it nearer than a couple of miles from home.

Uncle Badger, when he noticed Jim at all, used to put his head on one side, point out his lips, and say that he supposed he was like most other boys. Precious little difference between 'em, so far as he knew! All a set of impudent young rascals that took liberties because birching had gone out of fashion, and mothers wanted 'em tied to their apron-strings!

Cousin Pudentia, who lived with Jim's mother and father, had no opinion of anything or anybody that any other thing or other body cared about listening to, for it was well known that she was an idiot, and had never known anything, and was treated as such. This was what she said when she was in one of her tempers, and she said it so often and so disagreeably that people began to think she had arrived at self-knowledge and might soon aspire to a better world. Bob was Jim's elder brother, and had just left school and gone as an articled clerk. Dahlia was his little sister, who understood Jim better than all the rest of the family put together—except, perhaps, father.

There were visitors on Christmas Eve—old Mrs. Barley, young Tapper (a friend of Bob's, in the Colonial Office), and some neighbours from next door but one—there was no bearing with the next-door people—and they were all sitting in a wide circle round the fire after dinner, telling stories, guessing conundrums, and smacking their lips over fine old crusted jokes.

Little Jim was sitting on a low ottoman in the corner, close to his mother's chair, and with a book on his knee as usual, but he wasn't reading it. He was looking into the fire, when all of a sudden Uncle Badger said, "Come, Jim!" quite sharply, thinking to startle him; but Jim only bowed his head, and said, in his dreamy way, "Where am I to come to?"

Uncle Badger was rather taken aback for a moment, and there was a titter; but he wasn't to be chaffed by a young rascal of a boy, so he said, "Oh, I thought you were up the chimney, and as it's your turn to tell us a story or contribute something to the general amusement, I wanted to ask you for some of those 'Recollections of Childhood' that won the prize for the great essay." At this Uncle Badger grinned.

"That's where I was when you thought I was up the chimney," said Jim. "I was thinking of the time when I was page to Lady de Ros, in Derbyshire, in 1492, and of the Christmas at the great hall there, when the company sat down to dinner and the dancing bear broke the great bowl trying to get at the custard."

"What on earth does the boy mean—the young rascal?" said Uncle Badger; and there were cries of "Oh!" and "Jim, how can you!" and "Go on, Jimmy!"

"Why, you said 'Recollections of Childhood'—and if you don't believe in met-emp-sycho-sis—"

"What!" "The boy's mad!" "Jim, have you had any more port wine since dinner?" "Go it, Jimmy!"

20th, Thursday.

Janetism martyred at Rome 167 A.D. Stage plays suppressed 1690.

21st, Friday.

Shortest Day. Winter season commenced. Macmillan's Law Statutes end at Tintinnus, 47.
Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, b. 1117. Boacaceto d. 1375.

22nd, Saturday.

Richard Plantagenet, alleged son of Edward III., d. 1360. Dr. Tat, Arch-bishop of Canterbury, b. 1811. "George Elliot," novelist, d. 1880.

23rd, Sunday.

4th in Advent.
Henry de Lorraine, Duke of Guise, assassinated at Blois 1578. Robert Barclay, celebrated Quaker, b. 1688. Lord Romilly d. 1874.

24th, Monday.

Christmas Eve. Bells of Exchange rung on 25th should be paid this day.
King John b. 1166. George Crabbe, poet, b. 1754. Pence with American issued 1814. Hugh Miller d. 1857. W. M. Thackeray d. 1863.

25th, Tuesday.

Christmas Day.
Sir Isaac Newton b. 1642. Severest Christmas ever experienced in Britain 1890.

26th, Wednesday.

Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.
10h 50m A.M.
St. Stephen 31.
Thomas Gray, poet, b. 1713.

27th, Thursday.

Holiday at Law Offices.
St. John, Evan.
Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital, d. 1724. Joanna Southcott d. 1815. Charles Lamb d. 1834. Joseph Conder d. 1855. Bombardment of Paris commenced 1870. Hepworth Dixon d. 1879.

28th, Friday.

Innocents Day. Holiday at Law Offices.
Mary of Orange, queen of William III., d. 1694. Lord Macaulay, d. 1858.

29th, Saturday.

Thomas a Becket murdered 1170. Sir Archibald Alison b. 1792. William Ewart Gladstone b. 1809.

30th, Sunday.

Sunday after Christmas.
Titus, Roman emperor, b. 41 A.D. Roger Archibald d. 1688. Royal Society instituted 1660. King and Queen of Spain shot at 1870.

31st, Monday.

New Year's Eve or Hogmanay.
Constantine, Roman emperor, murdered 324 A.D. Wolfe d. 1759. Battle of Wakefield Green 1400. The Young Pretender b. 1721.

"And have never heard of transmigration."
 "Oh, this is too much!" "Never mind, Jim, my boy!"
 "Yes; but it is mind, and matter too. I say, if you don't believe in either of 'em, or never heard of 'em, that isn't my fault; and, if you can't any of you remember what you did before you were born the last time, and when you were somebody else, and lived in the brave days of old—well then, how can you understand 'Recollections of Childhood'?" I say I was thinking about Christmas Eve, 1492, when I was page-boy to Lady de Ros, and the company was sitting down to dinner in the great hall, with the buffet of gold and silver plate at one end, and the deep fire-place where the logs burnt and crackled, and the boar's head had been brought in, and the peacock pasty. It was twelve o'clock at noon, for that was the dinner time then. We got up early, and had breakfast at seven—chines of salt beef and home-brewed ale. The peacock pie was the great dish. The bird was skinned—I have seen the cook do it—and when it had been made into a sort of a paste, with gravy, and almonds, and spices, and baked in a crust, the tail and the neck and head were put so that it looked as though the bird was there, and the tail spread out and the beak gilded. The finest lady of the company carved it, because it was a sort of sacred dish, and the knights and gentlemen would make vows over it, swearing "by cock and pie." Just as it was brought in there came two strolling fellows into the hall with a dancing bear, and one of 'em played a sort of whistle, and the other a tabor, and the bear began to dance to amuse the company till it smelt the custard, and waddled up and jerked the bowl off with its paw, and so had to be chased round the hall halter-skelter and turned out into the snow along with its masters.

"But I had harder work soon afterwards, for though the Wars of the Roses were over, and Henry the Seventh was king, there was almost a civil war in France, and lots of our noblemen here wanted to interfere between the Duke of Brittany and the young king, Charles VIII., who was then only fourteen—two years younger than I was. Our King Henry tried to make up their quarrel, and sent his own chaplain, Christopher Urswick, first to Brittany and then to France, to see what he could do. Christopher Urswick was a very good and learned man, and was an old friend of our family, so that I often saw him, and he took a fancy to me, and asked my lady to let me go with him. That's how it was that I was with some of the gentlemen of the court on Christmas Eve, when we went out boar-hunting, and I was killed trying to protect the Lady Adèle from a wild boar that came tearing through the snow, with its great tusks bare and foaming, and the bristles stuck up on its neck like a hearth-brush. The Lady Adèle had gone out in a sledge drawn by a horse. She wanted to see the sport, and as it was only fair sport to kill the boar with sword or spear, and our party had dismounted and left their horses with the grooms, there was likely to be enough of it. The dogs were pawing round, but the boar came hurtling through the thicket with a grunt that stopped them as they tried to leap upon him, its nostrils steaming and its eyes like coals of fire. Suddenly it turned, swerved round, and bounded furiously towards the sledge where the Lady Adèle sat. I had only a short sword in my belt, but drew it in a moment, and threw myself between the fierce brute and the sledge. The blade passed into the body of the boar just behind the shoulder, but its keen tusk had gored me, and we both lay weltering in gore. I was carried back in a litter made of branches, and in a week was dead. My master, Urswick, came back to England, but didn't bring my body with him. He refused to be made a bishop, for he was rector of Hackney, so perhaps he didn't care to be a bishop—and I suppose you won't deny that his monument's in Hackney Church, because anybody can go and see it.

"Emily," said Cousin Prudentia, severely shaking her finger at mother, "how you can sit there and listen to that boy's falsehoods and profanity I don't understand. He should go to bed this minute if he was my boy."

"But, you see, he isn't!" said mother, smiling gently.
 "I don't think Jim means it for falsehood or profanity," said Uncle Badger, thoughtfully, with his chin in his hand.

"Oh, of course I'm not to be believed. I am always called a fool or a story-teller. I'm used to that in this house."

"Well, I won't tell any more of that story till Cousin Prudentia has gone to bed," said little Jim; "but—"

"Hark! There are the waits," said the lady from next door but one.

"Yes; just listen," said little Jim. "They don't play as well as the real old 'waits' played in the old square at the back of

Saint Saviour's Church in Southwark when I listened to them in the year 1683. The waits, don't you know, were really the watchers in the old time, and the best waits in England were the watchmen of Southwark, for they were musicians too; and when they went round at Christmas-time to watch the streets they played outside the houses of the great, and the best shops. They used to dress in fine style, I can tell you, with lace and feathers, and velvet jackets, and long cloaks, and when I looked out of the window of Mr. Jenks's, the hosier's shop, where I was an apprentice, and saw them in the snow singing the Christmas carol and playing, I longed to learn music. That was the first of my learning to play the fiddle of the organist at the church, for he could play almost everything—the harp and psalttery, and all kinds of music just as you read in the Psalms. It was a good thing too that I did, for I joined the waits afterwards, and we used to play at some of the great parties at citizens' houses, and I had lessons in dancing, and used to teach it. I dare say Dahlia and Bob wondered how it was that I was able to tell them what the gavotte was, and how it used to be a sort of a swim, and a couple of hops, and a slide and a turn. Everybody was mad after the gavotte when it was first brought from France, and perhaps you won't believe that I used to go to the Mansion House to teach it to the Lord Mayor's family? I was an old man then. Yes, Uncle Badger, of course. It wasn't likely I should have been so clever if I hadn't been an old man some time or other. Oh, I could tell you a good deal about those old times, especially at Christmas Eve, when there used to be all sorts of games going on; and at midnight the girls would try charms and spells with burning nuts and hanging mistletoe and melting lead."

"Oh, whatever was that for—how did they do it?" said Dahlia.

"Never you mind, dear," replied little Jim. "You don't want to see your future husband just yet; and you wouldn't like to have what happened to Lady Olivia at the Mansion House, when she was dropping the melted lead, not into a bucket of water, but into a silver soup tureen, and—as lead almost always does—when it touched the cold water it burst into a thousand atoms, and Lady Olivia always had the marks in her face like small-pox."

"But you didn't know her, Jim?"

"Didn't I? Not when I was her old music-master, and taught her dancing, and she went to my funeral in the Lord Mayor's private carriage—not the gold state one, but the chocolate one?"

"But that was all a dream, wasn't it, Jim?" said mother, gently. "When did you wake up?"

Little Jim took mother's hand and kissed it.

"I waked up young and happy, mumsy, when Bob and I were at home, while you and father had gone to America; and we went to bed on the Christmas Eve in the best bedroom—your room at the old house, in the great bed with the carved four-post bedstead, and the hanging curtains; and we'd sat up ever so late. But you didn't come, and we wondered what sort of a Christmas Day it would be without you; and then we woke up, and there was a bright light, and a great figure of Punch was looking at us, hanging from the top of the bedstead, and we heard a voice, and it was daylight, and Christmas morning, and you were there in the room, and had brought a lot of toys, and you dressed us both yourself, and we went down to breakfast; and there was a merry Christmas indeed, for father had brought you home well, and we were all together again. That was the last me-temp-sy-cho-sis, mother dear, except that — Well, I'm not the same boy, you know, and nobody can say I'm the same boy, because if our bodies change, and our minds change—and there are some people who are always changing their minds—it's rather puzzling, isn't it, Uncle Badger?"

OUR PRESENTATION PLATES.

The six monochrome plates, illustrating the incidents mentioned in "Little Jim's Big Story," are reproductions of paintings by Coriasso, representing The Banquet (Fifteenth century); The Boar Hunt (Sixteenth century); The Waits (Seventeenth century); Fortune-telling (beginning of Eighteenth century); The Gavotte (end of Eighteenth century); Christmas Presents (Nineteenth century.)

* Critics who are versed in the "sensational productions" of past years may accuse little Jim of having plagiarised from the late Dr. Croly's "Salathiel the Immortal," but there is no reason to believe that little Jim had ever read that work.

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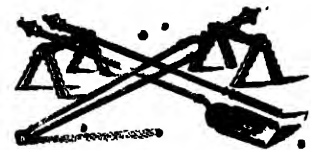
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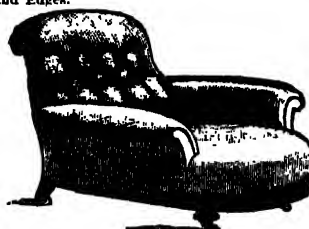
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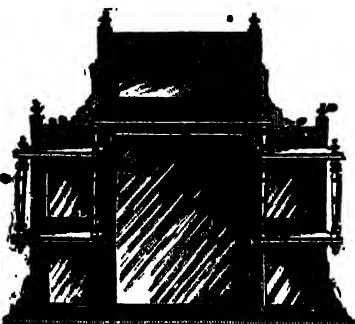
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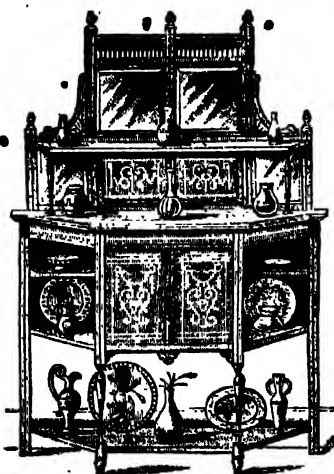
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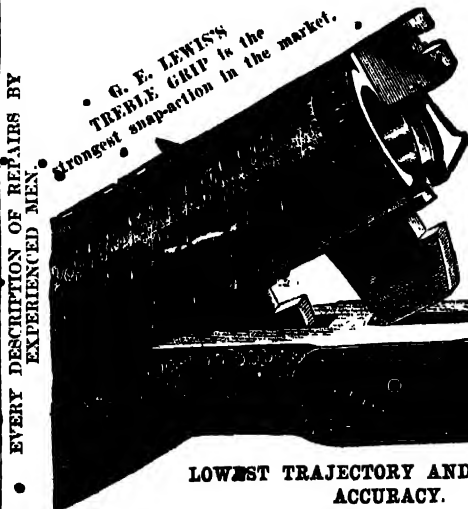
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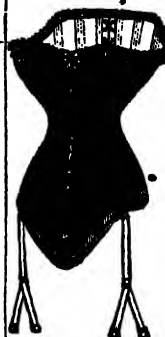
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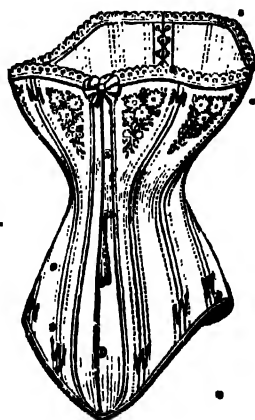
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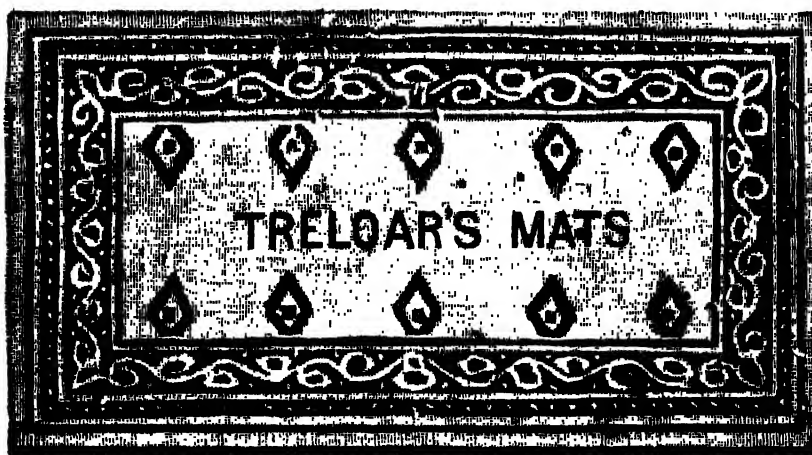
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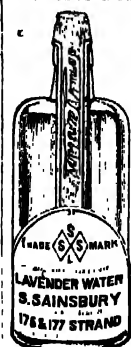
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Whitens the teeth, prevents decay; contains no gritty substances.

JANUARY.



LEA HURST, DERBYSHIRE. THE HOME OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OBSERVANCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, &c.	SUN		MOON		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.								HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.	
			Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Before Sunrise.				After Sunset				London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.			
							O'Clock.				O'Clock.				Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		
1	Tu	Circumcision	8 8	4 0	7 33	3 44										0 47	1 11	10 12	10 39	1
2	W	Calcutta captured, 1757	8 8	4 29	8 37	1 51										1 41	2 7	11 6	11 32	2
3	Th	General Monk died, 1669	8 8	4 56	9 28	6 5										2 33	2 59	11 58	—	3
4	F	Roger Ascham died, 1568	8 8	5 24	10 8	7 22										3 21	3 46	0 24	0 49	4
5	S	Duke of York died, 1827	8 8	5 51	10 39	8 38										4 10	4 31	1 11	1 35	5
6	S	EPIPHANY	8 7	6 17	11 3	9 52										4 57	5 19	1 59	2 22	6
7	M	Bishop of Ely died, 1864	8 7	6 43	11 21	11 4										5 41	6 3	2 41	3 6	7
8	Th	Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1841	8 7	7 8	11 43	Morn.										6 26	6 49	3 28	3 51	8
9	W	Fire Insurance due	8 6	7 33	9	Aftern.	0 13									7 13	7 37	4 14	4 38	9
10	Th	Sergeant Parry died, 1880	8 6	7 58	10 22	1 20										8 4	8 33	5 2	5 29	10
11	F	Hilary Law Sittings begin	8 5	8 21	11 0	2 25										9 4	9 40	5 58	6 29	11
12	S	Dean Alford died, 1871	8 4	8 41	11 13	1 7	3 30									10 14	10 49	7 5	7 39	12
13	S	1st SUND. AFT. EPIPHANY	8 3	9 7	11 14	1 35	4 34									11 22	11 52	8 11	8 47	13
14	M	Oxford Lent Term begins	8 2	9 28	11 16	2 11	5 36									—	0 19	9 17	9 44	14
15	Th	British Museum opened, 1753	8 2	9 50	11 18	2 53	6 32									0 45	1 7	10 10	10 32	15
16	W	Battle of Gormaul, 1800	8 1	10 10	11 19	3 45	7 25									1 29	1 50	10 54	11 15	16
17	Th	Samuel Twiss died, 1874	8 0	10 30	12 21	4 45	8 9									2 8	2 25	11 33	11 50	17
18	F	Prisca	7 59	10 49	12 22	5 50	8 46									2 42	3 0	—	0 7	18
19	S	Copernicus born, 1473	7 58	11 7	12 21	7 1	9 18									3 18	3 35	0 25	0 43	19
20	S	2nd SUND. AFT. EPIPHANY	7 57	11 24	12 26	8 13	9 44									3 53	4 12	1 0	1 18	20
21	M	Agnes	7 56	11 41	12 27	9 27	10 7									4 30	4 48	1 37	1 55	21
22	Th	Princess Christian born, 1841	7 55	11 57	12 29	10 41	10 28									5 6	5 25	2 13	2 31	22
23	W	Duke of Edinburgh married, 1874	7 54	12 12	12 31	11 57	10 50									5 46	6 9	2 50	3 11	23
24	Th	R. Boyle died, 1827	7 53	12 27	12 33	Morn.	11 11									6 32	6 56	3 34	3 57	24
25	F	Princess Royal married, 1859	7 51	12 40	12 35	1 14	11 36									7 21	7 50	4 21	4 46	25
26	S	Dr. Jenner died, 1821	7 50	12 53	12 37	2 35	Aftern.									8 20	8 54	5 15	5 45	26
27	S	3rd SUND. AFT. EPIPHANY	7 48	13 5	12 39	3 55	0 43									9 32	10 14	6 19	6 57	27
28	M	Battle of Alwal, 1846	7 47	13 17	12 40	5 12	1 29									10 53	11 31	7 39	8 18	28
29	Th	George III. died, 1820	7 45	13 27	12 41	6 19	2 27									—	0 8	8 56	9 33	29
30	W	King Charles I. beheaded, 1649	7 44	13 37	12 43	7 15	3 37									0 41	1 9	10 6	10 34	30
31	Th	Dr. Falconer died, 1865	7 43	13 46	12 45	7 59	4 53									1 36	2 3	11 1	11 28	31

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1889.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1889.

	Gregorian or New Calendar.	Julian or Old Calendar.
Golden Number	4	10
Epoct	9	1X
Solar Cycle	22	23
Roman Indiction	2	2
Dominical Letter	F	A
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 17	Feb. 5
Ash Wednesday	Mar. 6	Mar. 22
Easter Sunday	Apr. 21	Apr. 9
Ascension Day	May 30	May 18
Whit Sunday	June 9	June 28
Advent Sunday	Dec. 1	Dec. 3

The year 1889 is the latter part of the 5649th and the beginning of the 5650th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5650 of the Jewish Era commences on Sept. 25, 1889, being the 7th year of the 25th cycle of 49 years. The year 1889 answers to the 5650th of the Julian Period, 61st of the 302nd from the foundation of Rome, to the 2645th year of the Olympiads, and to the 745-8th of the Byzantine Era. The year 1297 of the Mohammedan Era commences on Aug. 28, 1889; and Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on May 1, 1889.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, 1889.

Year	Names of Months	Month begins	Year	Names of Months	Month begins
1306.	Gumada	Jan. 4, 1889	1306	Dulhagee	July 30, 1889
"	Latter Gumada	Feb. 3	1307.	Mulharrum	Aug. 28
"	Rajab	Mar. 4	"	Saphar	Sept. 27
"	Schaban	Apr. 3	"	Rabia	Oct. 26
"	Ramadan	May 2	"	Latter Rabia	Nov. 25
"	Schawal	June 1	"	Gumada	Dec. 24
"	Dulkadah	June 30	"		

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1889.

NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.				NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.			
5649.				5649.			
1889.				1889.			
Sept	24	Fast of Yobel	Jan. 1	Tamuz	17	Fast of Tamuz	July 16
Sept	1	New Moon	Jan. 23	Ab	1	New Moon	Aug. 29
Oct	1	"	Feb. 2	"	9	Fast of Ab	Aug. 6
"	14	LAST FULL MOON	" 1	Elul	1	New Moon	" 28
Vendor	1	"	March 1	"	6650.	"	"
"	11	Fast of Esther	" 14	Tishri	1	New Year	Sept 27
"	14	PERU	" 17	"	4	Fast of Gurdaluch	" 29
Nisan	1	New Moon	April 2	"	10	KIPUR	Oct. 5
"	15	Passover	" 16	"	15	TABERNACLE	" 10
"	16	"	" 17	"	16	"	" 11
Yomr	1	New Moon	May 2	"	21	HOSANA RABA	" 16
"	14	Second Passover	" 15	"	22	Feast of the	" 17
"	18	3d of the Unleavened	" 19	"	23	Fifth Day	" 18
Sivan	1	New Moon	" 27	Hesvan	1	New Moon	" 26
"	6	SETHU	" June 5	Kidelev	1	"	Nov. 5
"	7	"	" 6	"	25	HANUKA	" Dec 1
Tamuz	1	New Moon	" 30	Tebet	1	New Moon	" 23

The year 5648 is an ordinary common year of 354 days. The year 5649 is an embolismic perfect year of 355 days.

BEGINNINGS OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters Capricornus and Winter begins	1889.	Dec. 19 a.m.
" " Aries " Spring	1889.	March 20 10 a.m.
" " Cancer " Summer	" "	June 21 6 a.m.
" " Libra " Autumn	" "	Sept. 22 9 p.m.
" " Capricornus " Winter	" "	Dec. 21 3 p.m.

The Sun will consequently be in the Winter sign 40 days 1 hour; Spring, 32 days 20 hours; Summer, 93 days 15 hours; and Autumn, 89 days 18 hours.

The Sun will be on the Equator, and going North	March 20 10 a.m.	his declin. being 0 0 0
The Sun will reach his greatest North declination	June 21 6 a.m.	" " 23 27 11
The Sun will be on the Equator and going South	Sept. 22 9 p.m.	" " 0 0 0
The Sun will reach his greatest South declination	Dec. 21 3 p.m.	" " 23 27 11

The Sun will be North of the Equator (comprising the periods of Spring and Summer) 186 days 11 hours, and South of the Equator (comprising the periods of Autumn and Winter) 178 days 19 hours.

The length of the year is 365 days 6 hours.

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1889.

CAMBRIDGE TERM	BEGIN.	END.
Lent	January 8	March 27
Easter	April 18	June 24
Michaelmas	October 1	December 19
OXFORD TERM.	BEGIN.	END.
Lent	January 14	April 13
Easter	April 21	June 7
Trinity	June 8	July 6
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17

LAW SITTINGS, 1889.

	BEGIN.	END.
Hilary	January 11	April 17
Trinity	June 18	August 12
Michaelmas	October 24	December 21

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	ROGATION SUNDAY	May 28
SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY	Feb. 17	Ascen. Day - Holy Thurs	30
St. David	March 1	FASTFOOT - WHIT SUNDAY	June 9
QUINQUAGESIMA - SHROVE S.	Feb. 26	TRINITY SUNDAY	16
Ash Wednesday	Mar. 6	Corpus Christi	20
QUADRAGESIMA - 1ST SUN. IN LENT	Mar. 13	Access. of Queen Victoria	20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation	21
Annunciation - Lady Day	Mar. 25	St. John Baptist - Midsum. Day	24
Palm Sunday	Apr. 14	St. Michael - Michaela. Day	29
GOOD FRIDAY	Apr. 19	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	Apr. 21	St. Andrew	30
St. George	Apr. 23	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT	Dec. 1
Low Sunday	Apr. 28	St. Thomas	21
Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24	CHRISTMAS DAY	25

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

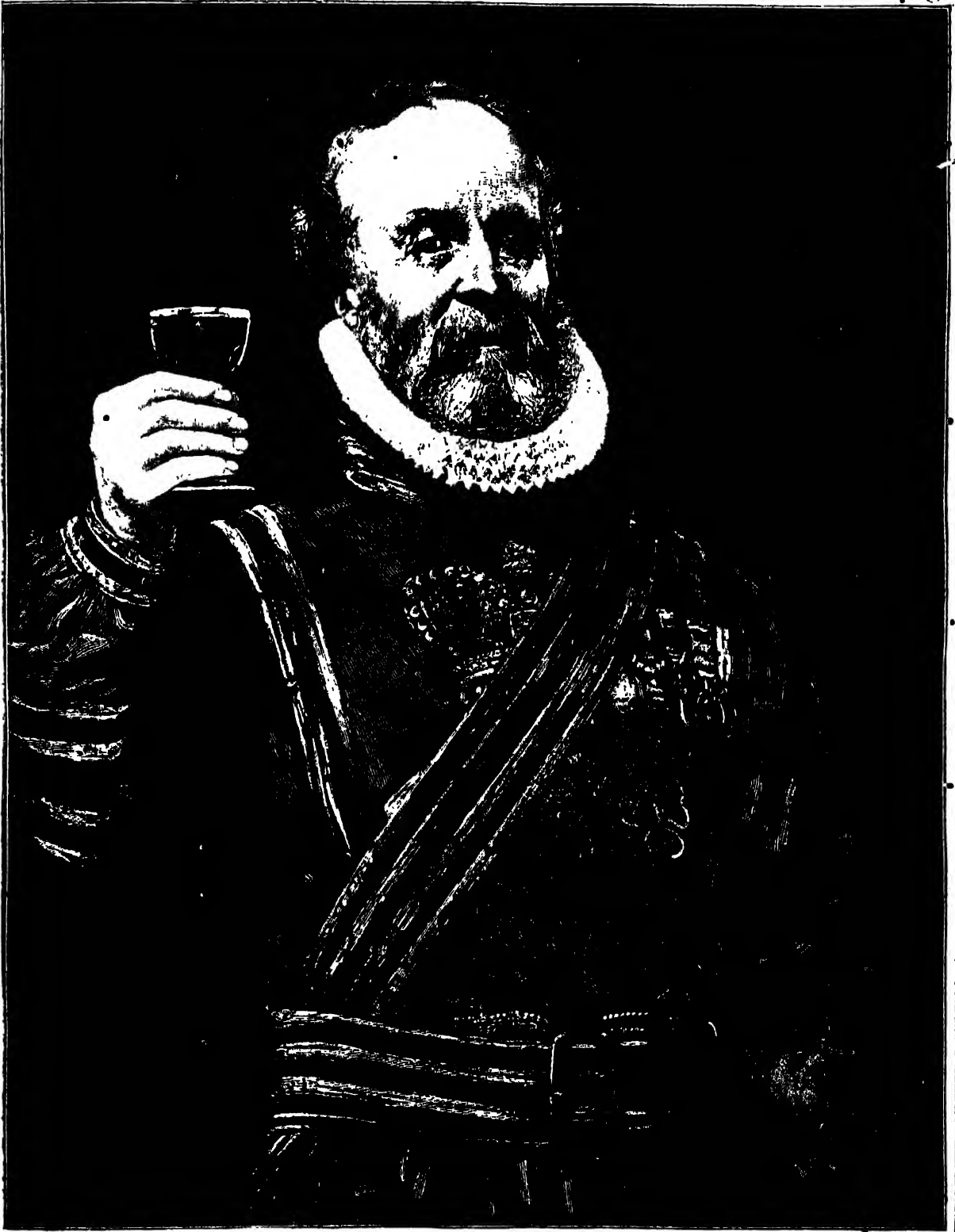
☿ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
☿ ☿ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.
☿ ☿ Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

☉ The Sun	59 Olympia	130 Electra	201 Penelope
☾ New Moon	60 Echo	131 Vala	202 Chryseis
☾ First Quarter	61 Danae	132 Athra	203 Pompeia
☾ Full Moon	62 Lento	133 Cyrene	204 Callisto
☾ Last Quarter	63 Ausonia	134 Sophrosyne	205 Martha
☿ Mercury	64 Angelina	135 Hertha	206 Heredia
☿ Venus	65 Maximiliana	136 Austria	207 Hecuba
☿ or ☿ The Earth	66 Maia	137 Meliboea	208 Iachinosa
♂ Mars	67 Asia	138 Tolosa	209 Ido
♂ Jupiter	68 Leto	139 Juwua	210 Isabella
♂ Saturn	69 Hesperia	140 Siwa	211 Isolda
♂ Uranus	70 Panopea	141 Lumen	212 Medea
♂ Neptune	71 Niobe	142 Polana	213 Jalea
1 Ceres	72 Fermana	143 Adria	214 Aschera
2 Pallas	73 Clytie	144 Validia	215 Ebone
3 Juno	74 Galatea	145 Adoloma	216 Clopatra
4 Vesta	75 Eurydice	146 Janina	217 Eudora
5 Astraea	76 Fera	147 Trologeneia	218 Banaea
6 Hebe	77 Frigga	148 Gallia	219 Thymolda
7 Iris	78 Diana	149 Melina	220 Steplama
8 Flora	79 Euryome	150 Nuwa	221 Eos
9 Metis	80 Sappho	151 Almondantia	222 Lucra
10 Hygeia	81 Tarpachore	152 Atala	223 Rosa
11 Parthenope	82 Abimee	153 Hilda	224 Orana
12 Victoria	83 Beatrice	154 Bertha	225 Hemonia
13 Ecema	84 Cho	155 Seylla	226 Werniga
14 Irene	85 Io	156 Nantippe	227 Philosophia
15 Eudomia	86 Semele	157 Dejanira	228 Neath
16 Psyche	87 Sylvia	158 Koronis	229 Adelmida
17 Thetis	88 Thetis	159 Eumia	230 Athanantus
18 Melpomene	89 Julia	160 Ura	231 Violobona
19 Fortuna	90 Antiope	161 Athor	232 Ru-saa
20 Musilia	91 Agria	162 Lamrentia	233 Asterope
21 Letitia	92 Undina	163 Engone	234 Barbara
22 Calliope	93 Minerva	164 Eva	235 Carolina
23 Thalia	94 Aurora	165 Loreley	236 Honoria
24 Thetis	95 Arethusa	166 Rhodope	237 Celestina
25 Proserpine	96 Egle	167 Urd	238 Hypatia
26 Proserpine	97 Clotho	168 Sibylla	239 Adrasta
27 Euterpe	98 Lantho	169 Zelia	240 Vanadia
28 Bellona	99 Duke	170 Maria	241 Germania
29 Amphitrite	100 Ilceate	171 Ophelia	242 Kircunhild
30 Urmas	101 Helena	172 Bianca	243 Ida
31 Euphrosyne	102 Miriam	173 Ino	244 Sita
32 Polymnia	103 Hera	174 Phrodora	245 Vera
33 Polyhymnia	104 Clymene	175 Andromache	246 Asphorina
34 Circe	105 Artemis	176 Idunna	247 Eukate
35 Leucothes	106 Dione	177 Irma	248 Lamecia
36 Atalanta	107 Camilla	178 Belisana	249 Hec
37 Fides	108 Hebea	179 Clytemnestra	250 Belina
38 Leda	109 Felicitas	180 Garumna	251 Sophia
39 Letitia	110 Lydia	181 Eucharis	252 Clementina
40 Harmonia	111 Ate	182 Elsiebeth	253 Mathilda
41 Daphne	112 Iphigenia	183 Istra	254 August a
42 Isis	113 Amosandra	184 Deopicia	255 Opaviva
43 Arundine	114 Cassandra	185 Eunike	256 Walburga
44 Nyssa	115 Thyra	186 Celata	257 Sibylla
45 Eugenia	116 Trona	187 Lamberta	258 Tyche
46 Hestia	117 Lenna	188 Menippe	259 Alcheta
47 Aglaia	118 Peitho	189 Phtha	260 Huleta
48 Doris	119 Althea	190 Imene	261 Pyramo
49 Pales	120 Lachous	191 Kolga	262 Valda
50 Virginia	121 Hermione	192 Nannica	263 Dreda
51 Nannica	122 Gerda	193 Ambrosia	264 Lilliana
52 Europa	123 Brunnhilda	194 Prokne	265 Anna
53 Calypso	124 Alceste	195 Eurydicia	266 Aline
54 Alexandra	125 Liberatrix	196 Philomela	267 Tirza
55 Pandora	126 Volleda	197 Arct	268 Adorea
56 Melete	127 Johanna	198 Ampella	269 Justitia
57 Mnemosyne	128 Nemesis	199 Rybba	270 Analita
58 Concordia	129 Antigone	200 Dynamene	271 Penthesilea

TWELVE O'CLOCK AT NOON, GREENWICH MEAN TIME,

AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Boston, U.S.	7 15 a.m.	Berlin	0 54 p.m.	Moscow	2 30 p.m.
Dublin	11 35 a.m.	Berne	0 30 p.m.	Munich	0 46 p.m.
Edinburgh	11 45 a.m.	Bombay	4 52 p.m.	Paris	0 0 p.m.
Glasgow	11 55 a.m.	Buenos Aires	0 17 p.m.	Peking	7 40 p.m.
London	11 23 a.m.	Calcutta	5 54 p.m.	Prague	0 50 p.m.
Madrid	11 45 a.m.	Capetown	1 14 p.m.	Rome	0 50 p.m.
New York	7 4 a.m.	Constantinople	1 56 p.m.	Rotterdam	0 18 p.m.
Panama	11 38 a.m.	Copenhagen	0 50 p.m.	St. Petersburg	2 1 p.m.
Philadelphia	6 59 a.m.	Florence	0 45 p.m.	Suez	2 10 p.m.
Quebec	7 15 a.m.	Jernusalem	2 21 p.m.	Sydney	10 5 a.m.
Adelaide	0 14 p.m.	Madras	5 21 p.m.	Stockholm	1 12 p.m.
Amsterdam	0 28 p.m.	Manila	0 58 p.m.	Stuttgart	0 37 p.m.
Athens	1 33 p.m.	Melbourne	9 40 p.m.	Vienna	1 6 p.m.



"THE QUEEN, GOD BLESS HER!"

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of the late Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858; died June 15, 1893; and has had issue, Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859 (now Emperor of Germany and his issue); Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married, Feb. 11, 1874, to Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married his cousin Irene, May 24, 1888; Francis Frederick Sigismund, born Sept. 15, 1864 (died June 18, 1866); Frederick Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1869 (died in 1879); Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice, born June 4, 1870; Margaret Beatrice Feodora, born April 22, 1872.

His Royal Highness Alfred Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844; and has had issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869; and Alexander John C. Albert, born April 6, 1871 (died April 7, 1871).

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862; died Dec. 14, 1878; issue living, one son and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 7, 1844; married to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 9, 1874; has issue a son and four daughters.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May, 25, 1846; married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866; issue living, one son and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, March 21, 1871; no issue.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, born May 1, 1850; married to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, March 13, 1879; issue, a daughter, born Jan. 15, 1882; a son, born Jan. 18, 1883; and a daughter, born March 17, 1886.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married to Princess Helena of Waldeck, April 27, 1882; died March 28, 1884; issue, a daughter; and a son, born July 19, 1884.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857; married to his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg, July 23, 1886; issue, son and daughter.

George Frederick William Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819; Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, and aunt to her Majesty; born July 25, 1796. Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son. Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty; born Nov. 27, 1833; married Prince Teck, June 7, 1866; has issue three sons and one daughter.

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

THE CABINET.

Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Right Hon. Marquis of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. W. H. Smith.
Lord High Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook.
Lord Privy Seal	Right Hon. Earl Cadogan.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.
Secretaries of State	Right Hon. Henry Matthews.
Colonies	Right Hon. Lord Knutsford.
War	Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.
India	Right Hon. Viscount Cross.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Duke of Rutland.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour.

SCOTLAND.

Secretary and Keeper of the Great Seal	Marquis of Lothian.
Lord High Constable	Earl of Erroll.
Lord Privy Seal	Marquis of Lothian.
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal	John Bell.
Master of the Household	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Lord High Commissioner	Earl of Hopetoun.
Lord Justice-General	Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Justice Clerk	Right Hon. Lord Moncrieff.
Lord Advocate	Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald.
Solicitor-General	J. P. B. Robertson.
Lord Clerk Register	Earl of Glasgow.
Commander of the Forces	Major-General L. Annesley.
Assistant Adjutant-General	Colonel J. Thompson.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Marquis of Londonderry.
Chief Sec. and Keeper of Privy Seal	Right Hon. A. J. Balfour.
Under-Secretary	Sir W. Kidgway.
Assistant Under-Secretary	Sir W. S. B. Kaye.
Private Secretary	John Mulhall.
State Steward	Lord Longford.
Comptroller	Colonel J. A. Caulfield.
Chamberlain	Colonel G. R. Pease.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. Peter O'Brien.
Solicitor-General	Mr. Sergeant Madden.
Commander of the Forces	Lt.-Gen. Prince Ed. of Saxe-Weimar.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Keeper Privy Purse and Private Sec. Rt. Hon. Gen. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B.
Assistant Keepers of the Privy Purse Capt F. J. Edwards, C.B.; and Major A. J. Bigge.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Steward	Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.
Treasurer	Right Hon. Viscount Folkestone.
Comptroller	Right Hon. Lord Arthur Hill.
Master of the Household	Sir John C. Cowell, K.C.B.
Secretary Board of Green Cloth	T. C. March.
Paymaster of Household	G. Murrable.
Hereditary Grand Almoner	Marquis of Exeter.
High Almoner	The Bishop of Ely.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Chamberlain	Earl of Lathom.
Vice-Chamberlain	Right Hon. Viscount Lathom.
Comptroller	Sir M. C. B. Ponsonby Fane.
Chief Clerk	G. T. Hertslet.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Buccleuch.
Groom of the Stole	H. D. Kraken.
Clerk	Arnold Royle.
Captain of Yeomen of the Guard	Earl of Kintore.
Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms	Earl of Roslyn.
Master of the Ceremonies	General Sir F. Seymour, Bt., K.C.B.
Dean of the Chapel Royal	Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean	Rev. Edgar Sheppard.
Clerk of the Closet	Bishop of Worcester.
Resident Chaplain	Dean of Windsor.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

Master of the Horse	Duke of Portland.
Clerk Marshal	Lord Alfred Paget.
Crown Equerry and Secretary	Colonel Sir G. A. Maude, C.B.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Coventry.

CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR—Right Hon. James Whitehead, Cheap, 1882.
SHERIFF—Aldermen Edward J. Gray and A. J. Newton.
Recorder—Sir T. Chambers, Q.C., M.P. COMMON JURAMENT—Sir W. T. Charley, M.P. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE—Colonel James Fraser.
TOWN CLERK—Sir John B. Monckton.

THE FOLLOWING ALDERMEN HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

Lawrence, William, M.P.	Bread-street	1855
Guthrie, Sir Thomas, Bart.	Vinty	1857
Lawrence, Sir James C., M.P.	Walbrook	1860
Lakin, Sir Thomas	Candlewick	1861
Lusk, Sir Andrew, Bart., M.P.	Ablegate	1863
Stone, David H.	Bassishaw	1865
Cotton, W. J. Richmond	Bridge Without	1866
Owden, Sir Thomas S.	Bishopsgate	1868
Truscott, Sir Frederick W.	Dowgate	1871
Ellis, Sir John W., Bart., M.P.	Broad-street	1872
Knight, Sir Henry E.	Cripplegate	1874
Fowler, Sir Robert N., Bart., M.P.	Cornhill	1876
Hanson, Sir Reginald	Billinggate	1880
De Keyser, Polydore	Farringdon Without	1882

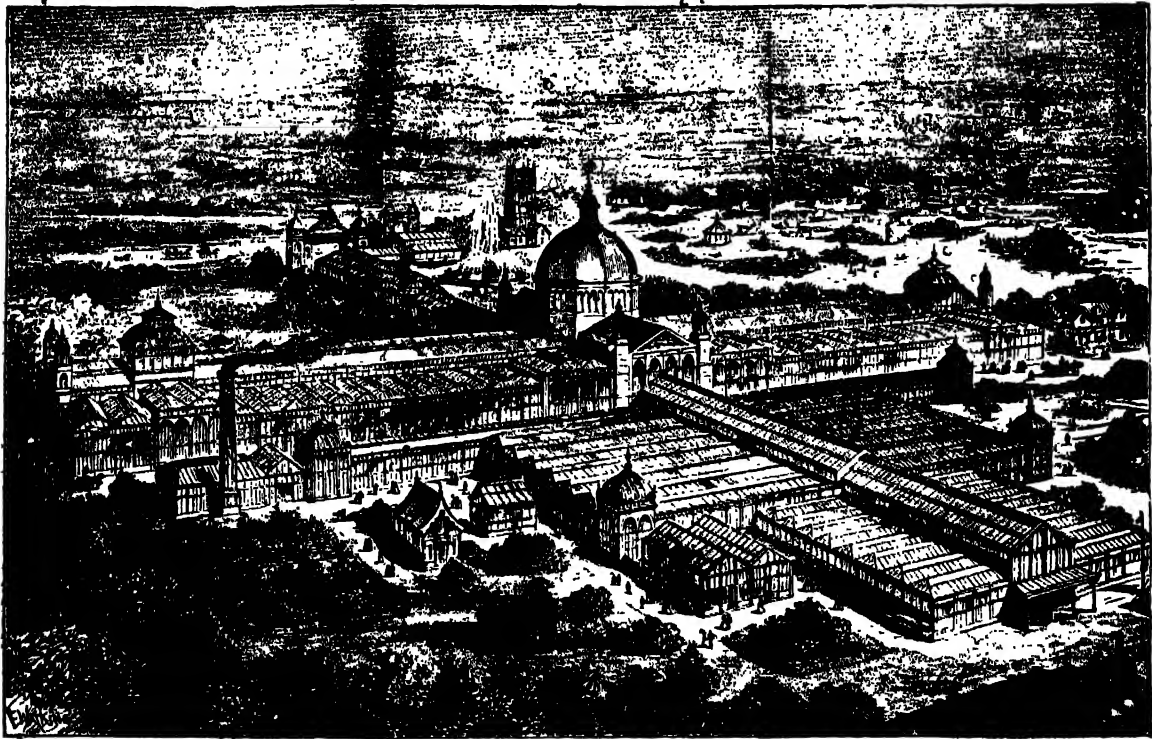
THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

Isaacs, H. Aaron	Portoken	1863
Savory, Joseph	Laugbourne	1868
Gray, Edward James	Tower	1868
Evans, David	Castle Baynard	1864
Cowan, Thomas	Cordwainer	1866
Kaill, R. Stuart	Bridge Within	1866
Tyler, George Robert	Queenhithe	1866
Saunders, James E.	Coleman-street	1867
Wilkin, Walter H.	Lime-street	1868
Renals, Joseph	Aldersgate	1868
Phillips, G. Fandel	Farringdon Within	1868

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

British Representatives Abroad.	Foreign Representatives in England.
Argentina ... Hon. Francis Pakenham	Senor Don L. L. Dominguez.
Austria ... Rt. Hon. Sir A. Paget, G.C.B.	
Belgium ... Lord Vivian, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Baron Henri Solvyns.
Brazil ... G. H. Wyndham, C.B.	Baron De Penedo.
Chili ...	M. Ambrosio Montt.
China ... Sir John Walsham, Bart.	Leu Tai Jen.
Colombia ... W. J. Dickson	Senor Angulo.
Costa Rica ... J. P. Harrison-Gastrell	M. R. Fernandez (Ch. d'Aff.).
Denmark ... H. G. Macdonell	M. C. F. De Falbe.
Ecuador ... C. W. Lawrence	M. Flores.
France ... Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton, G.C.B., M. W. H. Waddington.	
Germany ... Rt. Hon. Sir E. B. Mallet, G.C.B.	Count Hatzfeldt.
Greece ... Hon. Sir E. J. Monson, K.C.M.G., M. Gennadius.	
Guatemala ... J. P. Harrison-Gastrell	M. Olanzo Medina.
Hawaiian I.	M. A. Hoffmann (Ch. d'Aff.).
Haiti ...	M. Felix Dejean.
Italy ... Rt. Hon. Sir J. Savile, G.O.B.	Count Di Robilant.
Japan ... Hugh Fraser	Jusamm Kawan.
Mexico ... Sir Spencer St. John, K.C.M.G.	Gen. Don Francisco Z. Mena.
Morocco ... Sir W. Kirby Green, K.C.M.G.	Count C. M. De Bylandt.
Netherlands ... Sir H. Rumbold, Bt., K.C.M.G.	M. José Paez.
Nicaragua ... J. P. Harrison-Gastrell	Prince Nassem Malcolm Khan.
Peru ... Sir H. D. Wolff, G.C.M.G.	M. Candamo.
Portugal ... Sir O. E. Mansfield, K.C.M.G.	M. M. D'Antas.
Roumania ... George G. Petre, C.B.	Prince John Ghica.
Russia ... N. H. O'Connor	M. De Staal.
Serbia ... Rt. Hon. Sir R. Morier, G.C.B.	M. J. Gronitch.
Siam ... Frederick Robert St. John	Marquis de Montré.
Spain ... E. M. Satow, C.M.G.	Don Cipriano del Maso.
Sweden ... Rt. Hon. Sir C. Ford, G.C.M.G.	Count Piper.
Switzerland ... Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett	H. Vernet (Consul-General).
Turkey ... Charles S. Scott, C.B.	Rustem Pasha.
United States ... Rt. Hon. Sir W. A. White	H. Phelps.
Uruguay ... Hon. Sir L. S. Sackville West	Dr. Alberto Nin.
Wurtemberg ... W. G. Palgrave	
	Sir H. Barron, Bart., C.M.G.

FEBRUARY.



THE MANCHESTER ROYAL JUBILEE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, &C.	SUN.				MOON.				DURATION OF CONTINUED.				HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Sets.	Sunth. after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.	After Sunset.	Before Sunrise.	After Sunset.	Before Sunrise.	After Sunset.	London.	Bridge.	Liverpool.	Dock.	
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	F	Partridge and pheasant shooting ends	7 41	13 54	4 47	8 35	6 13				1				2 28	2 52	11 53	—	32
2	S	Purification of V. Mary	7 40	14 1	4 49	9 2	7 29				2				3 14	3 36	0 17	0 39	33
3	S	Blasius	7 38	14 7	4 50	9 25	8 43				3				3 56	4 17	1 1	1 21	34
4	M	Fair on the Thames, 1814	7 36	14 13	4 52	9 45	9 55				4				4 38	4 56	1 42	2 3	35
5	Tu	Victoria Cross instituted, 1856	7 34	11 18	4 54	10 5	11 3				5				5 14	5 32	2 21	2 30	36
6	W	Charles II. died, 1685	7 32	14 22	4 56	10 25	Morn.				6				5 50	6 10	2 57	3 15	37
7	Th	Baron Rothschild died, 1874	7 30	14 25	4 58	10 46	0 10				7				6 29	6 49	3 35	3 54	38
8	F	Half-Quarter Day	7 29	14 27	5 0	11 9	1 16				8				7 11	7 33	4 14	4 36	39
9	S	Bishop Hooper burnt, 1535	7 27	14 28	5 2	11 36	2 22				9				7 58	8 28	4 58	5 23	40
10	S	Queen Victoria married, 1840	7 26	14 29	5 4	Aftern.	3 24				10				9 2	9 43	5 53	6 27	41
11	M	Descartes died, 1650	7 24	14 29	5 5	0 48	4 23				11				10 24	11 4	7 8	7 49	42
12	Tu	Immanuel Kant died, 1804	7 22	14 28	5 7	1 37	5 16				12				11 41	—	8 29	9 6	43
13	W	Massacre of Glencoe, 1691	7 20	14 26	5 9	2 33	6 4				13				0 13	0 41	9 38	10 6	44
14	Th	St. Valentine	7 18	14 24	5 11	3 37	6 44				14				1 5	1 28	10 30	10 53	45
15	F	Cardinal Wiseman died, 1865	7 16	14 21	5 13	4 46	7 18				15				1 48	2 9	11 13	11 34	46
16	S	T. Gurney House died, 1875	7 14	14 17	5 14	5 59	7 46				16				2 27	2 44	11 52	—	47
17	S	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 12	14 12	5 16	7 14	8 10				17				3 1	3 18	0 9	0 26	48
18	M	Martin Luther died, 1546	7 10	14 7	5 18	8 30	8 34				18				3 36	3 52	0 43	1 1	49
19	Th	Gethin Colliery accident, 1801	7 8	14 1	5 20	9 46	8 55				19				4 11	4 29	1 17	1 36	50
20	W	Palace Lounge Victoria of Wales born, 1867	7 7	13 54	5 21	11 5	9 16				20				4 49	5 8	1 54	2 14	51
21	Th	T. R. Newman born, 1801	7 5	13 47	5 23	Morn.	9 39				21				5 28	5 46	2 33	2 53	52
22	F	St. Charles Lyell died, 1876	7 3	13 39	5 25	0 24	10 6				22				6 8	6 31	3 11	3 33	53
23	S	Catostr. et conspiracy, 1820	7 1	13 31	5 27	1 42	10 41				23				6 54	7 21	3 56	4 19	54
24	S	St. Matthias	6 59	13 22	5 29	2 58	11 20				24				7 51	8 27	4 46	5 16	55
25	M	Charles Peace executed, 1870	6 56	13 12	5 30	4 8	Aftern.				25				9 7	9 51	5 52	6 32	56
26	Th	Peage of Versailles, 1871	6 54	13 2	5 32	5 7	1 20				26				10 37	11 23	7 16	8 2	57
27	W	John Evelyn died, 1706	6 52	12 51	5 34	5 54	2 32				27				—	0 3	8 48	9 28	58
28	Th	Treaty of Amiens, 1802	6 50	12 40	5 36	6 32	3 47				28				0 37	1 6	10 2	10 31	59



'SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR.'

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1889.

BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

Governor.
Sir Mark Wills Collet.

Deputy Governor.
William Lidderdale, Esq.

Directors.

Henry Wollaston Blake.	Benjamin Buck Greene	Samuel Hope Morley.
John William Birch.	Henry R. Grenfell.	Edward Howley Palmer.
Henry C. O. Bonser.	Henry Hicks Gibbs.	Augustus Prevost.
Herbert Brooks.	John Saunders Gilliat.	David Powell.
William M. Campbell.	Everard A. Hambro.	Alfred C. de Rothschild.
Robert W. Crawford.	Thomas Hankey.	Albert G. Sandeman.
James Pattison Currie.	Henry L. Holland.	Alexander F. Wallace.
Samuel S. Gladstone.	Rt. Hon. J. G. Hubbard.	Clifford Wigram.

TRANSFER DAYS.

The Transfer Days are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Instructions for Transfers are received between 9.30 a.m. and 1 p.m., and between 1 and 3 p.m., on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.
Transfers must be executed between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Transfers of Bank Stock are charged 2s. for sums of £25 and under, and 12s. for sums over £25.
All Transfers must be made in the Bank Books by the Stockholder, or by his duly authorised Attorney.

DIVIDENDS, WHEN PAYABLE.

Dividends, with certain special exceptions, are payable as follows:—To the Stockholder in person at the Head Office; to the Stockholder in person at any of the Country Branches, provided he has previously made arrangements to that effect with the Agent of the Branch in question; to a duly authorised Attorney at the Head Office only; Dividend Warrants are forwarded by Post to the Stockholder, provided he resides in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, upon his signing a form of request. Forms can be obtained at the Head Office, at any of the Branches, and, in the case of the English Government Stocks, at any Money-Order Office.

Dividends are payable between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. (9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturdays), with the exception of those on Indian Promissory (Rupee) Notes and Registered (Rupee) Stocks which are payable between 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturdays).
Indian Promissory (Rupee) Notes must be deposited at the India Office, Bank of England, prior to the payment of each Dividend.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

Applications for Powers of Attorney must be lodged by hand at the Power of Attorney Office. Applications through the Post cannot be attended to.
Applications are received between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

NATIONAL DEBT (CONVERSION OF STOCK).

The three classes of Three per Cent. affected by the alterations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's 1888 Budget, are Consols, Reduced Threes, and New Threes; the dividends on which are payable half-yearly—those on Consols on Jan. 5 and July 5, those on Reduced Threes and New Threes on April 5 and Oct. 5. Consols and Reduced Threes cannot be redeemed without a year's notice.

Conversion of New Threes took effect on April 5, 1888, and the dividends on the new stock were made payable quarterly at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for the first year ending with April 5, 1889, then at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum for fourteen years ending with April 5, 1898, and afterwards at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. The new stock was guaranteed against redemption for a period of thirty-five years—that is to say, until April 5, 1923.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANKS.

Agra Bank, 35, Nicholas-lane.
Alexanders and Co., 24, Lombard-st.
Alexander, Fletcher, and Co., 2, St. Helen's-place.
Albion Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane; and Branches.
Armstrong and Co. (Limited), 93, Pall-mall-buildings, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Bank of Scotland, 43, Lothbury.
Bank of Montreal, 24, Abchurch-lane.
Barclay, Bevan, Tait, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.
Barker, G., and Co., 35, Mark-lane.
Bethnal-green Bank, 117, Green-street, Bethnal-green.
Biggs, W., and J., 14 West Smithfield; and 6, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle-Market.
Birkbeck Bank, 29 & 30, Southampton-buildings.
Blockey, Greig, & Co., 33, Clement's-lane.
British Linen Co., 41, Lombard-street.
British Mutual Banking Co. (Limited), Ludgate-circus.
Brooks and Co., 31, Lombard-street.
Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-lane.
Brown, John, and Co., 25, Abchurch-lane.
Burt, Frederick, and Co., 71 and 72, Cornhill.
Bywater, Tanqueray, and Co., 79, Queen Victoria-street.
Capital and Counties Bank, 31, Threadneedle-street; and elsewhere.
Carlton Bank (Limited), 35, Finsbury-pavement.
Central Bank of London, 52, Cornhill; and Branches in various parts.
Cheque Bank (Limited), 20, King William-street, E.C.; and 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.
Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street.
City Bank (Limited), 6, Threadneedle-street (corner of Finch-lane); with Branches.
Clydesdale Bank, 30, Lombard-street.
Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing-cross.
Cohn and Co., 27, Throgmorton-st.
Commercial Bank of Scotland (Limited), 123, Bishopsgate-st. Within.
Consolidated Bank (Limited), 52, Threadneedle-street; and 450, West Strand.
Courts & Co., 56, 57, 58, & 59, Strand.
Cox and Co., 1, Craig's-cd., Charing-cross.
Cunliffe, Roger, and Co., 6, Princes-street, Bank.
Clyde and London Bank (Limited), 123, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Dimesdale, Fowler, Barnard, and Dimesdale, 40, Cornhill.
District Bank of London (Limited), 41, Oxford-street.
Dobree and Sons, 6, Tokenhouse-yard.
Drummond's, Metcalf, 49, Charing-cross.
Exchange and Investment Bank (B. W. Blydenstein and Co.), 55 and 56, Threadneedle-street.
Fuller, Ranbury, Nix, and Co., 77, Lombard-street.
German Bank of London (Limited), 34, Old Broad-street.
Gillett Brothers and Co., 9, Birchin-lane.
Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 57, Lombard-street.
Goslings and Sharpe, 12, Fleet-street.
Green, Tomkinson, and Co., 39, Nicholas-lane.
Grindley and Co., 55, Parliament-st.
Harwood, Knight, and Allen, 18, Cornhill.

Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's-street.
Hill, Charles, and Sons, 17, West Smithfield; and 2, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle-Market.
Hoare, Messrs., 37, Fleet-street.
Jopkinson and Sons, 3, Regent-st.
Imperial Bank (Ltd.), 6, Lothbury; Branches various.
International Bank of London (Limited), 55, Old Broad-street.
King, H. S., and Co., 45, Pall-mall; and 65, Cornhill.
Lacy, Harland, Woodbridge, and Co., 60, West Smithfield.
Lloyds, Barnett, and Bosanquet's Bank (Limited), 60, 62, Lombard-street; with Branches.
London and County Banking Co. (Limited), 21, Lombard-street; with numerous Branches.
London and General Bank (Limited), 20 Budge-row.
London and Hanseatic Bank (Ltd.), 27, Lombard-street.
London and North-Western District Bank (Limited), 53, New Broad-street.
London, Paris, and American Bank (Limited), 9 Tokenhouse-yard.
London and Provincial Bank (Ltd.), 7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury; and Branches various.
London and River Plate (Limited), 52, Moorgate-street.
London and San Francisco (Limited), 22, Old Broad-street.
London and South-Western Bank (Limited), 7, Fenchurch-street; and Branches numerous.
London and Westminster Bank (Limited), 41, Lothbury; and Branches.
London and Yorkshire Bank (Ltd.), 7, Draper's-gardens, Throgmorton-street.
London Joint-Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street; and Branches.
Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Ltd.), 75, Cornhill.
Martin and Co., 63, Lombard-street.
Maynard, Harris, and Co., 126 & 127, Leadenhall-street.
McIntyre, Sir C., Bart., and Co., 25, Charles-street, S.W.
Melville, Evans, and Co., 75, Lombard-street.
Merchant Banking Co. of London (Limited), 113, Cannon-street.
National Bank (Limited), 15, Old Broad-st.; with various Branches.
National Bank of Scotland (Limited), 27, Nicholas-lane.
National Bank of India (Limited), 39, Threadneedle-street.
National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), 112, Bishopsgate-street; with several Branches.
New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited), 40, Threadneedle-street.
Peas and Co., 189, Fleet-street.
Percott, and Co., 22, Threadneedle-st.
Reeves, Whitburn, and Co., 27, St. Clement's-lane.
Richardson and Co., 18, Pall-mall.
Roberts, Lubbock, and Company, 15, Lombard-street.
Royal Bank of Scotland, 123, Bishopsgate-street.
Royal Exchange Bank (Limited), 123, Cannon-street.
Samuel, Montagu, and Co., 60, Old Broad-street.
Scott, Sir Samuel, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square.
Schuster, Son, & Co., 50, Cannon-st.
Seyd and Co., 38, Lombard-street.
Shank J., 4, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle-Market.
Silver and Co., 67, Cornhill.
Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street.
Twining, R., and Co., 215, Strand.
Union Bank of London (Limited), 2, Princes-street, Bank; with numerous Branches.
Union Bank of Scotland (Limited), 62, Cornhill.
Union Bank of Spain and England (Limited), 21, Old Broad-street.
Williams, Deacon, Thornton, and Co., 30, Birchin-lane.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BANKS.

American Exchange in Europe, 449, Strand; 3, Adelaide-street.
Anglo-Austrian Bank, 31, Lombard-street.
Anglo-Californian Bank (Limited), 8, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
Anglo-Egyptian Banking Co. (Limited), 27, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.
Anglo-Foreign Banking Co. (Ltd.), 2, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Anglo-Italian Bank (Limited), 9, St. Helen's-place.
Australian Joint-Stock Bank, 2, King William-street.
Bank of Africa (Limited), 25, Abchurch-lane.
Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-street.
Bank of British Columbia, 28, Cornhill.
Bank of British North America, 3, Clement's-lane.
Bank of Constantinople, 19, Great Winchester-street.
Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad-street.
Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad-street.
Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria-street.
Bank of Roumania, 15, Moorgate-street.
Bank of South Australia (Limited), 31, Lombard-street.
Bank of Victoria, 28, Clement's-lane.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 65, Old Broad-street.
City of Melbourne Bank, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 13, Moorgate-street.
Commercial Bank of Australia (Ltd.), 1, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 18, Birchin-lane, Lombard-street.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle-street.
Credit Lyonnais, 40, Lombard-street.
Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 1, Drapers'-gardens, Throgmorton-street.
English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited), 2, Moorgate-street.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 78, Cornhill.
Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard-street.
Imperial Ottoman Bank, 28, Throgmorton-street.
Ionian Bank (Ltd.), 33, Lombard-st.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Ltd.), 1, and Mortgage Bank of India (Ltd.), Credit Foncier Indian, 4, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street.
Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria (Ltd.), 17, King's Arms-yard.
Lazard Brothers and Co., 9 and 10, Tokenhouse-yard.
London Bank of Mexico and South America (Limited), 144, Leadenhall-street.
London Chartered Bank of Australia, 2, Old Broad-street.
Mercantile Bank of Sydney, 155, Leadenhall-street.
Mercantile International Bank, 5, Copthall-buildings.
National Bank of Australasia (The), 144, Leadenhall-street.
National Bank of New Zealand (Ltd.), 71, Old Broad-street.
London and Brazilian Bank (Ltd.), 8, Tokenhouse-yard.
Queensland National Bank (Limited), 29, Lombard-street.
Russian Bank (for Foreign Trade), 82, Lombard-street.
Standard Bank of South Africa, 10, Clement's-lane.
Union Bank of Australia, 1, Bank-buildings, Lothbury.
Universal Commercial Bank, 87, Jewry-street.
Western Australian Bank, 31, Lombard-street.
Yokohama Specie Bank (Limited), 84, Bishopsgate-street Within.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1889.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

During the Session of 1888 an effort was made to induce Parliament to consider the question of buying up the railway interest of the United Kingdom. It may therefore be worth while to show, not only the enormous capital sunk in these undertakings, but also what is being added annually to the amount. During the year 1887 the capital paid up was increased by 17½ millions, and this it appears brought up the capital sum to the grand total of 846 millions. Both in the gross and in comparison with the extent of line open the capital has increased: as per mile of line open it amounts to £48,310, or £262 per mile above 1886. Judged by the net receipts, 1887 was a shade better than 1886, the proportion to total paid up capital being exactly 4 per cent, as against 3.99 per cent. The working expenditure has stood at 52 per cent of the gross receipts for two years, under which it has not been since 1872, with the exception of 1880, when it was 51 per cent. Dividing the different classes of capital and separating the three countries they stand as follows:—

CAPITAL INVESTED.

	Stock and Shares.			Loans and Debentures.		
	Ordinary.	Guaranteed.	Preferential.	Loans.	Debenture Stock.	Total Capital.
England and Wales ..	263,906,572	82,290,910	177,195,547	8,306,983	170,786,482	702,551,673
Scotland ..	36,174,041	13,575,094	35,990,436	2,074,069	20,555,122	108,359,662
Ireland ..	16,074,704	1,497,089	8,275,700	1,442,042	8,907,751	26,297,286
United Kingdom ..	814,795,317	97,372,702	221,451,083	12,423,094	199,249,355	815,971,654

RECEIPTS GROSS AND NET.

The companies had in all 19,574 miles of line open on Dec. 31 last (England 18,825, Scotland 3070, and Ireland 2874) and their gross net receipts were as under:—

	Passenger Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Total Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Percentage.
England and Wales ..	21,076,761	31,922,728	60,402,385	28,734,721	53
Scotland ..	2,980,264	4,308,540	7,610,607	3,847,050	50
Ireland ..	1,500,251	1,290,070	2,823,764	1,401,349	54
United Kingdom ..	35,557,276	37,521,338	73,043,379	33,983,120	52

RETURN TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

As we have stated the net receipts were equal to 4 per cent on the total paid-up capital, but the shareholders did not realize that return. A few were lucky enough to obtain as much as 1½ per cent, but on nearly sixty millions of the share capital no dividend at all was paid. The following table shows the rate of dividend paid on the ordinary, guaranteed, and preferential stock in the United Kingdom:—

Rate per cent of Dividend Paid.	Ordinary.	Guaranteed.	Preferred.
Capital of new companies, the limits of which were in course of constitution ..	—	—	22,301
No dividend paid ..	1,036,299	—	—
3 per cent paid ..	4,096,576	—	1,391,498
4 ..	4,294,542	—	22,540
5 ..	42,431	—	—
Capital of constituted lines upon which no dividend was paid ..	45,801,349	30,000	11,026,689
Dividends paid ..	—	—	—
Not exceeding 1 per cent ..	3,682,351	—	1,704,994
Exceeding 1 and not exceeding 2 per cent ..	4,019,741	101,140	202,779
2 ..	23,402,123	—	431,344
3 ..	36,407,404	51,871,404	177,000,000
4 ..	76,312,740	38,101,571	64,153,367
5 ..	71,813,729	4,119,580	3,965,255
6 ..	36,188,011	—	—
7 ..	3,065,800	5,067	—
8 ..	677,058	—	40,000
9 ..	847,126	50,010	—
10 ..	—	—	—
11 ..	—	—	—
12 ..	30,000	—	—
13 ..	1,078,000	—	105,000
At 13½ per cent ..	—	—	—
Total United Kingdom ..	314,795,317	97,372,702	221,451,083

Of the loans and debenture stock, on about 150 millions "3 and not exceeding 4 per cent was paid, and on about 60 millions "4 and not exceeding 5."

To show how the public ride and what are the receipts from the separate classes we give the number of passengers and the receipts:—

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Season.
England and Wales ..	25,240,010	58,005,211	561,508,813	644,753,034	880,815
Scotland ..	4,385,235	1,380,158	55,967,208	62,732,601	61,519
Ireland ..	1,367,921	4,238,145	11,900,369	17,506,435	23,641
United Kingdom ..	31,993,166	63,623,514	629,376,390	724,993,070	965,975

RECEIPTS FROM PASSENGERS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Season.	Total.
England and Wales ..	£2,541,431	£2,969,980	£16,765,474	£1,744,207	£23,177,022
Scotland ..	374,001	78,971	1,815,444	178,302	£2,446,796
Ireland ..	166,071	300,872	692,134	60,450	£1,159,527
United Kingdom ..	£3,081,503	£2,789,833	£19,273,048	£1,972,959	£23,136,384

METEOROLOGY OF 1888.

The exceptional variability of the weather during the year 1888 was in every way most remarkable. For the last two or three years, however, the meteorological changes extended over the greater part of the Northern hemisphere and indeed to a very considerable portion of the European area. Wide variations of the seasons over the earth's surface can only result from cosmical causes, the prime source of heat being the sun. One thing, however, is pretty certain, that a year or series of years of great sun heat will invariably be followed by seasons or years of excessive atmospheric disturbances; because increase of heat produces excess of evaporation and electric action, and, necessarily, excessive precipitation may be expected over limited areas, associated with violent storms and changes summer and winter.

A high temperature over sea and land will produce an excessively vapour-saturated atmosphere, beneath a colder atmosphere above, making during a calm, a dangerously unequal balance, as there may be a lower stratum of atmosphere at upwards of 100 degrees of temperature, holding in solution transparent vapour, containing near 1000 deg. of latent heat. When, therefore, very large areas of the atmosphere have been, by excessive heat, brought into an unequal state, as large areas of lower stratum of highly heated air and vapour, which is also intensely electric, the conditions to produce sandstorms, waterspouts, and tornadoes are fully ripe. The upper and colder layer of the atmosphere cannot cool the lower highly-heated and vapour-laden stratum so evenly and quickly as to prevent vents in the form of funnels forming the lower stratum to the higher stratum, and causing a rupture, which takes place upwards in a pipe form, just as water in a tank or basin, having a bottom means for discharge by a pipe, flows out with a whirling motion—in our Northern hemisphere always in the direction of the hands of a clock—and so the heated, highly electric, and excessively vapour-laden atmosphere breaks into the cold atmosphere above when, at the level of the "dew points," invisible vapour becomes visible, parting with its latent heat, which so warms the air as to force some of the condensed atmosphere in visible cloud, mounting thousands of feet above the condensing dew point and into a region above the highest peaks of the highest mountains, and sufficient to produce the disastrous effects of the wildest tornado, there being almost a vacuum at the ground or water line, as the phenomenon may be on the land or over the sea. These violent tornado storms are intensified types of storms in general, which may be more miles in width than a tornado is in yards, but there is a similar process, a flowing in from all sides towards a revolving centre, with an upward flow of heated air to the dew-point of condensation, together with an outer and over roll above of visible vapour, giving a high state of the barometer over large areas all round the storm, with fog.

With reference more especially to the exceptional weather of 1888, which was felt all over England, that of July 12 was the more remarkable, when snow fell and the temperature in London fell to 44 deg. Fahrenheit. In the whole of the preceding five weeks the weather but two days in which a temperature of over 75 deg. was reached. The record of bright sunshine was also less than one-half of that recorded in the previous year, 1887. In the matter of rainfall the record was equally unfavourable. During the early part of the summer of 1887 a severe drought prevailed and only half an inch of rain fell, while in the corresponding period of last year the total rainfall of London and the home counties reached from four to five inches. In 1877 rain fell in London on three out of thirty-five days, while in 1888 rain fell on as many as twenty-four days. On July 10, 11, and 12, 1884, snow fell in many parts of Great Britain, notably at Croydon, and in very considerable quantities in North and East Derbyshire. A tremendous hailstorm broke over Cheshire, doing considerable damage to the crops. On the east coast a snowstorm lasting upwards of two hours was encountered. The Glenfeshie Hills were covered to a depth of six inches or more; the same occurred at Keawick, where the higher mountains and the peak of Skiddaw were capped with snow for many days. Throughout the month the weather reports continued to be most unfavourable. The hay and corn crops suffered to an alarming extent. In Lincolnshire vast tracts of land were laid under water, which carried away all the hay. On July 15 (St. Swithin's Day) an inch and a half of rain fell in twenty-four hours. The total rainfall in July, 1884, was 7.09 inches, a little more than three times above the yearly average. In June and July the total rainfall amounted to 10.45 inches, whereas the whole fall of the year does not usually exceed 25 inches. The month of August was not very much better, as the total fall was one inch above the average. The temperature was remarkably low, the thermometer standing at 58 deg. Fahrenheit, being 15 deg. below the average of years. From all parts came reports of cataclysm of nature: in Scotland, storms of wind and rain and the shock of an earthquake; in Rome, a violent storm doing great damage to property; a terrific cyclone passed over portions of India, destroying all before it; and a volcanic eruption in the northern region of Japan, Shio Banai-San, overwhelmed more than a thousand persons, and devastated thirty square miles of country. The top and side of one of a group of mountains, 5800 ft. high, being literally blown out and converted into a boiling mud caudron, which emptied itself over the face of the country to a depth varying from 30 ft. to 150 ft. At somewhat later date the island of Cuba was visited by a cyclone, surpassing in violence anything before experienced, and which did an enormous amount of damage to the town as well as the shipping, laden with valuable cargoes, lying at anchor in the harbour.

COST OF POLICE IN BOROUGH OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A Parliamentary return published late in the year 1888 gives the total cost of the police in the metropolis as well as in the boroughs in Great Britain with over 100,000 inhabitants. The cost in the metropolitan police district is £1,527,025; City of London, £108,208; Liverpool, £134,076; Glasgow, £100,480; Birmingham, £49,987; Manchester, £77,773; Leeds, £47,117; Sheffield, £31,374; Edinburgh, £42,735; Bristol, £31,739; Bradford, £21,389; Nottingham, £22,817; Salford, £30,940; Kingston-on-Hull, £23,180; Newcastle-on-Tyne, £26,308; Blackburn, £10,322; Bolton, £16,564; Dublin metropolitan police district, £180,691.

The cost of Irish constabulary is comparatively greater. According to the return issued about the same time, and for the year ending March, 1888, it was £1,433,922. Of this the pensions and gratuities amounted to £285,289; and the pay to head and other constables to £203,783.

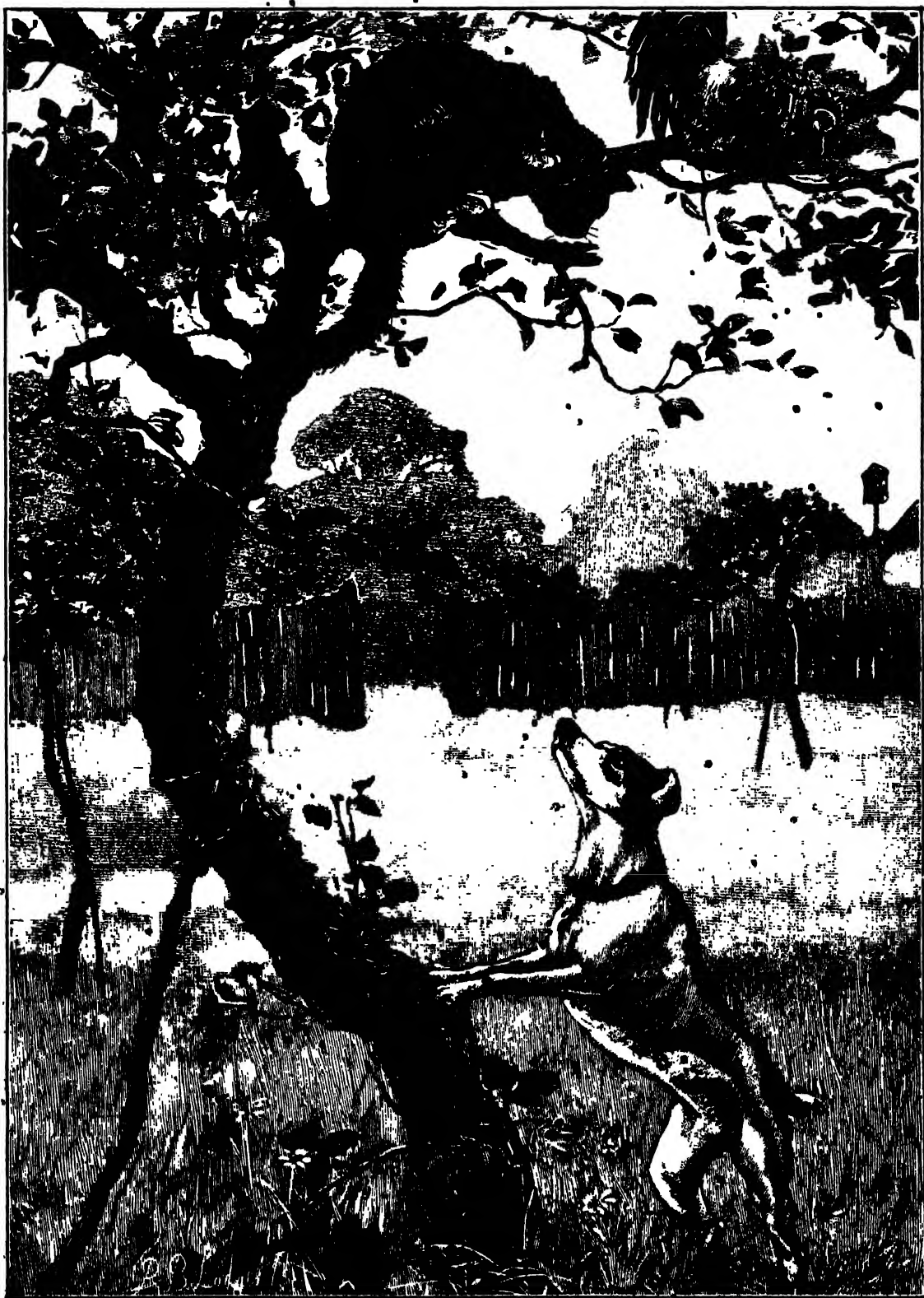
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1889.

MARCH.



THE ADELAIDE JUBILEE EXHIBITION.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.		MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.			
			Rises.	Setts.	Rises.	Setts.	Before Sunrise.						After Sunset.						London.		Bridges.			Liverpool Dock.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	O'Clock.						O'Clock.						Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		
									0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1	F	St. David	6 48	12 28	5 38	7 2	5 4																			60
2	S	Chad, Bishop	6 46	12 16	5 39	7 27	6 21																			61
3	S	QUINQUAGESIMA. Shrove Sunday	6 41	12 3	5 41	7 48	7 34																			62
4	M	Lord Somers born, 1662	6 42	11 50	5 43	8 7	8 45																			63
5	Th	Covent-Garden Theatre burnt. 1830. Shrove Tuesday	6 40	11 36	5 44	8 28	9 54																			64
6	W	Ash Wednesday	6 38	11 22	5 46	8 48	11 2																			65
7	Th	Perpetua	6 36	11 8	5 48	9 10	Morn.																			66
8	F	Bernadette died, 1811	6 33	10 53	5 50	9 35	0 8																			67
9	S	Rizzio assassinated, 1561	6 31	10 37	5 51	10 5	1 12																			68
10	S	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT	6 28	10 22	5 53	10 42	2 12																			69
11	M	Sir James Ostran died, 1818	6 26	10 6	5 55	11 26	3 9																			70
12	Th	Gregory, Bishop & Martyr	6 24	9 49	5 57	Aftern.	3 58																			71
13	W	Assassination of Alexander II. of Russia, 1881	6 21	9 33	5 59	1 18	4 40																			72
14	Th	King of Italy born, 1844	6 18	9 16	6 0	2 26	5 17																			73
15	F	Earl of Vincent died, 1823	6 16	8 59	6 2	3 39	5 47																			74
16	S	Duchess of Kent died, 1861	6 13	8 41	6 4	4 53	6 13																			75
17	S	St. Patrick	6 11	8 24	6 6	6 11	6 36																			76
18	M	Princess Louise born, 1848	6 9	8 6	6 8	7 30	6 59																			77
19	Th	Admiral Belcher died, 1877	6 7	7 48	6 9	8 50	7 19																			78
20	W	Sir T. Newton died, 1727.	6 5	7 30	6 11	10 12	7 44																			79
21	Th	St. Benedict	6 3	7 12	6 12	11 33	8 10																			80
22	F	William I. of Prussia born, 1711	6 1	6 53	6 14	Morn.	8 42																			81
23	S	National Gallery founded, 1824	5 59	6 35	6 15	0 50	9 21																			82
24	S	H.M.S. Eurydice capsized off Dunmore, 1878	5 57	6 17	6 17	2 2	10 10																			83
25	M	Annunciation Lady Day	5 54	5 58	6 18	3 4	11 9																			84
26	Th	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819	5 52	5 40	6 20	3 54	Aftern.																			85
27	W	Prince Waldemar of Prussia died, 1879	5 50	5 21	6 22	4 32	1 31																			86
28	Th	Slave trade abolished, 1807	5 47	5 3	6 24	5 5	2 47																			87
29	F	Albert Hall opened, 1871	5 45	4 45	6 26	5 30	4 3																			88
30	S	Marshall Vauban died, 1707	5 43	4 26	6 28	5 52	5 17																			89
31	S	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT	5 41	4 8	6 30	6 11	6 28																			90



"HOW HAPPY COULD I BE WITH EITHER!"

THE POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General—RIGHT HON. H. C. RAIKES, M.P.

Secretary—SIR S. A. BLACKWOOD.

Financial Sec.—A. TURNER, C.B. | Assistant Sec.—C. H. B. PATEY, C.B.

The penny post system was proposed by Rowland Hill in 1837, and it was adopted throughout the United Kingdom on Jan. 10, 1840. Since then the work of the Post Office has annually increased, until it has grown into enormous proportions. The number of letters, telegrams, post cards, and book packets which annually pass through the offices, may be approximately taken at: letters, 1,000,000,000; post cards, 145,000,000; newspapers and books, 819,000,000. While the Savings Bank deposit exceeds £30,000,000; and the money-order circulation, £18,000,000.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS to or from any part of the United Kingdom are charged at the following rates, viz.:—

Not above 1 oz.	1d.	Above 6 oz. but not above 8 oz.	3d.
Above 1 oz. but not above 2 oz.	2d.	8 oz.	10 oz. 3d.
2 oz.	4d.	10 oz.	12 oz. 4d.
4 oz.	6d.	12 oz.	14 oz. 4d.

and so on at the rate of 4d. for every additional 2 oz.

No inland letter may be above 18 in. in length, 9 in. in width, or 6 in. in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices; and letters for the Colonies and foreign countries must not exceed 2 ft. in length by 1 ft. in width or depth.

BOOK POST (UNITED KINGDOM).—The rate charged is 4d. for every 2 oz., or part of that weight. A book packet must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (unless it be a circular letter); nor any glass or like substance; and it must not weigh more than 5 lb. or exceed the following dimensions:—1 ft. 6 in. by 9 in. by 6 in., unless it be sent to or from a Government Office.

BOOK POST (COLONIES AND FOREIGN).—To Aden, India, Ceylon, China, via Brindisi, 14d. per 2 oz.; to Bermuda, Mauritius, Gold Coast, and the West Indies, 1d.; to Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, British possessions in Mediterranean, and all European countries, 4d.

POST CARDS (UNITED KINGDOM).—With impressed 4d. stamp, are sold singly 6s. in packets of twelve—about, 8d.; thin, 7d. Reply cards with 4d. stamp impressed on each side are also sold.

POST CARDS FOR ABROAD are sold at 1d., 1½d. and 2d. each.

NEWSPAPERS (UNITED KINGDOM).—Charge for each registered newspaper, posted singly, 4d. But a packet of newspapers is not chargeable at a higher rate than that of book postage, viz.:—4d. for every 2 oz., or part of that weight. No such packet is to be above 14 lb. in weight, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width, or 1 ft. in depth.

NEWSPAPERS FOR ABROAD, if not posted within eight days of publication, must be prepaid at the book rates of postage. The limit as to size of each newspaper packet is the same as for the United Kingdom, but the weight varies in different countries. To Aden, India, Ceylon, Singapore, and China, via Brindisi, the charge is 1½d. for each 4 oz. or part of that weight; to Bermuda, West Indies, Gold Coast, Cape Colony, Mauritius, 1d. for each 4 oz. or part of that weight; to America, Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, British possessions in the Mediterranean, and European countries, 4d. for each 2 oz. or part of that weight. *Hurrah same as India.*

REGISTRATION.—Any letter, newspaper, or book packet may be registered to any place in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and most foreign countries, for a fee of 2d.

TELEGRAMS (UNITED KINGDOM).—The charge is 6d. for the first twelve words and 4d. for every additional word. Addresses also charged for.

Most of the Telegraph Offices in the United Kingdom, the District London Offices excepted, which always open, are closed between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., and on Sundays are usually open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. in England, and from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. in Scotland and Ireland; but Postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of specified fees.

A deposit of 5s. is required upon all telegrams addressed to persons on board ship (unless the ship be lying alongside a wharf, jetty, or pier) to cover any expense incurred in their delivery; but application within three months can be made to the Secretary for any surplus.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.—Foreign telegrams are charged for at so much a word, the maximum length of which, in ordinary European telegrams, is fifteen letters, and in extra-European telegrams ten letters—any additional letters being charged for as extra words. The name and address of the receiver of a message is charged, and must not consist of less than two words. The sender's name is also charged if sent, but if not sent, the form must be signed.

The rates of European and foreign telegrams vary greatly: to Belgium, 2d. a word; France, 2½d.; Germany and Holland, 3d.; Switzerland, 3½d.; Algeria, Denmark, Tunis, and Norway, 4d.; Sweden, Serbia, and Bulgaria, 5d.; Gibraltar and Portugal, 5½d.; Turkey, 7d.; Spain, 4½d. and 7d. To Canada and other dependencies 6d. and 1s.; to United States, 6d. and 1s.; New York, 6d., and California, 1s.; West India, from 2s. 3d.; South America, from 7s.; Australia, 9s. 4d. to 10s. 9d.; India, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Cape, 8s. 11d.; Egypt, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d.

INLAND PARCEL POST.	s. d.	Over 6 lb. and under 7 lb.	s. d.
Not exceeding 1 lb.	0 3	7 lb.	8 1b.
Over 1 lb. and under 2 lb.	0 4½	8 lb.	1 1½
2 lb.	0 6	9 lb.	1 3
3 lb.	0 7½	10 lb.	1 4½
4 lb.	0 9	11 lb.	1 6
5 lb.	0 10½		

The dimensions allowed for an Inland Parcel are:—Maximum length, 3 ft. 6 in.; maximum length and girth combined, 6 ft.; Weight not to exceed 11 lb.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PARCEL POST.—Parcels must not exceed above limits in weight and size.

* If letter weights are missing, it may save time to know that five shillings, or three pence, or five halfpennies weigh one ounce. Penny stamp for int. letters. Two foreign, or half-as-many weigh half an ounce, the weight for foreign letters.
† Except for Jamaica, 2 ft. in length and 4 ft. in girth, and Canada, 2 ft. in length and 1 ft. in depth or width.

To India, including Aden and British Barmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements.—Parcels—prepaid or to be paid for on delivery—can be sent from London to India at a uniform rate of 1s. per pound or fraction of a pound; and to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements at a rate of 9d. per pound or fraction of a pound. Jewellery and other valuables are charged an additional rate of 1s. on every £5 or fraction of £5, which must be prepaid. The parcel must not exceed 50 lb. in weight, £30 in value, or dimensions in inland parcel post; and it must be sent either to the P. and O. Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., or to their Branch Office, 25, Cooks-pur-street, S.W., before 4 p.m. Monday in each week. It must be marked "To be forwarded by Indian Parcel Post," and must be accompanied by a letter of advice to the Company stating name and address on parcel, its value, its contents, and whether carriage is to be prepaid or not. Parcels of a fragile nature, or containing liquids, or articles of a dangerous or damaging description, cannot be conveyed. The Company, if required, will effect insurance against sea and land risks, at a charge—to be prepaid—of 1s. for every £5 or fraction of £5 value on each parcel up to £50. Book Packets can also be sent by Indian Parcel Post at the rate of 6d. per pound or part of a pound (except to the Straits Settlements, 9d.).

To Hong-Kong.—10d. for every pound or fraction of a pound. By P. and O. as above.

To Gibraltar and Malta.—8d. not exceeding 1 lb., 6d. every additional pound or fraction of a pound. By P. and O., sailing every Wednesday.

To Egypt.—1s. 8d. not exceeding 2 lb., and 7½d. for every additional pound or fraction of a pound. By P. and O. as above.

To Jamaica.—9d. for every pound or fraction of a pound. By Packet leaving Southampton every alternate Thursday.

To Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago, or Trinidad.—6d. for every pound or fraction of a pound. By packet, as above.

POSTAL ORDERS for certain fixed sums from 1s. up to £1 are now issued in the United Kingdom, and at Malta and Gibraltar, at following rates:—

s. d.	s. d.
For 1 0	4d.
" 1 6	5d.
" 2 0	7d.
" 2 6	10d.
" 3 0	10 6
" 3 6	15 0
" 4 0	20 0

INLAND MONEY ORDERS.—The rates are:—
On sums not exceeding £1 ... 2d. Above £1, and not exceeding £7 5s. Above £1, and not exceeding £2 5s. ... 7d. Above £2, ... £10 6d.

above which sum no single order can be granted. A money order must be presented for payment before the end of the twelfth month, otherwise the order becomes void; nevertheless it may be paid after that period on good reason being shown for the delay in presenting it. Printed forms for making application in case of misarrangement or loss of an order, or when it is desired to stop payment, or when alteration in the name of the payee is required, or transfer of payment to another office, or repayment, may be obtained at any money-order office, and full instructions on the subject will be found printed at the back of the money order. The charges for a duplicate order is, not exceeding £5, 1s.; above £5 and under £10, 2s.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.—The regulations are the same as for inland orders. Money orders are issued on nearly all foreign countries, British Possessions, Agencies, and Colonies, at the following rates of commission, viz.:—For sums not exceeding £2, 6d.; £5, 1s.; £7, 1s. 6d.; £10, 2s. The charge for a duplicate is the same as for an inland order. For stoppage of payment, a commission at inland rates.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS. Every money-order office receives deposits of one shilling (or twelve penny stamps) on an official form, or any number of pounds and shillings, from any depositor, provided the sums deposited do not exceed £30 in any year, ending Dec. 31, and the total amount standing in the depositor's name does not exceed £150, exclusive of interest.

INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.—By the Savings Bank Act, 43 and 44 Vict., cap. 36, any depositor in a savings bank who desires to invest a certain sum in Government stock must send to the savings bank, together with his deposit book, an application signed by him on a form to be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank. The sum invested shall not be less than £10. The whole amount of stock credited to any one account shall not exceed £200 stock.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES, &c.—The Act 27 and 28 Vict., c. 43, empowers the Postmaster-General to insure the lives of persons of either sex between the ages of sixteen and sixty for not less than £20, or more than £100; and also to grant immediate or deferred annuities on the lives of persons of either sex, of the age of ten years and upwards.

INSURANCE AND COMPENSATION FOR LOST PARCELS.—The Postmaster-General will make compensation for the loss and damage of inland parcels according to the following scale:—

Where no fee is paid, to an amount not exceeding £1.
Where, in addition to the postage, an insurance of 1d is paid, to an amount not exceeding £5.

Where 2d is paid, to an amount not exceeding £10.
But in no case will a larger amount be paid, and no legal liability is understood to attach to the same.

INLAND REVENUE AND EXCISE STAMPS can now be obtained through all money-order offices, and Excise licenses of the following descriptions are also supplied by Postmasters:—

1. Dog, Gun, and Private Brewers' Licenses, issued at all money-order offices in England and Scotland.
2. Male St. Vents, Carriages, and Armorial Bearings' Licenses, issued at all money-order offices in England.

3. Game and Gamekeepers' Licenses issued at the London Head District Post Offices and at some money-order offices in the provinces.

Every rural postman is authorised to sell penny postage stamps and registered letter envelopes, &c. (if he have no stamps in his possession) he must receive the postage in money, and on his arrival at the Post Office affix stamps carefully to the letters.

Payment of postage cannot be made by means of imperfect or defaced postage stamps, or of embossed, or impressed stamps, cut out from envelopes, cards, wrappers, or telegraph message forms (even although the stamps have not been before used).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, FOR 1889.

STAMPS, TAXES, Etc.

STAMP DUTIES.

ADMISSIONS—To act as an advocate in any court	250 0 0
To the degree of a barrister-at-law in England or Ireland	50 0 0
As attorney, solicitor, or proctor in England or Ireland, or writer to the Signet in Scotland	25 0 0
To act as notary public in England	30 0 0
Ditto in Scotland or Ireland	20 0 0
To be fellow of College of Physicians	25 0 0
To degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Universities of Scotland	10 0 0
To a corporation in respect of privilege	1 0 0
To ditto, any other ground	3 0 0
AFFIDAVIT, or Statutory Declaration, except declaration forming part of an application for a patent	0 2 6
AGREEMENTS—Under hand only of the value of £5 or upwards	0 0 6
Deeds not otherwise charged	0 10 0
APPRAISEMENTS—Amount not above £5	0 0 3
Above £5, and not above £10	0 0 6
For each £10 up to £30	0 0 6
Above £30, and not above £100	0 5 0
" 100, " 300	0 10 0
" 300, " 500	0 15 0
" 500	1 0 0
APPRENTICES' INDEMNITIES—For every £5, and for any fractional part of £5, of amount or value of the premium or consideration	0 5 0
If no premium	0 2 6
ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP—Articles of Clerkship to an attorney or proctor in England or Ireland	80 0 0
In inferior courts in England, or in superior courts in Scotland	60 0 0
In inferior courts in Scotland	0 2 6
BANKERS' NOTES—Payable on demand and re-issuable:—	
Not above £1	s. d. 0 5
" 2	0 10
" 5	0 30
" 10	0 100
Not above £20	s. d. 0 5
" 30	0 10
" 50	0 30
" 100	0 100
BILL OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTE of any other kind whatsoever (except a bank note) drawn, payable, endorsed or negotiated in United Kingdom:—	
Not above £5	s. d. 0 1
" 10	0 2
" 25	0 3
Not above £50	s. d. 0 6
" 75	0 9
" 100	0 10
And for every £100, and for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0 1 0
BILLS OF EXCHANGE for payment of money on demand	0 0 1
BODIES CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE—Upon the annual value, income, or profits, a duty of 6 per cent.	
BOND, MORTGAGE, INDEMNITY, COVENANT, AND WARRANT OF ATTORNEY to confess and enter up judgment. Being the only or principal or primary security for:—	
The payment or repayment of money not exceeding £10	0 0 3
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	0 0 8
" 25 " 50	0 1 3
" 50 " 100	0 2 6
" 100 " 150	0 3 9
" 150 " 200	0 5 8
" 200 " 250	0 6 3
" 250 " 300	0 7 6
" 300, for every £100, and for any fractional part	0 2 6
On equitable mortgages under Sect. 15, Act 1888, a duty of 1s. per cent is now charged.	
CHARTER PARTIES	0 0 6
CONTRACT NOTE advising sale, &c., of stock, &c., of £100 value and upwards	0 0 6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER of any property (except Stock of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England):—	
Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5	0 0 6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0 1 0
" 10 " 15	0 1 6
" 15 " 20	0 2 0
" 20 " 25	0 2 6
" 25 " 50	0 5 0
For every additional £25 up to £375	0 5 8
For £300, and any fractional part thereof	0 5 0
LEASE OF TACK, or agreement for the letting for any definite term, less than a year, of a dwelling-house, or part of a dwelling-house, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 a year	0 0 1
Of a furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term, less than a year, duties of 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d., according to the amount of rent paid. See Act, 61 Vict.	
MARINE INSURANCES—For every £100 or fraction thereof	0 0 3
For every £100 or fraction thereof not exceeding six months	0 0 3
Ditto above six and not exceeding 12 months	0 0 6
PASSPORT	0 0 6
POLICY OF ASSURANCE for loss or damage by fire, or for loss of life by accident, or as compensation for personal injury	0 0 1
POLICY OF INSURANCE upon any life where the sum insured shall not exceed £10, 1d.: £25	0 0 3
Above £25, and not above £500, for every £50, or part of £50	0 0 6
Above £500, and not above £1000, for every £100, or part of £100	0 1 0
Above £1000, for every £1000 or part	0 10 0
PROBATE AND ACCOUNT DUTY—Where value exceeds £100 and not £500, £1 for each £50 or fraction of £50.	
Ditto, £500 and not £1000, £1 5s. for each £50 or fraction of £50.	
Ditto, £1000, £3 for each £100 or fraction of £100.	
On affidavit of value or inventory, where gross value of personal estate in United Kingdom or abroad, of persons dying on or after June 1, 1881, does not exceed £500, a fixed duty of 50s.	
PROXIES	0 0 1
RECEIPTS—For the payment of £3 or upwards	0 0 1

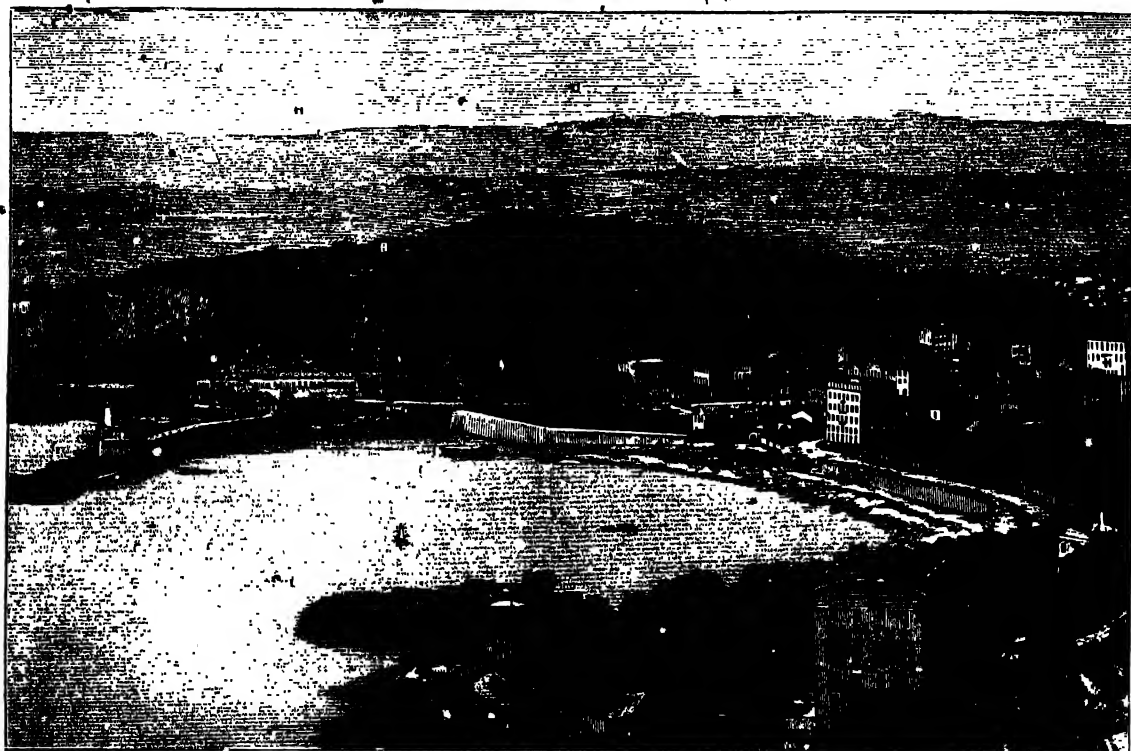
SECURITIES FOR MONEY, transferable by delivery:—

For every £10, or less	20 1 0
Securities substituted for those already stamped, for every £20 or part of £20	0 0 6
STOCK CERTIFICATE TO BEARER, for each £100 or part of £100	0 7 6

DUTIES AND LICENSES.

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY (Great Britain)—(On inhabited houses value of £20 per annum or upwards, if used for the sale of goods, or for the retail of beer, wines, or spirits; or if occupied by any person carrying on the business of an hotel or coffee-house, although not licensed to sell liquors by retail; or if occupied by a tenant or farm servant for husbandry purposes only, for every 20s. of annual value, 8d. If occupied for any other purposes, 1d.)	
INCOME TAX (United Kingdom)—The duty for 1888-9 is 6d. in the £. Persons whose whole income from every source is under £150 a year are exempt. A deduction of £120 a year to be allowed from incomes below £400 a year, and balance taxed at 7d. in £.	
SUCCESSION AND LEGACY DUTIES—In addition to the duties chargeable in respect of succession under Sec. 10 of the Act of 1853 there will be levied, when the successor shall be a lineal issue or ancestor of the deceased, a duty at the rate of 10s. per cent. In all other cases, a duty at the rate of £1 10s. per cent.	
APPRAISER'S LICENSE	£2 0 0
ARMORIAL BEARING—If worn, or painted, or affixed to carriage	2 2 0
If otherwise worn or used	1 1 0
ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS—London, Edinburgh, and Dublin	9 0 0
First three years	4 10 0
Ditto, elsewhere	6 0 0
First three years	3 0 0
AUCTIONEERS	10 0 0
BANKERS	30 0 0
BEER, CYDER, AND PERRY—Sellers of Beer wholesale, not Brewers	3 8 1 1/2
Retailer of Cyder, Beer, and Perry in United Kingdom	3 10 0
Ditto, in England, not to be consumed on premises	1 5 0
Retailers of Beer and Wine in United Kingdom to be consumed on premises	4 0 0
Ditto, not to be consumed on premises	3 0 0
Retailers of Table Beer, at a price not exceeding 1 1/4d. per quart, not to be drunk on premises	0 5 0
Retailers of Spirits in the United Kingdom:—If the annual value of the dwelling-house, &c., in which the retailer uses or retails spirits is under £10	4 10 0
£ s. d. In £25 and under £30	14 0 9
In £30 and under £15	6 0 0
" 15 " 20	8 0 0
" 20 " 25	11 0 0
" 25 " 30	14 0 0
" 30 " 40	17 0 0
" 40 " 50	20 0 0
" 50 " 60	23 0 0
" 60 " 70	26 0 0
" 70 " 80	29 0 0
" 80 " 90	32 0 0
" 90 " 100	35 0 0
£5 for every additional £100 to £700.	
BREWERS—Brewers of beer	1 0 0
Ditto, but if not for sale, annual value of house exceeding £10, and not exceeding £15	0 9 0
Ditto, if not for sale, annual value of house not exceeding £10, and for domestic use	0 6 0
CARRIAGES—Other than Hackney, with less than four wheels, or with four wheels and weighing less than 4 cwt.	0 15 0
Ditto, with four wheels and weighing 4 cwt. and upwards	2 2 0
Hackney carriages	0 15 0
DOGS—For every dog above the age of six months	0 7 6
One or two dogs solely for tending sheep and cattle on a farm are exempt. (Licenses are issued at all Money Order Offices.)	
Penalty for non-payment, £5.	
DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS of Stage and Hackney Carriages, and WATERMEN (London)	0 5 0
FIREARMS—To carry a gun or firearm of any description	0 5 0
(Persons holding Game Licenses, soldiers, and volunteers are exempt.)	
GAME—To kill game, annually	3 0 0
Ditto, for fourteen days	1 0 0
Ditto, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31	2 0 0
Ditto, from Nov. 1 to July 31	2 0 0
GAMKEEPERS, being an assessed servant, whether deputed or not	2 0 0
Ditto, in Ireland, acting under a deputation registered with supervisor, whole year	3 0 0
From Aug. 1 to Oct. 31	2 0 0
Nov. 1 to July 31	2 0 0
GAME DEALERS	2 0 0
HAWKERS—Annual license	2 0 0
HOUSE AGENTS	2 0 0
MALE SERVANTS—Male servants of any age	0 15 0
MARRIAGES—By special license	5 0 0
Ditto, not special	0 10 0
MEDICINE VENDORS—(Great Britain)	0 5 0
PASSENGER VEHICLES OR PACKET BOATS on which liquors or tobacco is sold	5 0 0
Ditto, for one day only	1 0 0
PAWNBROKERS—Great Britain, Magistrate's Certificates required annually, except by persons licensed in 1873	7 10 0
PLATE DEALERS—Selling 2 oz. gold and 30 oz. silver and upward	5 15 0
Ditto, under the above weight	2 6 8
PLAYING CARDS—Maker (as Seller)	1 0 0
SPIRITS—Distillers, rectifiers, compounders, or makers of methylated spirits	10 10 0
SWEETS—Sellers of	1 5 0
TOBACCO—Manufacturers of Tobacco and Snuff, not exceeding 30,000 lb.	5 5 0
For every additional 20,000 lb. up to 100,000 lb.	5 5 0
Dealers in Tobacco and Snuff	0 5 0
WINE MERCHANTS	5 5 0
WINE—Dealers in Foreign Wine having license to retail beer	2 4 1
Ditto, having no license to retail beer and spirits	10 10 0
The alteration in the Wine duties relates solely to imported sparkling wines, the additional duty on which is, if of less value than 80s. per doz. at per gallon value	0 2 0
Ditto, above 80s. per doz. at per gallon value	0 5 0

APRIL.



NICE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	MOON										DURATION OF MOONLIGHT												HIGH WATER AT								Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.		Sets.	Rises. Morn.		Sets. Aftern.		Before Sunrise. O'Clock.	After Sunset O'Clock.						London		Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.											
				h.	m.		h.	m.	h.	m.		h.	m.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn. h. m.	Aftern. h. m.	Morn. h. m.	Aftern. h. m.			
1	M	All Fools' Day	5 38	3 50	6 31	6 31	7 36																			2 35	2 52	—	0 0	91			
2	T	Richard Cadden died, 1865	5 36	3 32	6 33	6 50	8 46																			3 8	3 25	0 17	0 33	92			
3	W	Richard, Bishop	5 34	3 44	6 35	7 11	9 55																			3 41	3 58	0 50	1 6	93			
4	Th	St. Ambrose, Bishop	5 31	2 57	6 37	7 34	10 59																			4 14	4 29	1 23	1 39	94			
5	F	Dr. Letheby died, 1878	5 29	2 39	6 38	8 2	Morn.																			4 45	5 0	1 54	2 10	95			
6	S	Old Lady Day	5 27	2 22	6 40	8 36	0 2																			5 15	5 31	2 25	2 40	96			
7	Su	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT	5 24	2 5 6 41	9 17	1 0																				5 50	6 11	2 56	3 15	97			
8	M	Lord Clitham died, 1778	5 22	1 48	6 43	10 5	1 54																			6 33	6 57	3 36	3 58	98			
9	T	Fire Insurance due	5 20	1 31	6 44	11 3	2 36																			7 25	7 59	4 22	4 50	99			
10	W	Battle of Toulouse, 1814	5 18	1 15	6 45	Aftern.	3 16																			8 40	9 24	5 24	6 5	100			
11	Th	Peace of Utrecht, 1713	5 15	0 58	6 47	1 15	3 48																			10 10	10 50	6 49	7 35	101			
12	F	Princess Frederica of Prussia born, 1860	5 13	0 42	6 48	2 29	4 14																			11 25	12 57	8 15	8 50	102			
13	S	Handel (composer) died, 1759	5 11	0 27	6 50	3 45	4 38																			—	0 24	9 22	9 49	103			
14	S	PALM SUNDAY	5 9	0 12	6 52	5 3	5 0																			0 45	1 6	10 10	10 31	104			
15	M	Moquin Tandon died, 1863	5 7	Before Noon	6 54	6 25	5 20																			1 27	1 46	10 52	11 11	105			
16	T	Victory of Culloden, 1746	5 5	0 18	6 55	7 48	5 44																			2 5	2 23	11 30	11 48	106			
17	W	Lord Seaton died, 1863	5 2	0 32	6 57	9 13	6 8																			2 41	3 2	—	0 6	107			
18	Th	Cambridge Easter Term begins	5 0	0 46	6 59	10 35	6 39																			3 23	3 43	0 27	0 48	108			
19	F	GOOD FRIDAY	4 58	1 0	7 1	11 53	7 16																			4 4	4 25	0 8	1 29	109			
20	S	Napoleon III. born, 1808	4 56	1 13	7 2	Morn.	8 3																			4 47	5 10	1 50	2 12	110			
21	S	EASTER SUNDAY	4 55	1 25	7 4	1 0	9 1																			5 33	5 59	2 35	2 58	111			
22	M	T. H. Bailey died, 1839	4 53	1 37	7 6	1 55	10 9																			6 27	6 56	3 24	3 52	112			
23	T	St. George	4 51	1 49	7 8	2 36	11 22																			7 30	8 8	4 21	4 55	113			
24	W	Daniel Defoe died, 1731	4 49	2 0	7 10	3 10	Aftern.																			8 51	9 37	5 33	6 16	114			
25	Th	St. Mark, Evangelist.	4 47	2 10	7 11	3 36	1 51																			10 21	10 58	7 2	7 46	115			
26	F	New Orleans taken, 1862	4 45	2 21	7 13	3 58	3 3																			11 33	—	8 23	8 58	116			
27	S	French Army in Italy, 1860	4 43	2 30	7 14	4 18	4 15																			0 3	0 29	9 28	9 54	117			
28	S	LOW SUNDAY	4 41	2 39	7 16	4 36	5 25																			0 52	1 13	10 17	10 38	118			
29	M	Russian War ended, 1866	4 39	2 48	7 17	4 55	6 33																			1 33	1 52	10 58	11 17	119			
30	Th	London University founded, 1827	4 37	2 56	7 19	5 15	7 41																			2 8	2 25	11 33	11 50	120			



WHERE PRIMROSES GROW.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED DURING
THE SESSION 1888
IN THE 51ST YEAR OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

The figure before each Act denotes the Chapter.

1. An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on March 31, 1887, 1888, and 1889.
2. An Act for reducing the rate of interest on the National Debt.
3. An Act for further promoting the revision of the Statute Law by repealing superfluous expressions of enactment, and enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.
4. An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the discipline and regulation of the Army.
5. An Act to empower the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, and for the construction, extension, and equipment of railways in India, through the agency of companies and for other purposes relating thereto.
6. An Act for facilitating the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works.
7. An Act to impose certain Duties of Customs on spirits imported into the Isle of Man.
8. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other Duties, and to amend the laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue.
9. An Act to amend the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act, 1878.
10. An Act to provide for the qualification and registration of electors for the purposes of local government in England and Wales.
11. An Act to make further provision for the restoration and repair of Westminster Abbey.
12. An Act to amend the Electric Lighting Act, 1882.
13. An Act to amend section 1 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1857, in regard to leaseholders.
14. An Act to grant a Duty of Customs on wine imported in bottle, and to make provision in relation thereto.
15. An Act to make certain amendments in the law consequential on the passing of the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1884.
16. An Act to apply the sum of £5,870,712 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1889.
17. An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of penalties for the unauthorised performance of copyright musical compositions.
18. An Act to carry into effect an International Convention respecting the liquor traffic in the North Sea.
19. An Act to amend the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879.
20. An Act to facilitate the sale of glebe lands.
21. An Act to amend the law of distress for rent.
22. An Act to amend the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878.
23. An Act to make better provision as to the appointment of deputies for Recorders, stipendiary magistrates and clerks of the Peace.
24. An Act to amend the law with respect to the appliances to be carried by British merchant ships for saving life at sea.
25. An Act for the better regulation of railway and canal traffic and other purposes.
26. An Act to apply the sum of £20,683,325 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1889.
27. An Act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877.
28. An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain marriages solemnised by a person falsely pretending to be an ordained clergyman of the Church of England.
29. An Act to confer powers on Lloyd's with respect to signal stations and telegraph communications and for other purposes.
30. An Act to amend the Fishery Acts in Ireland.
31. An Act to make better provision respecting national defence.
32. An Act for defraying the expenses of carrying into effect an agreement for naval defence with the Australasian Colonies and providing for the defence of certain ports and coaling stations and for making further provision for Imperial defence.
33. An Act to consolidate the law relating to Ex-licences for hawkers.
34. An Act to enable municipal corporations in Ireland to apply municipal funds in the promotion of local Bills in Parliament.
35. An Act to constitute a special Commission to inquire into the charges and allegations made against certain members of Parliament and other persons by the defendants in the recent trial of an action entitled O'Donnell v. Walter and Another.
36. An Act to amend the law of bail in Scotland.
37. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the planting of timber in Ireland.
38. An Act to continue various expiring Acts.
39. An Act to grant money for the purpose of certain local loans; and for other purposes relating to local loans.
40. An Act to further amend the Acts relating to the raising the money by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and for other purposes.
41. An Act to amend the laws relating to local government in England and Wales, and for other purposes connected therewith.
42. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to mortmain and to the disposition of land for charitable uses.
43. An Act to consolidate and amend the County Courts Acts.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS
AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Episcopalians	21,480,000
Methodists of all descriptions	16,100,000
Roman Catholics	14,780,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	10,700,000
Baptists of all descriptions	8,210,000
Congregationalists	5,880,000
Free Thought	1,500,000
Unitarians	800,000
Minor religious sects	2,900,000
German, or Dutch, Lutheran, &c.	1,500,000
Of no particular religion	10,000,000
English-speaking population	98,580,000

It is almost unnecessary to add that a very large number of Hindus and other religious sects in the East also speak and read English.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION OF 1888.

The number of public Acts passed during the first part of the Parliamentary Session 1887-8 was far below the average of years, but as there is to be an autumnal meeting this number may be yet much increased. Any addition of the kind will not be likely to receive the Royal Assent before the publication of this year's Almanack. The most important of the Acts passed into law was that which gives to London, for the first time, a single Government. In January, 1888, there will be elected a Council of 138 members. London *ipso facto* becomes a county of itself, exclusive of the City, with two councillors for each Parliamentary division, and a number of aldermen, not to exceed one-sixth of the whole. The City preserves such powers, and such powers only, as are conferred by the Bill to Quarter Sessions boroughs. The London Council may petition the Queen to appoint as paid chairman of the London Quarter Sessions a barrister of not less than ten years' standing, but there will no longer be an assistant judge or a deputy assistant judge of the Middlesex Sessions. An amendment to which Ministers reluctantly consented to deprive the Corporation of the power to appoint judicial officers, so that in future the Common Serjeant and the Judge of the City of London Court will be nominated by the Crown. The House of Lords, anxious to favour the City, made an exception of the Recorder. The District Councils were reserved for the ensuing Session, and therefore all mention of them was struck out of the Bill. The County Councils were, by an amendment of Lord Lyndhurst, deprived of the right to lend money to subordinate local authorities, a prohibition which had the approval of Mr. Stansfeld. The Councils have authority, as within rigid limits Boards of Guardians have now, to pay for the emigration of pauper children. The Bill has many and grievous defects, among which the omission of the licensing clauses, the postponement of District Councils, the neglect of the parish, and the failure to deal with the unfair incidence of rates upon occupiers, are the most serious. But it is, nevertheless, an important measure, which must do good, and will lead to still more beneficial changes hereafter. It will quicken the life and deepen the interest of all local movements, and help to make every Englishman a citizen in the fullest sense of the word.

The cost of the machinery of the election will be borne out of the rates. The elected councillors will meet shortly after their election and proceed further to elect twenty aldermen, so that the whole number of the Council will be 138. The twenty aldermen may be elected either from within or from outside the Council. The Government applied the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act (1882) to the metropolis as a whole, but instead of giving forty aldermen, it reduces the number to twenty. In theory the aldermen will be the pick of the citizens of the town; in practice they will probably be, as is generally the case elsewhere, selected from the Council itself.

The Council has the months of February and March, 1889, in which to settle its method of procedure, and, of course, action, so that it will remain a provisional Council until it enters on the government of the metropolis on April 1. These two months of provisional work, although apparently easy, will, in fact, be extremely difficult. The Council will have the whole work of the Metropolitan Board of Works and of the Magistrates upon it, and the construction and adaptation of the Bill to the requirements of its work will be one of the most intricate and difficult operations that any public body ever undertook.

Practically, it is an essentially democratic assembly elected by a suffrage which includes the votes of non-paying women. It will have an income from rates alone of a million sterling a year, and will control the whole main drainage of London, many of its parks and open spaces, its fire brigade, buildings, street improvement schemes, most of the bridges over the Thames, the provision of artisans' dwellings, and many other matters affecting the health and welfare of our people.

The London Council will not have the control of the police force. At present Londoners pay about five-ninths of the total cost of the force. In future they are to pay the whole cost. It is true that the four-ninths, which were formerly granted as a subvention by the Treasury, will be replaced by an allocation of license duties and of the probate duty. This, however, in no way lessens the injustice to the metropolis, Londoners will be the only English community compelled to pay for a police force (over which they have no control whatever). As it is the successor to the Metropolitan Board of Works will have to carry out no less than 120 Acts of Parliament, and this besides its other functions. It must eventually absorb all functions of municipal government which can properly be discharged by a central authority, including the control of gas and water supply, the police force, hackney carriages, the Asylums Board, the Poor-law, and so forth.

CONSTITUTION OF COUNTY COUNCILS.

The County Councils differ from those of London inasmuch as they must contribute towards the expenses of every Poor-law union on the basis of indoor pauperism at the rate of fourpence for each pauper. But in order to avoid putting a premium on the workhouse from the guardians' point of view, the calculation will be made on a quinquennial average, and will first be made on the five years ending March 25, 1888. Boroughs which had on June 1, 1884, a population of 50,000 or upwards, will be treated as counties in themselves, and not absorbed in the general jurisdiction of the County Council. They will be called County Boroughs. Boroughs which at the last census contained 10,000 inhabitants or more, and which are Quarter Session Boroughs, will keep certain rights conferred upon them by previous statutes, but will otherwise become part of the counties in which they are situated. The police force of boroughs with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants will be merged in the county constabulary.

The County Councils number on the whole 2243 councillors. These will be distributed as follows:—Bedford, 51; Berks, 51; Bucks, 51; Cambridge (exclusive of Isle of Ely), 48; Cambridge (Isle of Ely Division), 42; Chester, 57; Cornwall, 66; Cumberland, 60; Derby, 60; Devon, 78; Dorset, 67; Durham, 72; Essex, 63; Gloucester, 60; Southampton, 75; Hereford, 51; Herts, 54; Hunts, 39; Kent, 72; Lancaster, 106; Leicester, 54; Lincoln (Holland), 42; Lincoln (Kesteven), 46; Lincoln (Lindsey), 57; Middlesex, 64; Monmouth, 48; Norfolk, 57; Northampton, 51; Northumberland, 60; Nottingham, 51; Oxford, 51; Rutland, 21; Salop, 51; Somerset, 68; Stafford, 75; Suffolk (Eastern Division), 57; Suffolk (Western Division), 48; Surrey, 57; Sussex (Eastern Division), 51; Sussex (Western Division), 60; Warwick, 54; Westmoreland, 42; Wilts, 60; Worcester, 57; York (East Riding), 51; York (North Riding), 60; York (West Riding), 90; Anglesey, 42; Brecknock, 45; Cardigan, 48; Carmarthen, 41; Carnarvon, 48; Denbigh, 48; Flint, 42; Glamorgan, 63; Merioneth, 42; Montgomery, 42; Pembroke, 48; Radnor, 21.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1889.

LONDON HOSPITALS.

Many Hospitals admit paying In-Patients, the charges varying in proportion to the means and requirements of persons applying for admission. Seventy-three of the enumerated Hospitals, together with eighteen Convalescent, nine Cottage, and seven other Institutions and fifty Dispensaries, partake in the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday and Saturday Funds.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times.
St. Thomas's Hospital, Albert Embankment, S.W. In-patients daily at 11.30 a.m.; out-patients daily at 12; accidents and urgent cases at all times.
City's Hospital, St. Thomas's-street, Borough, S.E. Accidents and urgent cases at all times.
St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner. Open at all times for accidents.
St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge-place, Paddington. In-patients at all times. Accidents and urgent cases at all times.
Charing-Cross Hospital, Agar-street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times.
King's College Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Urgent cases at all times.
London Hospital, Whitechapel-road. Urgent cases at all times.
Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer-street, Bayswater. Urgent and ordinary cases at all times, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's order. Cancer patients at all times without letter.
Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. For relief without letters of recommendation.
University College, or North London Hospital, Gower-street. In-patients daily at 11 a.m.; out-patients daily at 1.30.
Westminster Hospital, near Westminster Abbey. Urgent cases at all times.

On the preceding lists, Medical School's attached.

French Hospital and Dispensary (open to all Foreigners), 10, Leicester-place, W.C.
German Hospital, Dalston. Admission of in-patients daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Italian Hospital, Queen-square, W.C.
Great Northern Central Hospital, Caledonian-road, N. Urgent cases admitted at all times.
Hospital of St. John and Elizabeth for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, W.C.
Metropolitan Free Hospital, Kingsland-road, E. Admission daily.
Miles's Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary.
North-West London Hospital, 18, Kentish Town-road.
Poplar Hospital for Accidents, Blackwall, E. Open free at all hours.
Women's Hospital, Greenwich, for Seamen of all Nations, admitted without recommendation.
West London Hospital, Hammer-smith-road, W. 101 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times.
London Temperance Hospital, Hampstead-road, N.W.

SPECIAL HOSPITALS. CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

The Brompton Hospital, S.W.
City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, E.
Infirmary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, 26, Margaret-street, W.
National Hospital for Consumption (on the separate principle), at Ventnor. Offices, 34, Craven-street, Strand.
North London Hospital for Consumption, Mount Vernon, Hampstead.
Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, E.C.

FOR CHILDREN.

Belgrave Hospital for Children, 28, Gloucester-street, Finsbury.

Cheyne Hospital, 46, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, S.W.
East London Hospital, Shadwell.
Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge-road, S.E.
Home and Infirmary for Children and Women, Lower Sydenham, S.E.
Hospital for Hip and Spine Disease, "The Vine," Sevenoaks.
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, Brompton.
North-Eastern Hospital, 317, Hackney-road, E.; Convalescent Home at Croydon.
Victoria Hospital Queen's - 101d, Chelsea, S.W.

FOR WOMEN.

Chelsea Hospital for Women, Fulham-road. Subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10s. 6d. to 42s.
Establishment for Gentlewomen during Temporary Illness, 90, Harley-street, W.
Grosvenor Hospital for Women and Children, Vincent-square, S.W.
Hospital for Women, 29, Soho-square, W.
N.W. Hospital for Women, 222, Marylebone-road, N.W. The physicians are women.
Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road.
Samaritan Free Hospital, 13, Lower Seymour-street, W. For women; and 1, Dorset-street, Manchester-square, for women and children.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

British Lying-in Hospital, Endell-street, St. Giles's.
City of London Hospital, City-road, E.C. (with training school for nurses and midwives).
General Lying-in Hospital, York-road, Lambeth.
Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, and Midwife Training School, 181, Marylebone-road, N.W., for married women.

FEVER.

London Fever Hospital, Liverpool-road, Islington, N.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis, and other Diseases of the Nervous System, Portland-terrace, N.W. A department for paying patients.
National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Hospital for Skin, 52, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, S.E.
St. John's Hospital, Leicester-square, W.C.

OPHTHALMIC (EYE DISEASES).

Central London Ophthalmic, 284, Gray's Inn-road.
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Bloomsbury-street, Moorfields, E.C.
Royal South London, St. George's-circus, Southwark, S.E.
Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, King William-street, W.C.
Western Ophthalmic Hospital, 155, Marylebone-road, W.

CANCER.

Cancer Hospital, Brompton. Poor persons admitted free; no letter of recommendation required.
St. Saviour's, and Nursing Home, 10, Osborn-street, N.W.

ORTHOPEDIC (LIMB, FOOT, SPINE, AND OTHER DEFORMITIES).

City Orthopedic Hospital, Hatton-garden, E.C.
National Orthopedic Hospital, 234, Great Portland-street, W.
Royal Orthopedic Hospital, 237, Oxford-street, W.

DENTAL.

Dental Hospital, Leicester-square, W.C. (Free).
National Dental Hospital, 149, Great Portland-street, W.

THROAT AND EAR.

The Throat Hospital, Golden-square, W.
Central London Throat and Ear, 330, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.
Royal Ear Hospital, Frith-street, Soho.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fistula.—St. Mark's Hospital, City-road, E.C.
Lock Hospital, Female, Westbourne-green, W. Male, Dean-st., Soho.
Scrofula.—Royal Sea-Bathing, Margate, and 80, Charing-cross, S.W.
St. Peter's, for Stone, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Covent-garden, W.C.
Training Hospital, Tottenham, N.

PAY HOSPITALS.

Bolingbroke House, Wandsworth-common.
St. Thomas's Home, St. Thomas's Hospital, Albert-embankment, S.E.
Small-Pox Hospital, Upper Holloway, N. A fee paid on admission.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

City of London Truss Society, 35, Finsbury-square, E.C.—Trusses only.
National Truss Society, 30, King William-street, E.C.—Trusses.
Provident Surgical Appliance Society, 14, Finsbury-circus, E.C.—Appliances and artificial limbs.
Surgical Aid Society, Salisbury-square, E.C.
Surgical Sunday Fund, Mansion House, E.C.—Provides appliances on the application of the Society.
Charity Organisation Society, Buckingham-street, Strand.—Surgical appliances.

The London Hospitals during the past twelve months relieved the large number of 1,067,202 patients, at a total cost of £584,263, made up as follows:—

17 General Hospitals...	£325,405	3 Skin ...	£6,103
8 Consumptive ...	74,450	21 Women and Children ...	63,345
5 Ophthalmic ...	12,678	6 Lying-in ...	11,784
3 Orthopedic ...	5,206	31 Special Miscellaneous ...	89,189

The actual income of these charities amounted to only £501,661, showing the large deficiency of £56,622, and which it was hoped would be made up by the Hospital Sunday and Saturday Funds. It should be stated, however, that in addition to, and quite independent of, the Hospital Sunday and Saturday collections, the working classes themselves last year contributed in small sums no less than £43,000 towards the expenses of these institutions—an extremely gratifying sign of the rapid extension of the "pay system."

To the above sum spent upon the Hospital work of the Metropolis should be added the cost of the Dispensaries, which amounted to:—

33 General Dispensaries ...	£26,537	48 Convalescent Institutions ...	£59,531
16 Provident Dispensaries ...	10,228	16 Nursing Institutions ...	5,602
1 Institution for Smallpox ...	2,500		
61d. for Surgical Appliances ...	16,717		
Total ...	£112,115		

CIVIL SERVICE EXPENDITURE.

From a return made to Parliament at the commencement of the Session 1888, we find under each vote of the seven classes of the Civil Service in the years 1868-9 and 1885-6 respectively, that the gross expenditure in the former year was £3,919,843; in the latter, £12,644,414; which shows a gross increase of £8,724,571—that is, of more than 90 per cent. It was, however, explained that some of the services now charged on the votes were formerly defrayed by fees. Since they have been placed on the votes the fees have been paid into the Exchequer, and it is necessary to deduct them. Further, certain items which are now charged to the Civil Service were charged under other branches of expenditure in 1868-9 and have been collected from those branches and set down here for purposes of comparison. If these two adjustments be made, the net charges in the two years are £8,251,104 and £7,562,381 respectively, showing an actual increase of £7,311,277; so that the sum of £1,421,294 is now a matter of different mode of account. There is a third class of adjustment which should be made in order to arrive at a fair idea of the new or increased charge which the nation at large is called upon to bear. The cost of services merely transferred from the shoulders of the ratepayer to the taxpayer are not to be regarded in the same light as increased expenditure due to the creation of new or the growth of old services. The more striking additions made in the past eighteen years are as follows:—Rates on Government property, £146,000; roads, £261,000; police, £755,000; prisons, £462,000; lunatics, £251,000; medical grant (Scotland), £10,000. These several items make up a total of £2,225,000, and if this be deducted from the net increase (mentioned above as £7,311,277), it will appear that the actual increase of burden upon the country is little more than £5,086,277; of this latter sum as much as £1,675,000 may be set down to elementary and technical education alone.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Offices: 37, Norfolk-street, Strand. Clerk to the Managers, W. F. Jebb.

ASYLUMS.—FOR IMBECILES.

Leavesden, near Watford.
Catesham, Surrey.
Darenth, near Dartford.
A separate Asylum for Children.

FEVER AND SMALLPOX HOSPITALS.

Eastern, The Grove, Homerton.
Northern, Winchmore-hill.
North-Western, Haverstock-hill.
Western, Seagrave-road, Fulham.
South-Western, Landor-road, Stockwell.
South-Eastern, Old Kent-road.
Hospital Ship, Long Reach, Dartford.

AMBULANCE STATIONS.

Eastern, adjoining Eastern Hospitals.
South-Eastern, adjoining South-Eastern Hospitals.
Western, adjoining Western Hospitals.
River Ambulance Service, South Wharf, Rotherhithe-street.

The following asylums are for the reception of pauper lunatics belonging to the Poor Law Unions in the Home Counties:—

Banstead Surrey; Brookwood, Woking; City of London, Stone near Dartford; Olney Hatch; East Kent, Chatham Downs; Hanwell Lunatic Asylum; Kent County, Barming - bath; Wandsworth, Upper Tooting.

HOSPITALS FOR LUNATICS.

Bethlehem, Lambeth-road. Not St Luke's, Old-treet. Pauper.
All of these are supported out of the rates of the various Parishes of the Metropolis.

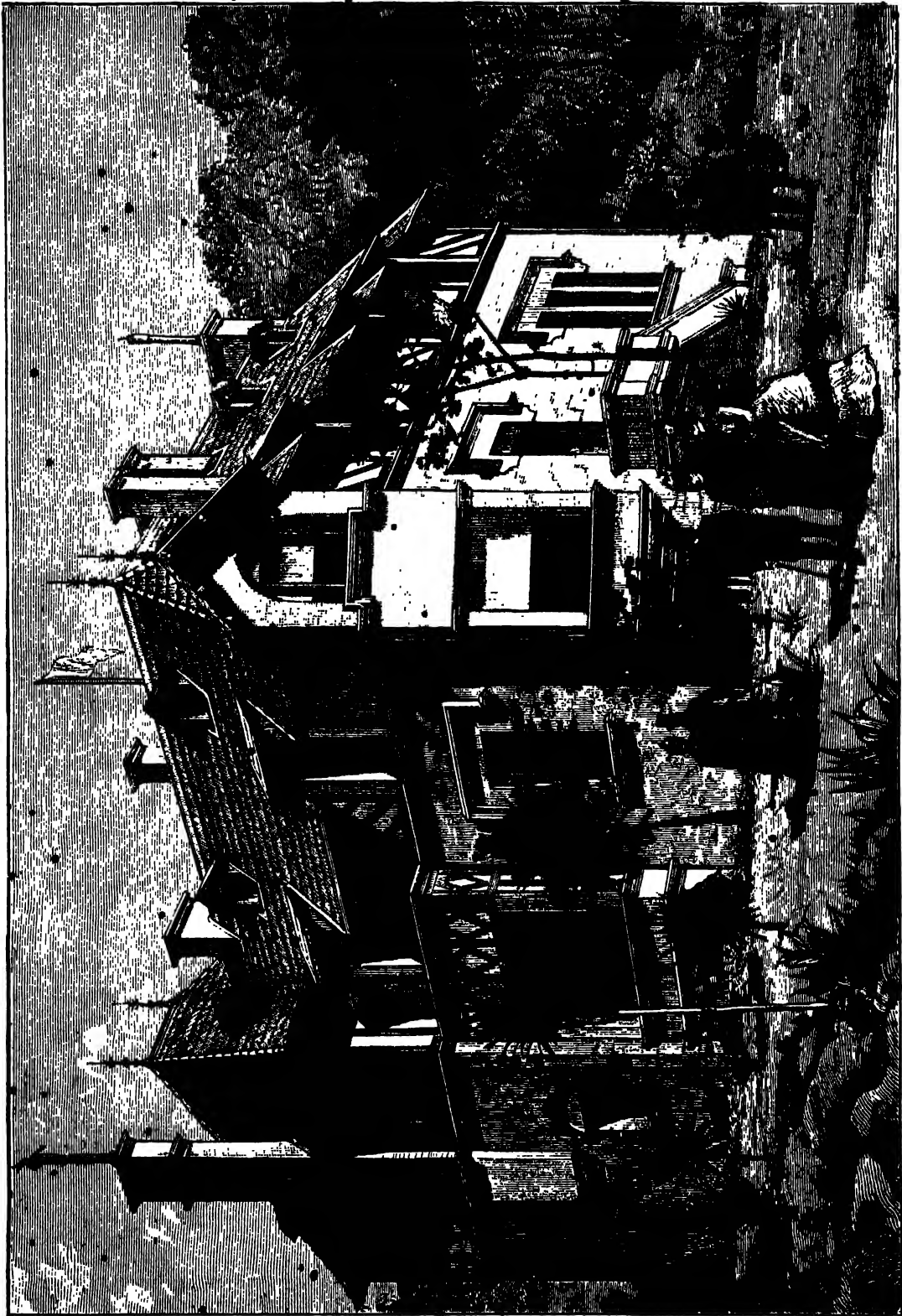
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1889.

MAY.



A REACH ON THE LOWER KOOTENAY RIVER.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.	
			Rises.	South before Noon.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Before Sunrise.						After Sunset.						London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.			
								O'Clock.		1		2		3		4		5		6		7			8		9		10		11		12
			H. M.	M. H.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. A. P. M.												Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		
1	W	Duke of Connaught born, 1850	4 34	3 3	7 21	5 36	8 48													2 41	2 57	—	0 6	121	
2	Th	St. James	4 33	3 10	7 23	6 3	9 53													3 13	3 29	0 22	0 38	122	
3	F	Postal Union ratified, 1875	4 31	3 17	7 24	6 33	10 53													3 46	4 2	0 54	1 11	123	
4	S	Lord Hatherton died, 1863	4 29	3 23	7 26	7 11	11 49													4 19	4 34	1 27	1 44	124	
5	S	2ND SUNDAY APT. EASTER	4 28	3 28	7 27	7 56	Morn													4 49	5 6	1 59	2 54	125	
6	M	Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke assassinated, 1882	4 26	3 33	7 29	8 49	0 37													5 25	5 45	2 31	2 50	126	
7	Th	Savings Banks instituted, 1816	4 24	3 37	7 30	9 50	1 15													6 7	6 30	3 10	3 32	127	
8	W	Half Quarter Day	4 22	3 41	7 32	10 56	1 49													6 57	7 28	3 55	4 22	128	
9	Th	Schiller died, 1805	4 21	3 44	7 34	Aftern.	2 17													8 3	8 41	4 53	5 28	129	
10	F	Indian Mutiny commenced, 1857	4 19	3 46	7 35	2 21	2 40													9 22	10 2	6 6	6 47	130	
11	S	Sir J. F. W. Herschel died, 1871	4 17	3 48	7 36	2 37	3 2													10 38	11 9	7 27	8 3	131	
12	S	3RD SUNDAY APT. EASTER	4 16	3 50	7 38	3 57	3 23													11 37	—	8 34	9 2	132	
13	M	Pope Pius IX. born, 1792	4 14	3 51	7 39	5 17	3 41													0 3	0 26	9 28	9 51	133	
14	Th	"Illustrated London News" first published, 1842	4 12	3 51	7 41	6 43	4 8													0 49	1 11	10 14	10 36	134	
15	W	Isaac O'Connell died, 1847	4 11	3 51	7 42	8 8	4 34													1 32	1 53	10 57	11 18	135	
16	Th	Battle of Albuera, 1811	4 10	3 50	7 43	9 30	5 10													2 14	2 36	11 39	—	136	
17	F	Dr. Jenner born, 1749	4 8	3 49	7 45	10 46	5 52													2 59	3 22	0 1	0 24	137	
18	S	Earthquake in South American, 1875	4 7	3 47	7 47	11 48	6 48													3 45	4 10	0 47	1 10	138	
19	S	4TH SUNDAY APT. EASTER	4 5	3 44	7 48	Morn.	7 54													4 35	4 59	1 35	2 0	139	
20	M	Columbus died, 1506	4 4	3 41	7 49	0 37	9 7													5 24	5 51	2 24	2 49	140	
21	Th	Maria Edgeworth died, 1849	4 3	3 37	7 51	1 14	10 21													6 20	6 50	3 16	3 45	141	
22	W	Length of day, 15h 50m	4 1	3 33	7 52	1 42	11 39													7 23	7 59	4 15	4 48	142	
23	Th	Battle of Ramillies, 1706	4 0	3 29	7 53	2 5	Aftern.													8 35	9 12	5 24	6 0	143	
24	F	Queen Victoria born, 1819	3 59	3 23	7 55	2 26	2 6													9 50	10 25	6 37	7 15	144	
25	S	Princess Helena born, 1846	3 58	3 17	7 57	2 44	3 15													10 58	11 29	7 50	8 33	145	
26	S	ROGATION SUNDAY	3 57	3 11	7 58	3 2	4 23													11 56	—	8 54	9 21	146	
27	M	Duke of Cumberland born, 1819	3 56	3 4	7 59	3 21	5 32													0 21	0 42	9 46	10 7	147	
28	Th	Earl Russell died, 1878	3 55	2 57	8 0	3 42	6 40													1 2	1 22	10 27	10 47	148	
29	W	King Charles II. restored, 1660	3 54	2 49	8 1	4 6	7 45													1 41	2 0	11 6	11 25	149	
30	Th	Ascension. Holy Thurs.	3 53	2 41	8 2	4 34	8 46													2 17	2 34	11 42	11 59	150	
31	F	W. Chalmers died, 1847	3 52	2 33	8 3	5 10	9 45													2 49	3 5	—	0 14	151	



THE VILLA EDELWEISS, CANNES.

PRINCIPAL CHARITIES OF THE METROPOLIS.

THE Charities of the Metropolis differ widely in usefulness, importance, and in many other respects; it would, however, be invidious on our part to judge of their relative merits; sufficient to say, that some of those against which an asterisk (*) is placed do not admit of canvassing for votes, while others have abolished canvassing and voting, and substituted a system of sifting or selection by their Committees of Management, and which is in many ways a better one, since it greatly diminishes the evils of a protracted canvass at a period when those in distress, the sick, and the widow can ill afford the time, toil, and money in what must, after all, too often prove to be a fruitless contest. Our list, however, has no pretension to being a complete one, indeed, the space at our command forbids this. The metropolitan charities, and in which are properly included reformatories and training institutions, number about 1040; and the total sum subscribed last year towards their support amounted to £4,879,508. It should be specially noted that this sum is quite irrespective of the parochial rates levied upon the Metropolis for the relief and maintenance of the pauper poor, and which yielded about three millions more. The Charity Commissioners of England and Wales have, in the meantime, been continuing a searching inquiry into the appropriation of funds held in trust for the benefit of that class of persons above the pauper, but which, in many instances, have long been improperly diverted and used for other purposes. The disclosures made were, in some instances, startling, and the real property rescued by the Commissioners during the last ten years amounted to £2,345,662 11s. 6d. A total number of 7072 orders having been made since 1853 for authorising sales of the same, the total amount realised by the sales effected amounted to the large sum of £6,394,251 9s. 3d. With reference to certain London parochial charities, the Commissioners say:—"The particulars of 511 charities newly created, or previously unrecorded in any official enumeration of charitable trusts, have been entered during the year in the Register of 'Unreported Charities,' as against 563, 674, 514, entered in the same Register in the years 1880, 1885, and 1884 respectively. Recorded on the Register will be found a total of 13,814 distinct charities. 1352 other charities have also been ascertained, and which must await registration until fuller information has been obtained. The number of the returns of the accounts of charities which were made to the Commissioners during the year 1884 is 31,221, the like numbers for the years 1885, 1886, and 1884 being 29,436, 29,671, and 28,907 respectively."

SPECIAL CHARITIES.—THE PERMANENTLY AFFLICTED.

THE BLIND.

Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, 28, Berners-street, W.—Gives employment and grants small pensions.
Blind Man's Friend, or Day's Charity, 31, Savile-row, W.—(Grants pensions only, of from £12 to £20 a year.)
Royal Blind Pension Society of the United Kingdom, 235, Southwark Bridge-road, S.E.—(Grants pensions.)
British and Foreign Blind Association, 33, Cambridge-square, W.—Educates and employs the blind.
Christian Blind Relief Society, 59, Burdett-road, E.—(Grants pensions to all of good moral character and irrespective of any religious qualifications.)
Home for Christian Aged Blind Women, Mansion House, Hanley-road, Finsbury Park.—Home for those over fifty.
Clothing Company, 41, Mincing-lane, E.C.—Provides small pensions.
Gentlemen's Company, The Hall, 7, Cannon-street, E.C.—Provides small pensions.
Garfield's Bequest, 1, Poets'-corner, S.W.—Provides annual pensions.
Gentlemen's Company, The Hall, Foster-lane, E.C.—Provides small pensions.
Hetherington's Charity, "Christ's Hospital," E.C.—Provides small pensions.
Home for Blind Children, Kilburn Priory, N.W.—Maintenance and education.
London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, Upper Avenue-road, Regent's Park.—Maintenance and tuition.
Painters' Company, 9, Little Trinity-lane, E.C.—Pensions.
Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, W. Stow-street, Upper Norwood.—Educational; a small payment necessary.
School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's Fields, S.E.—Maintains, educates, and teaches a trade.
Society for the Relief of Indigent Blind Jews, 5, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C.—Grants pensions.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, 11, Little Square, W.—Educational, a small payment required.
Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Children, Old Kent-road, S.E., and Magdalen-street, E.C.—Supports and educates.

British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Lower Clapton, E.—Supports and educates.
Charitable and Provident Society for the Aged and Infirm, Craven Hotel, Craven-street, W.C.—Deaf and Dumb Children's Homes* (Rev. W. Stainer's), 20, Peckham-road, N., &c.—Supports and educates.
Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home*, Walmer-road, Notting-hill.—Supports and educates.
Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb*, 419, Oxford-street, W.—Instructs and relieves.

THE INCURABLE.

British Home for Incurables, Clapham, S.W.—Maintains and relieves.
Home for Incurable Children*, 2, Maida-vale, W.—Maintains and relieves.
Home for Incurables and Infirm Women*, 21, New Ormond-street, W.C.—Small payment required.
Home for Confirmed Invalids*, 93, Highbury-hill, N.
Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem*, 30, Great Ormond-street, W.C.—Maintains, relieves, and nurses in times of illness.
Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney.—Affords a home and grants pensions.
St. Elizabeth's Home for Incurable Women and Children*, 59, Mortimer-street, W.
St. Marylebone Home for Incurables*, 246, Marylebone-road, N.W.—Affords a home.
IDROT, IMBECTILE, AND LUNATIC.

Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Surrey.—Affords a home and education.
Bethlehem Royal Hospital, St. George's-road, S.E.—Relieves, treats, and cures acute mental diseases.
St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, Old-street, E.C.—Relieves and treats acute mental diseases.

ANNUITIES AND PENSIONS FOR THE AGED.

Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, 83, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.—Grants pensions.
Aged Poor Society*, 3, Queen-street, S.W.—Grants pensions.
Calverley's Benevolent Association, 15, Soho-square, W.—Grants pensions; relieves temporary distress.
Comarival Travellers' Benevolent Institution, 47, Finsbury-circus, E.C.—Grants pensions.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation, 27, Bedford-street, W.C.—Grants pensions to widows, &c.
General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution, 32, Backville-street, W.—Grants pensions and relief.
London Aged Christian Society, 32, Backville-street, W.—Pensions.
London General Porters' Benevolent Association, 33, Cheapside, E.C.—Pensions porters and widows.
National Benevolent Institution, 65, Southampton-row, W.C.—Pensions to upper and middle classes.
Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, 26, Charles-street, St. James's.—Grants pensions.
Society for Relieving the Aged Needy of the Jewish Faith, 14, Devonshire-square, E.C.
United Kingdom Beneficent Association, Arundel-street, Strand.—Pensions to middle and upper classes.

ALMSHOUSES AND PENSIONS FOR THE AGED.

Christian Union Almshouses, 233, Marylebone-road.—Provides a home for aged Christians.
Governance's Benevolent Institution, 32, Backville-street, W.—Grants relief, pensions, and an asylum.
Homes for the Aged Poor, 25, St. George's-road, Notting-hill, and various other addresses.
Hard-in-Hand Asylum and Jewish Widows' Home Asylum*, 25, Wells-street, Hackney.—Home for aged widows.
Jewish Home*, Stepney-green, E.—Home for aged poor above sixty.
Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Lower Norwood, S.E.—Home for ten aged and educates 240 children.
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Old Kent-road, S.E.—Provides education and home for children and pensions for aged.
Metropolitan Benefit Societies' Asylum, Bull's-pond-road, N.—Provides home.
Morden College, Blackheath.—Home and pensions for aged merchants.
Printers' Pension, Almshouses, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, Wood-green.—Provides pension, home, and education.
Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, Belvidere.—Provides home and pension.
Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, Northon, Surrey.—Home and pension for soldiers' widows.
Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Croydon.—Home and pensions for aged men and women.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Actors' Benevolent Fund, 8, Adonis-street, W.C.—Assists actors in time of need; also their widows and orphans.
Artists' Benevolent Fund, 23, Garrick-street, W.C.—Relieves widows and orphans.
Artists' General Benevolent Institution, 19, St. James's-street, S.W.—Relieves distressed members; also widows and orphans.
Baristers' Benevolent Association*, 7, Figgis-court, E.C.—Relieves distressed members, widows, and orphans.
Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society, 51, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.—Affords general relief.
Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish Poor*, 13, Devonshire-square, E.—Grants relief to poor.
British Medical Benevolent Fund*, 11, New Burlington-street, W.—Grants relief and pensions.
Builders' Benevolent Institution, 4, Vernon-place, W.C.—Grants relief and pensions.
Cholmondeley Charities, 2, Bloomsbury-place, W.C.—Assists clergy Church of England, and their widows.
Church Schoolmasters', &c., Benevolent Institution, 4, Little Dean-yard, S.W.—(Grants relief and pensions to schoolmasters.)
Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy*, 2, Bloomsbury-place, W.C.—Grants relief and pensions.

Frithville Memorial Homes for Reduced Gentlepeople*, 101, Frithville-gardens, W.
Governance's Benevolent Institution, 32, Backville-street, W.—Grants relief, pensions, and asylum.
Home for Unemployed Governesses*, 9, St. Stephen's-square, W.
Homes for the Aged Poor*, Winifred-gardens and St. George's-road, W.
House of Charity*, Soho-square, W.—For the reception of female paupers.
Ladies' Home*, 63, Abbey-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Law Association, Devereux-buildings, Temple, W.C.—Widows and orphans of London solicitors.
Metropolitan Association for Helping Young Servants, 18, Buckingham-street, St. and, W.C.—Assists, and provides homes.
Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association*, 46A, Pall-mall, S.W.—Relieves the Poor.
Morley's Home for Destitute Governesses, 1, Chatham-place, Hackney.
Poor Clergy Relief Corporation*, 36, Southampton-street, W.C.—Relieves poor clergy and their families.
Railway Benevolent Institution, 67, Drummond-street, N.W.—Relieves and pensions railway servants and their families.
Royal Literary Fund*, 7, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.—Relieves authors, their widows, and orphans.
Royal Naval Benevolent Fund, 18, Adam-street, W.C.—Relieves poor relatives of naval officers.
Scottish Corporation*, Crane-court, E.C.—Relieves and pensions distressed Scots in London.
Shipwrecked Mariners and Fishermen's Royal Benevolent Society*, Dock-street, London Docks.—Relieves distress and assists generally.
Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows*, 32, Backville-street, W.
Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men*, 53, Berners-street, W.—Pensions.
Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, 20, New Broad-street, E.C.—Grants relief and pensions.
Solicitors' Benevolent Association*, 9, Clifford's Inn, E.C.—For solicitors and their families.
St. Cyprian's Home for the Aged*, 10, Little Park-street, N.W.
United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association, 21, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.—Relieves, and grants pensions.
United Law Clerks' Society, 3, Serjeants' Inn, W.C.—Relieves, and grants pensions.
Universal Benevolent Society*, 15, Soho-square, W.—Relieves those who have been in good circumstances.
Widows' Friend Society*, 27, King-street, E.C.—Grants relief and pensions.

VOLUNTARY HOMES.

Royal Homes for Ladies*, various addresses—Wandsworth, Wimbledon, &c.
Home for Governesses*, 9, St. Stephen's-square, W.
Female Servants' Home Society*, Office, 79, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
Home for Female Invalids*, St. James's House, Kensington-park, S.E.—Provides a home and reforms.
London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution*, Office, 200, Euston-road, N.W.
Church of England Central Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays*, 32, Charing-cross, S.E.—For reception of orphan and destitute children.
Cripples' Home and Industrial School*, 17A, Marylebone-road, N.W.—Provides a home for female cripples, &c.
Homes for Working Girls in London*, Office, 34, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—Home for factory girls, &c.
National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children*, Office, 25, Great Queen-street and Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.
Princess Louise Home*, Woodhouse, Wauvested.—Training home for girls.

HOMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Carter Home, High-street, Clapham. — For boys from six to sixteen.
Children's Home, Bunner-road, Victoria Park, E. — Home for orphans.
Cripples' Nursery, 15, Park-place, Regent's Park. — Homes for cripples under eight.
Gordon Boys' Home, West-end, Chobham. — For boys from fourteen to eighteen.
Home for Working and Destitute Lads, Stepney-causeway, E. (Dr. Barcardo's). — For destitute boys.
Home for Little Boys, Farmington Office, 78, Cheapside, E.C. — For destitute boys under ten.
Homes for Working Boys in London, various. — Office, 8, Duke-street, W.C. — Home for boys at work.
House-boy Brigade Society, 346, Marylebone-road, W., and various. — Home, with training in house-work, &c.
Industrial Home for Boys, 119, Copenhagen-street, N. — For boys from nine to sixteen.
Marine Society, 54, Bishopsgate-street, E.C. — Trains boys for Navy.
National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, Woolthorpe House, Wright-lane, Kensington. — For boys from twelve to eighteen.
National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, various. — Office, 25, Great Queen-street, W.C. — For boys under sixteen.
Newport Market Industrial School, Colburn-row, Westminster. — Home for boys over eleven, and provides night-shelter for adults.
The Boys' Home, 95, Southwark-street, E.C., with branches. — For destitute and criminal boys, from twelve to sixteen.

HOMES FOR SHOEBLACKS.

There are twelve institutions in the Metropolis which provide homes for, and give employment to, destitute boys as shoeblocks.

EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES.

Asylum for Fatherless Children, Needham, Caterham Junction. — Maintains and educates children not paupers.
Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, 61, Stamford-street, S.E. — Maintains and educates poor Irish children.
Boys' Orphanage, The Old Vicarage, Greenwich, S.E. — Maintains and educates.
British and Foreign School Society, Borough-road, S.E. — Educates poor children.
British Orphan Asylum, Mackenzie Park, Slough. — Maintains and educates children not paupers.
Catholic Schools, Jewry-street, Aldgate, E.C. — Educates poor children.
Catholic Poor School Committee, 82, Gloucester-place, W. (1000 schools). — Educates only.
Clergy Orphan Corporation, Canterbury, and St. John's Wood Office, 43, Lincoln's-inn-fields. — Maintains and educates clergy orphans.
Female Orphan Asylum, Bedding-in, Surrey. — Maintains and educates.
Female Orphans' Home, Tangle Park, Hampton. — Maintains and educates.
Foundling Hospital, Guilford-street, W.C. — Maintains and educates.
Homes for Female Orphans, Grove-road, St. John's Wood. — Maintains and educates.

Infant Orphan Asylum, Watford. —

Maintains and educates.
London Orphan Asylum, Watford. — Maintains and educates.
Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Bnar-sloak. — Maintains and educates.
Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, Twickenham. — Maintains and educates.
Mount Harmon Girls' Orphan Home, Cambridge-road, Kilburn. — Maintains and educates girls.
National Orphan Home, Ham-common, Surrey. — Maintains and educates girls only.
Orphan Working School, Mutford-park, N.W. — Maintains and educates.
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Boys, Bagshot, Surrey. Office, 18, Newgate street, E.C. — Maintains and educates.
Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, Redhill. Office, 53, Gracechurch-street, E.C. — For orphans of those who have seen better days.
Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom. Office, 21, Soho-square, W. — Maintains and educates orphan boys of medical men.
Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, Lambdown, Bath. Office, 22, Cockspur-street, S.W. — Educates orphans.
Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, Wandsworth-common. — Maintains and educates orphan daughters of sailors, soldiers, and marines.
Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home, Hampstead, N.W. — Maintains and educates.
St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Orphanage, Leyton, E. — Maintains and educates boys under seven.
St. Ann's Roman Catholic Orphanage, Cale-street, Chelsea, S.W. — Maintains and educates.
St. John's Foundation School, Leatherhead. Office, Broad Sanctuary, S.W. — Maintains and educates orphans of poor clergy.
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Orphanage, North Hyde, Middlesex, and Walthamstow. — Maintains and educates destitute orphans.
St. Matthew's Home for Female Orphans, 35, Ossington-street, W. — Maintains and educates destitute orphan girls over seven.
Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, N.W. — Maintains and educates girls up to thirteen.
Stockwell Orphanage, Clapham-road, N.W. (Rev. C. H. Spurgeon). — Maintains, &c., both sexes.

REFORMATORIES.

Reformatory and Refuge Union, 32, Charing-cross, S.W.; 666 branches. — Maintains, reforms, &c., both sexes, all ages.

PENITENTIARIES FOR THE FALLEN.

Church Penitentiary Association, 14, York-buildings, W.C.
Female Mission to Fallen Women, 82, Charing-cross, S.W.
London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, 200, Euston-road, N.W.
Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children, 79, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
 And seventeen others.

APPROXIMATE INCOME OF SOME OF THE ENUMERATED METROPOLITAN CHARITIES.

Number	Class of Charity	Income.
27	Charities for the Blind	70,636
8	for Deaf and Dumb	17,296
9	for Incapables	53,254
3	for Idiots	51,328
6	for Surgical Appliances	15,717
188	Pensions and Institutions for the Aged	438,859
99	Institutions for General Relief	309,203
100	Voluntary Homes	163,405
56	Orphanages	179,043
98	Educational Charities	414,543
558		2,172,222

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES.

JANUARY.

The Moon will be near Mercury on the 2nd, but she sets on this day at 4h 3m p.m. She is near both Venus and Mars during the early evening hours of the 4th; both planets are to the left of the Moon, and higher, Venus being a little to the left of Mars. The Moon sets this evening at 7h 22m, Mars at 7h 40m, and Venus at 7h 50m. She will be near Saturn during the night common to the 18th and 19th. She will be to the right of the planet during the early evening hours of the 14th, the nearest approach will be about 3 p.m., and after this time she will be to the left of the planet, the distance increasing as the night advances; and she will be near Jupiter on the morning of the 28th, the planet being a little to the left of the Moon. Her phases or times of change are —

New Moon	on the 1st	at 8 minutes after 9h	in the afternoon.
First Quarter	"	8th "	41 "
Full Moon	"	17th "	37 "
Last Quarter	"	24th "	57 "
New Moon	"	31st "	10 "

She is most distant from the Earth on the afternoon of the 12th, and nearest to it on the afternoon of the 28th.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting on the 2nd at about the same time as the Sun; on the 6th at 4h 22m p.m., or 18 minutes after sunset; on the 11th at 4h 47m p.m., or 36 minutes after sunset; on the 16th at 5h 17m p.m., or 45 minutes after the Sun; on the 21st at 5h 48m p.m., or 1h 21m after sunset; on the 26th at 6h 18m p.m., or 1h 38m after sunset; and on the 31st at 6h 33m p.m., or 1h 48m after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 2nd, in ascending node on the 29th, and at his greatest eastern elongation (14 deg. 20 min.) on the 30th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 7h 42m p.m., or 3h 41m after sunset; on the 11th at 8h 11m p.m., on the 26th at 8h 40m p.m., and on the 31st at 9h 4m p.m. She is near Mars on the 2nd, near the Moon on the 4th, and in ascending node on the 31st.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 7h 17m p.m., on the 11th at 7h 53m p.m., on the 21st at 7h 50m p.m., and on the 31st at 8h 3m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 6h 46m a.m., or 1h 22m before sunrise; on the 12th at 6h 14m a.m., or 1h 50m before sunrise; on the 22nd at 5h 14m a.m., or 2h 11m before sunrise; and on the 31st at 5h 15m a.m., or 2h 24m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 29th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 7h 13m p.m., or 3h 13m after sunset; on the 11th at 6h 30m p.m., or 2h 19m after sunset; on the 21st at 6h 46m p.m., or 1h 19m after sunset; and on the 31st at 6h 3m p.m., or 18 minutes after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 2h 45m a.m., on the 15th at 1h 47m a.m., and on the 30th at 0h 43m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th.

FEBRUARY.

The Moon is near Mercury during the evening hours of the 1st; the planet is situated to the right of the Moon. The Moon sets at 6h 33m p.m., and the planet 20 minutes later. She is near Mars during the evening of the 2nd, the planet being to the left of the Moon. The planet sets at 5h 4m p.m., and the Moon at 7h 20m p.m. She is very near Venus during the evening hours of the 3rd. She is near Saturn during the night hours of the 14th and morning hours of the 15th, being to the right of the planet till after midnight; the nearest approach will be about 1h a.m. of the 15th, and after this time the planet will be to the right of the Moon. She is near Jupiter on the morning of the 25th, the Moon rising at 4h 5m a.m.; the planet will be to the right of the Moon; and she will be near Mercury, a second time this month, on the 28th. The Moon sets on this day at 3h 47m p.m. Her phases or times of change are —

First Quarter	on the 7th	at 58 minutes after 8h	in the afternoon.
Full Moon	"	15th "	17 "
Last Quarter	"	22nd "	55 "

She is most distant from the Earth on the 9th, and nearest to it on the 21st.

MERCURY sets on the 1st at 6h 33m p.m., or 1h 46m after sunset; on the 5th at 6h 32m p.m., or 1h 38m after the Sun; on the 11th at 6h 0m p.m., or 55 minutes after the Sun; on the 12th at 5h 49m p.m., or 41 minutes after sunset; on the 13th at 5h 37m p.m., or 28 minutes after sunset; on the 14th at 5h 24m p.m., or 14 minutes after sunset; on the 15th at 5h 13m p.m., or about the same time as the Sun sets. He rises on the 17th at 5h 37m a.m., or 35 minutes before sunrise; on the 22nd at 6h 12m a.m., or 61 minutes before sunrise; and on the 27th at 5h 40m a.m., or 56 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 1st, in perihelion on the 2nd, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 16th, and near the Moon again on the 28th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 9h 10m p.m., on the 11th at 9h 34m p.m., on the 21st at 9h 57m p.m., and on the 28th at 10h 8m p.m. She is near the Moon on the 3rd, and at her greatest eastern elongation (46 deg. 35 min.) on the 18th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 8h 4m p.m., on the 11th at 8h 10m p.m., on the 21st at 8h 15m p.m., and on the 28th at 8h 17m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 2nd.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 5h 13m a.m., or 2h 28m before sunrise; on the 11th at 4h 43m a.m., or 2h 41m before sunrise; on the 21st at 4h 11m a.m., or 2h 54m before sunrise; and on the 28th at 3h 48m a.m., or 3h 2m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 25th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 4h 58m p.m., or 11 minutes after sunset; on the 3rd about the same time as the Sun sets; and after this he rises in daylight till the beginning of August. He is south on the 1st at half an hour after midnight, on the 8th at about midnight, on the 15th at 11h 30m p.m., and on the last day at 10h 36m p.m. He sets on the 12th at 7h 22m a.m., or about the same time as the Sun rises; on the 13th at 7h 18m a.m., or 2 minutes before sunrise; on the 21st at 6h 45m a.m., or 20 minutes before sunrise; and on the 28th at 6h 17m a.m., or 33 minutes before sunrise. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 5th, and near the Moon on the 15th.

MARCH.

The Moon is near Mars during the evening hours of the 3rd, the planet being to the left of the Moon. She is near Venus during the evening hours of the 5th, the planet being to the right of the Moon. She is near Saturn during the night common to the 13th and 14th, being to the right of the planet, but the distance between them is lessening throughout the night.

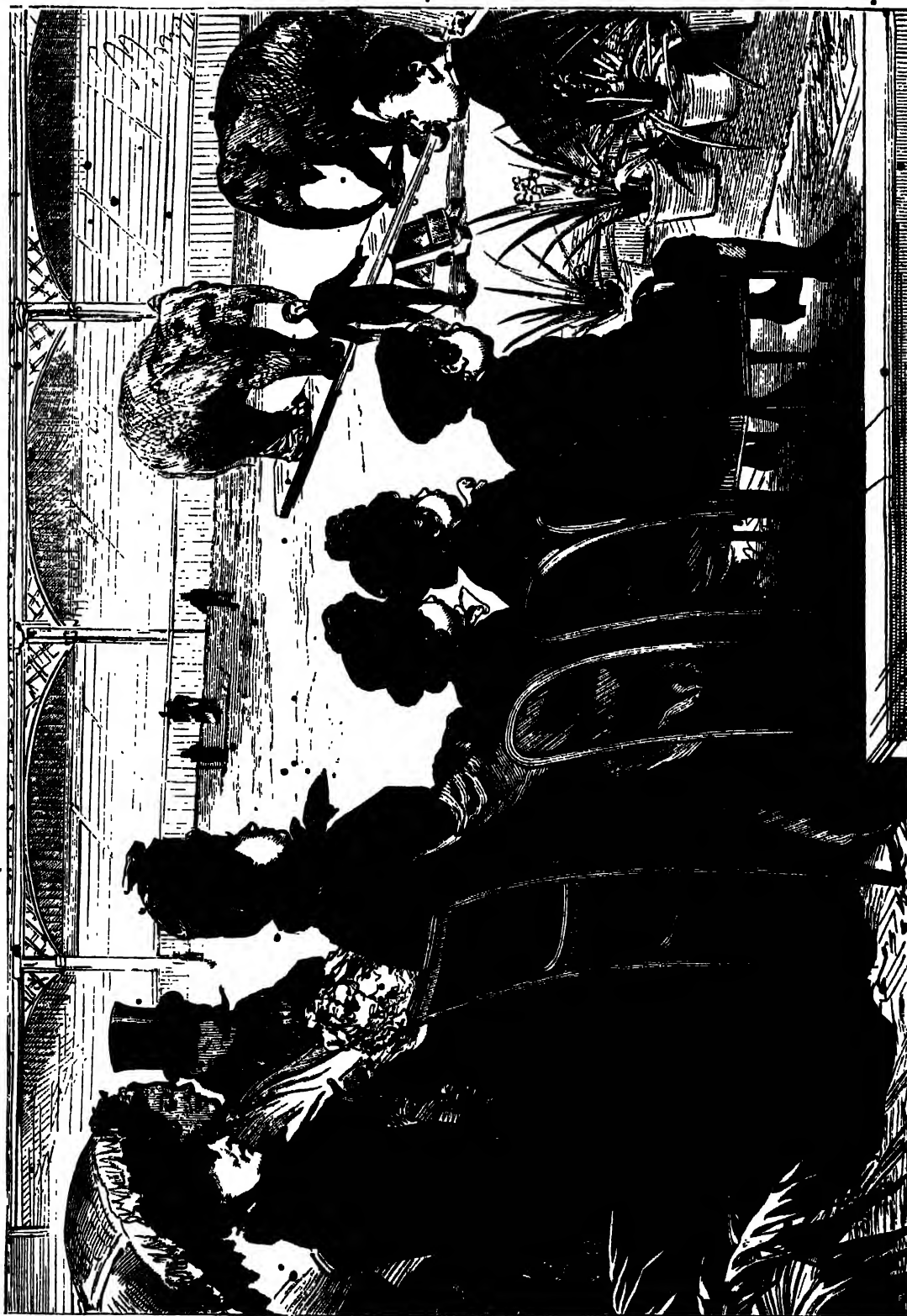
(Continued on page 21.)

JUNE.



CHAGFORD, DEVONSHIRE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.	
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise						After Sunset.						London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.			
								O'clock.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.		Aftern.
1	Z	Nicomede	3 51	2 21	8 4	5 51	10 35								3						3 23	3 39	0 30	0 48	152
2	S	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION	3 50	2 14	8 56	6 41	11 15								4						3 56	4 13	1 4	1 21	153
3	M	Prince George of Wales born, 1863	3 50	2 4	8 6	7 40	11 51								5						4 31	4 49	1 38	1 56	154
4	R	Countess of Blessington died, 1840	3 49	1 51	8 7	8 43	Morn.								6						5 6	5 25	2 14	2 31	155
5	W	Boniface, Bishop	3 49	1 44	8 8	9 51	0 20								7						5 46	6 10	2 50	3 11	156
6	Th	Count Cavour died, 1861	3 48	1 33	8 9	11 3	0 44								8						6 35	7 1	3 35	4 0	157
7	F	Reform Bill passed, 1832	3 47	1 22	8 10	Aftern.	1 7								9						7 31	8 2	4 26	4 56	158
8	Z	Alexandra Palace burnt, 1873	3 47	1 11	8 11	1 30	1 27								10						8 35	9 11	5 27	6 0	159
9	S	WHIT SUNDAY. Pentecost	3 46	0 59	8 12	2 49	1 47								11						9 46	10 18	6 36	7 11	160
10	M	Roger Bacon died, 1292	3 46	0 48	8 12	4 9	2 8								12						10 49	11 19	7 43	8 14	161
11	Th	St. Barnabas	3 45	0 36	8 13	5 35	2 32								13						11 47	—	8 44	9 12	162
12	W	Length of day, 16h 29m	3 45	0 24	8 14	7 0	3 1								14						0 13	0 38	9 38	10 3	163
13	Th	Laurel Rivers executed, 1483	3 45	0 11	8 15	8 22	3 40								15						1 3	1 29	10 28	10 54	164
14	F	Battle of Marston, 1800	3 45	Aftern.	8 16	9 32	4 29								16						1 54	2 19	11 19	11 44	165
15	S	Thomas Campbell died, 1844	3 44	0 14	8 16	10 30	5 32								17						2 44	3 9	—	0 9	166
16	S	TRINITY SUNDAY	3 44	0 27	8 17	11 12	6 45								18						3 34	3 59	0 34	0 59	167
17	M	St. Alban	3 44	0 39	8 17	11 46	8 5								19						4 24	4 51	1 24	1 49	168
18	Th	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	3 44	0 52	8 18	Morn.	9 24								20						5 17	5 43	2 16	2 42	169
19	W	C. H. Spurgeon born, 1834	3 44	1 5	8 18	0 11	10 40								21						6 9	6 36	3 8	3 34	170
20	Th	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	3 44	1 18	8 19	0 31	11 55								22						7 5	7 33	4 1	4 30	171
21	F	Proclamation	3 44	1 31	8 19	0 51	Aftern.								23						8 2	8 32	4 58	5 27	172
22	Z	Matthew Henry died, 1744	3 45	1 44	8 19	1 10	2 15								24						9 5	9 39	5 57	6 30	173
23	S	1ST SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	3 45	1 57	8 19	1 29	3 23								25						10 12	10 42	7 4	7 37	174
24	M	St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day	3 45	2 10	8 19	1 48	4 30								26						11 12	11 41	8 7	8 37	175
25	Th	St. Fergus (physician) died, 1863	3 46	2 23	8 18	2 10	5 36								27						—	0 7	9 6	9 32	176
26	W	George IV. died, 1830	3 46	2 36	8 18	2 38	6 39								28						0 31	0 53	9 56	10 18	177
27	Th	Dorsetshire Trial Trials, 1875	3 47	2 48	8 18	3 10	7 38								29						1 14	1 35	10 39	11 0	178
28	F	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838	3 47	3 0	8 18	3 49	8 31								30						1 54	2 12	11 19	11 37	179
29	Z	St. Peter	3 48	3 13	8 18	4 37	9 16								1						2 30	2 48	11 55	—	180
30	S	2ND SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	3 49	3 25	8 18	5 35	9 54								2						3 5	3 22	0 13	0 30	181



THE QUEEN AT OLYMPIA.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1889.

She is near Jupiter on the mornings of the 24th and 25th, being to the right of the planet on the former and to the left on the latter morning; and she is near Mercury on the 26th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 1st at 1 minute after 10h	in the afternoon.
First Quarter	" 8th " 50 "	" 5 " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 17th " 48 "	" 11 " morning.
Last Quarter	" 24th " 54 "	" 6 " morning.
New Moon	" 31st " 37 "	" 11 " morning.

She is most distant from the Earth on the morning of the 9th, and nearest to it on the 21st, at noon.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising on the 5th at 5h 44m a.m., or 56 minutes before sunrise; on the 10th at 5h 38m a.m., or 50 minutes before sunrise; on the 15th at 5h 34m a.m., or 42 minutes before sunrise; on the 20th at 5h 29m a.m., or 36 minutes before sunrise; on the 25th at 5h 25m a.m., or 29 minutes before sunrise; and on the 30th at 5h 18m a.m., or 25 minutes before sunrise. He is in descending node on the 8th, at his greatest western elongation (27 deg. 35 min.) on the 13th, and near the Moon on the 29th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 10h 11m p.m., on the 11th at 10h 27m p.m., on the 21st at 10h 36m p.m., and on the 31st at 10h 27m p.m. She is near the Moon on the 5th, and in perihelion on the same day, and at greatest brilliancy on the 25th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 8h 18m p.m., or 2h 40m after sunset; on the 11th at 8h 21m p.m., or 2h 26m after sunset; on the 21st at 8h 25m p.m., or 2h 12m after sunset; and on the 31st at 8h 28m p.m., or 1h 58m after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 3rd.

JUPITER rises on the 2nd at 3h 41m a.m., on the 12th at 3h 7m a.m., on the 22nd at 3h 33m a.m., and on the 31st at 1h 56m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 24th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 27th.

SATURN is due south on the 1st at 10h 32m p.m., on the 15th at 9h 33m p.m., and on the 30th at 8h 32m p.m. He sets on the 3rd at 6h 5m a.m., or 39 minutes before sunrise; on the 13th at 6h 24m a.m., or 34 minutes before sunrise; on the 23rd at 4h 44m a.m., or 1h 15m before sunrise; and on the 31st at 4h 11m a.m., or 1h 30m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 14th.

APRIL.

THE MOON is near Mars during the evening hours of the 2nd, being situated to the left of the planet. She is near Venus during the evening hours of the 2nd and 3rd, being to the right of the planet on the 2nd and to the left on the 3rd, the planet being higher than the Moon on both evenings. She is near Saturn during the evening and night hours of the 9th and 10th, being to the right of the planet on the former and to the left on the latter night. She is near Jupiter on the morning of the 21st, being to the left of the planet; and she is near Venus on the 29th, but it is the day before New Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 8th at 47 minutes after 1h	in the afternoon.
Full Moon	" 15th " 19 "	" 10 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 22nd " 56 "	" 1 " afternoon.
New Moon	" 30th " 5 "	" 2 " morning.

She is most distant from the Earth on the morning of the 6th, and nearest to it on the morning of the 18th.

MERCURY rises on the 4th at 5h 12m a.m., or 19 minutes before sunrise; on the 9th at 5h 6m a.m., or 14 minutes before sunrise; on the 14th at 4h 58m a.m., or 11 minutes before sunrise; on the 19th at 4h 52m a.m., or 6 minutes before sunrise; on the 24th at 4h 46m a.m., or 1 minute before sunrise; on the 29th at 4h 41m a.m., or about the same time as the Sun rises. He sets on the 26th at 7h 20m p.m., or 7 minutes after sunset; on the 27th at 7h 20m p.m., or 15 minutes after sunset; on the 28th at 7h 35m p.m., or 22 minutes after sunset; and on the 29th at 7h 47m p.m., or 30 minutes after the Sun. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 25th, in ascending node on the 24th, and near the Moon on the 30th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 1h 24m p.m.; on the 10th at 10h 2m p.m., or 3h 17m after sunset; on the 20th at 9h 5m p.m., or 2h 4m after sunset; and on the 30th at 8h 36m p.m., or 1h 26m after sunset. She is near the Moon on the 3rd, and again on the 29th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 8h 29m p.m.; on the 10th at 8h 31m p.m., or 1h 36m after sunset; on the 20th at 8h 33m p.m., or 1h 31m after sunset; and on the 30th at 8h 34m p.m., or 1h 15m after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 2nd, and in ascending node on the 6th.

JUPITER is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 1h 57m a.m., on the 11th at 1h 10m a.m., on the 21st at 0h 41m a.m., and on the 30th at 2 minutes after midnight. He is due south on the 1st at 5h 53m a.m., and on the last day at 4h 8m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 21st.

SATURN is due south on the 1st at 8h 24m p.m., on the 15th at 7h 28m p.m., and on the last day at 6h 30m p.m. He sets on the 2nd at 4h 8m a.m., or 1h 33m before sunrise; on the 12th at 3h 23m a.m., or 1h 50m before sunrise; on the 22nd at 2h 44m a.m., and on the 30th at 2h 11m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 10th.

MAY.

THE MOON will be near Mars during the evening of the 1st. She is very near Saturn on the 7th, being a little to the right of the planet till 9h p.m. The nearest approach will be about 10h p.m., when the planet will be a little south of the Moon, and after this the planet will be to the right of the Moon. She is near Jupiter during the morning hours of the 18th; the nearest approach will be about 3h a.m. She is near Venus on the morning of the 26th, being to the right of the planet; and she will be some distance to the left of the planet on the morning of the 27th. She is near Mars on the 30th, but the Moon is only one day old; and she is near Mercury on the 31st. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 8th at 43 minutes after 6h	in the morning.
Full Moon	" 15th " 42 "	" 6 " morning.
Last Quarter	" 21st " 53 "	" 9 " afternoon.
New Moon	" 29th " 20 "	" 5 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the afternoon of the 3rd, nearest to it on the morning of the 16th, and most distant again on the morning of the 31st.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting on the 4th at 8h 33m p.m., or 1h 7m after sunset; on the 9th at 9h 13m p.m., or 1h 39m after the Sun; on the 14th at 9h 43 p.m., or 2h 4m after the Sun; on the 19th at 10h 1m p.m., or 2h 12m after sunset; on the 24th at 10h 4m p.m., or 2h 9m after sunset; and on the 29th at 9h 58m p.m., or 1h 57m after sunset. He is in perihelion

on the 1st, near Mars on the 5th, at his greatest eastern elongation (23 deg. 41 min.) on the 14th, and near the Moon on the 31st.

VENUS sets on the 1st at 7h 33m p.m., or 18 minutes after sunset; on the 2nd at 7h 31m p.m., or 8 minutes after sunset. She rises on the 11th at 3h 23m a.m., or 54 minutes before sunrise; on the 21st at 2h 55m a.m., or 1h 8m before sunrise; and on the 31st at 2h 29m a.m., or 1h 23m before sunrise. She is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 1st, in descending node on the 22nd, and near the Moon on the 28th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 8h 35m p.m.; on the 10th at 8h 37m p.m., or 1h 2m after sunset; on the 20th at 8h 38m p.m., or 45 minutes after the Sun; and on the 30th at 8h 32m p.m., or 30 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 1st, and again on the 30th.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 11h 58m p.m., on the 10th at 11h 22m p.m., on the 20th at 10h 40m p.m., and on the 30th at 9h 57m p.m. He is on the meridian, or due south, on the 1st at 3h 50m a.m., on the 10th at 2h 22m a.m., on the 20th at 2h 40m a.m., and on the 30th at 1h 53m a.m. He sets after sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 18th.

SATURN is due south in daylight. He sets on the 2nd at 2h 3m a.m., on the 12th at 1h 27m a.m., on the 22nd at 0h 49m a.m., and on the 31st at 0h 15m a.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 4th, and near the Moon on the 7th.

JUNE.

THE MOON is near Saturn on the 3rd and 4th, being to the right of the planet on the 3rd, and to the left on the 4th. She sets on the 3rd at 11h 51m p.m., and on the 4th at 20 minutes after midnight. She is near Jupiter during the night of the 13th, being to the right of the planet; and she is to the left of Jupiter during the night of the 14th. She is near Venus on the morning of the 24th, being to the right of the planet. She is near Mercury on the 27th, and near Mars on the 28th, the day of New Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 6th at 2 minutes after 8h	in the afternoon.
Full Moon	" 13th " 58 "	" 1 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 20th " 35 "	" 7 " morning.
New Moon	" 28th " 51 "	" 8 " morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 13th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 27th.

MERCURY sets on the 3rd at 9h 40m p.m., or 1h 31m after sunset; on the 10th at 9h 59m p.m., or 47 minutes after sunset; on the 15th at 8h 23m p.m., or 7 minutes after sunset. He rises on the 24th at 3h 45m a.m., or about the same time as the Sun rises; on the 26th at 3h 40m a.m., or 6 minutes before sunrise; on the 28th at 3h 35m a.m., or 11 minutes before sunrise; and on the 30th at 3h 16m a.m., or 31 minutes before sunrise. He is in descending node on the 4th, in aphelion on the 14th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 19th, and near the Moon on the 27th.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2h 27m a.m.; on the 10th at 2h 7m a.m., or 1h 39m before sunrise; on the 20th at 1h 47m a.m., or 1h 57m before sunrise; and on the 30th at 1h 29m a.m., or 2h 21m before sunrise. She is at greatest brilliancy on the 6th, near the Moon on the 24th, and in aphelion on the 28th.

MARS sets on the 1st at 5h 30m p.m.; on the 9th at 5h 28m p.m., or 16 minutes after sunset; on the 20th at 4h 20m p.m., or 1 minute after the Sun; on the 21st at 1h 10m a.m., or about the same time as the Sun. He rises on the 29th at 8h 2m a.m., or 21 minutes before the Sun. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 18th, and near the Moon on the 28th.

JUPITER rises on the 6th at 9h 13m p.m., or 1h 1m after sunset; on the 16th at 8h 29m p.m., or 11 minutes after sunset; and on the 21st at about the same time as the Sun; and afterwards day he rises in daylight to the end of the year. He sets on the 27th at 5h 47m a.m., or about the same time as the Sun rises; on the 28th at 5h 43m a.m., or 4 minutes before sunrise; and on the 30th at 5h 23m, or 16 minutes before sunrise. He is south on the 1st at 1h 45m a.m., on the 10th at 1h 8m a.m., on the 24th at about midnight, and on the 30th at 11h 35m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 24th.

SATURN both rises and passes the meridian in daylight. He sets on the 1st at 0h 11m a.m., on the 10th at 11h 33m p.m., on the 20th at 10h 57m p.m., and on the 30th at 10h 10m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th.

JULY.

THE MOON is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 1st. The Moon sets at 10h 25m p.m. She is near Jupiter on the 11th, being to the left of the planet; Jupiter is due south, or on the meridian, at 10h 45m p.m., and the Moon 25 minutes later. She is near Venus on the morning of the 23rd and 24th, being to the right of the planet on the 23rd and to the left on the 24th. She is near Mercury on the 26th, and near Saturn a second time this month on the 29th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 6th at 59 minutes after 5h	in the morning.
Full Moon	" 12th " 2 "	" 9 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 19th " 45 "	" 7 " afternoon.
New Moon	" 27th " 1 "	" midnight.

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 12th, and most distant on the afternoon of the 24th.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 3h 11m a.m., or 38 minutes before sunrise; on the 6th at 2h 52m a.m., or 1h 1m before the Sun; on the 11th at 2h 28m a.m., or 1h 30m before the Sun; on the 16th at 2h 36m a.m., or 1h 27m before sunrise; on the 21st at 2h 49m a.m., or 1h 26m before sunrise; on the 26th at 3h 2m a.m., or 1h 18m before sunrise; and on the 31st at 3h 32m a.m., or 52 minutes before the Sun. He is at his greatest western elongation (30 deg. 37 min.) on the 12th, in ascending node on the 14th, near the Moon on the 26th, near Mars on the 28th, and in perihelion on the same day.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 1h 28m a.m., on the 10th at 1h 15m a.m., on the 20th at 1h 4m a.m., and on the 30th at 1h 0m a.m. She is at her greatest western elongation (45 deg. 38 min.) on the 10th, and near the Moon on the 23rd.

MARS rises on the 1st at 3h 26m a.m.; on the 9th at 3h 20m a.m., or 36 minutes before sunrise; on the 19th at 3h 14m a.m., or 52 minutes before sunrise; and on the 29th at 3h 10m a.m., or 1h 11m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 26th.

JUPITER is due south on the 1st at 11h 30m p.m., on the 15th at 10h 28m p.m., and on the 30th at 8h 23m p.m. He sets on the 1st at 3h 52m a.m., or 17 minutes before sunrise; on the 10th at 2h 45m a.m., or 1h 39m before sun-

rise; on the 20th at 2h 4m a.m., or 2h 4m before sunrise; and on the 30th at 1h 21m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 11th.

SARURN is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 10h 16m p.m., or 1h 59m after sunset; on the 10th at 5h 42m p.m., or 1h 28m after sunset; on the 20th at 5h 5m p.m., or 1h 2m after sunset; and on the 30th at 5h 29m p.m., or 40 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 1st, and again on the 29th.

AUGUST.

THE MOON is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 7th; the planet is due south at 8h 48m p.m., and the Moon three minutes later. The Moon sets at 54 minutes after midnight. She is to the right and near Venus on the morning of the 23rd. She is near Mars on the mornings of the 24th and 25th, being right of the planet on the former and left on the latter morning. She is near Saturn on the morning of the 26th, and near Mercury on the 27th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 4th at 27 minutes after 4h in the afternoon.
Full Moon	" 11th " 42 " " morning.
Last Quarter	" 18th " 53 " " morning.
New Moon	" 25th " 0 " " afternoon.

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 8th, and most distant on the morning of the 21st.

MERCURY rises on the 5th at 4h 0m a.m., or 22 minutes before sunrise; on the 14th at 4h 54m a.m., or 2 minutes before sunrise. He sets on the 10th at 7h 46m p.m., or 17 minutes after sunset; on the 16th at 7h 47m p.m., or 26 minutes after the Sun; on the 20th at 7h 11m p.m., or 30 minutes after the Sun; on the 25th at 7h 34m p.m., or 33 minutes after sunset; on the 30th at 7h 24m p.m., or 31 minutes after sunset. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 7th, is near Saturn on the 11th, near the Moon on the 27th, and in descending node on the 31st.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 1h 0m a.m.; on the 16th at 1h 3m a.m., on the 20th at 1h 13m a.m., and on the 30th at 1h 21m a.m. She is near the Moon on the 23rd.

MARS rises on the 1st at 3h 6m a.m.; on the 6th at 3h 4m a.m., or 1h 34m before sunrise; on the 19th at 3h 2m a.m., or 1h 50m before the Sun; and on the 29th at 2h 55m a.m., or 2h 10m before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 24th.

JUPITER is due south on the 1st at 9h 14m p.m., on the 16th at 8h 16m p.m., and on the 30th at 7h 17m p.m. He sets on the 1st at 1h 15m a.m., on the 14th at 6h 30m a.m.; on the 18th at 11h 56m p.m., and on the 28th at 11h 19m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 7th.

SATURN is south on the 17th, at noon. He sets on the 1st at 8h 21m p.m., or 35 minutes after sunset; on the 9th at 7h 53m p.m., or 21 minutes after sunset; on the 19th at 7h 16m p.m., or 3 minutes after sunset; on the 20th at 7h 12m p.m., or 1 minute after sunset; and after this day he sets before the Sun. He rises on the 19th at 4h 36m a.m., or 16 minutes before sunrise; and on the 29th at 4h 3m a.m., or 1h 6m before the Sun. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 16th, and near the Moon on the 26th.

SEPTEMBER.

THE MOON is near Jupiter on the evening of the 3rd, being a little to the right of the planet. She is very near Venus on the morning of the 22nd, the planet being a little south of the Moon; and Saturn will be a little below, and to the left of Venus. She is near Mars and Saturn on the morning of the 23rd, both planets being to the right of the Moon. On this morning the three planets, Venus, Saturn, and Mars, will be nearest together, Venus being the highest in the heavens, and Mars the lowest, Saturn being between, but nearer to Mars; and on the 26th she will be near Mercury. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 2nd at 35 minutes after 7h in the afternoon.
Full Moon	" 9th " 53 " " afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 17th " 49 " " morning.
New Moon	" 25th " 42 " " morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 6th, and most distant on the morning of the 18th.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting on the 4th at 7h 12m p.m., or 32 minutes after sunset; on the 9th at 6h 59m p.m., or 32 minutes after sunset; on the 14th at 6h 46m p.m., or 30 minutes after sunset; on the 19th at 6h 33m p.m., or 23 minutes after sunset; on the 24th at 6h 16m p.m., or 22 minutes after sunset; and on the 29th at 6h 0m p.m., or 17 minutes after sunset. He is in aphelion on the 10th, at his greatest eastern elongation (26 deg. 11 min.) on the 20th, and near the Moon on the 26th.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 1h 30m a.m., on the 10th at 1h 55m a.m., on the 20th at 2h 20m a.m., and on the 30th at 2h 47m a.m. She is in ascending node on the 13th, near the Moon on the 22nd, and near Saturn on the 26th.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2h 57m a.m., on the 6th at 2h 56m a.m., or 2h 30m before the Sun; on the 19th at 2h 53m a.m., or 2h 49m before sunrise; and on the 29th at 2h 41m a.m., or 3h 9m before sunrise. He is near Saturn on the 20th, and near the Moon on the 23rd.

JUPITER is south on the 1st at 7h 9m p.m., on the 16th at 6h 17m p.m., and after this day he is due south before the Sun sets. He is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 1h 10m p.m., on the 8th at 10h 36m p.m., on the 16th at 9h 59m p.m., and on the 26th at 9h 23m p.m. He is near the Moon and in descending node on the 4th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 22nd.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 3h 54m a.m., or 1h 19m before sunrise; on the 8th at 3h 26m a.m., or 1h 56m before sunrise; on the 19th at 2h 56m a.m., or 2h 40m before sunrise; and on the 29th at 2h 23m a.m. He is south about the middle of the month, a little after 10h a.m. He is near the Moon on the 23rd.

OCTOBER.

THE MOON is near and to the left of Jupiter on the evening of the 1st; she is very near Saturn on the morning of the 20th; she is very near Mars on the morning of the 21st; she is very near Venus on the morning of the 22nd; she is near Mercury on the morning of the 23rd; and near and to the right of Jupiter on the evening of the 28th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 2nd at 33 minutes after 1h in the morning.
Full Moon	" 9th " 26 " " morning.
Last Quarter	" 17th " 57 " " morning.
New Moon	" 24th " 26 " " afternoon.
First Quarter	" 31st " 31 " " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 1st, most distant on the afternoon of the 15th, and nearest again on the afternoon of the 27th.

MERCURY sets on the 4th at 5h 45m p.m., or 11 minutes after sunset; and on the 10th at 6h 18m p.m., or about the same time as the Sun sets. He rises on the 17th at 6h 16m a.m., or 12 minutes before the Sun; on the 19th at 5h 53m a.m., or 38 minutes before sunrise; on the 21st at 5h 12m a.m., or 1h 28m before sunrise; on the 29th at 5h 0m a.m., or 1h 50m before sunrise. He is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 16th, in ascending node on the 20th, near the Moon on the 23rd, in perihelion on the 24th, and at his greatest western elongation (18 deg. 36 min.) on the 31st.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2h 50m a.m., on the 9th at 3h 15m a.m., on the 19th at 3h 42m a.m., and on the 29th at 4h 12m a.m. She is near Mars on the 1st, in perihelion on the 16th, and near the Moon on the 22nd.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2h 48m a.m., on the 6th at 2h 10m a.m., on the 18th at 2h 42m a.m., and on the 28th at 2h 37m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 21st.

JUPITER is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 6h 14m p.m., on the 8th at 5h 49m p.m., on the 16th at 5h 16m p.m., and on the 26th at 4h 43m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 1st, and again on the 29th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 2h 17m a.m., on the 9th at 1h 49m a.m., on the 19th at 1h 16m a.m., and on the 29th at 6h 41m a.m. He is south about the middle of the month, at about 5h 30m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 20th.

NOVEMBER.

THE MOON is near Saturn on the mornings of the 18th and 17th, being to his right on the 18th, and to his left on the 17th, the planet being south of the Moon on both mornings. She is near Mars on the morning of the 19th, the planet being to the right and south of the Moon; she is near Venus on the morning of the 21st; near Mercury on the morning of the 22nd; and near Jupiter in the early evening hours of the 25th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the 7th at 5 minutes after 8h in the afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 15th " 36 " " afternoon.
New Moon	" 23rd " 44 " " morning.
First Quarter	" 29th " 29 " " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the afternoon of the 12th, and nearest to it on the afternoon of the 24th.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising on the 3rd at 5h 9m a.m., or 1h 50m before the Sun; on the 8th at 5h 25m a.m., or 1h 30m before sunrise; on the 13th at 5h 53m a.m., or 1h 2m before sunrise; on the 18th at 6h 20m a.m., or 1h 5m before the Sun; on the 23rd at 6h 47m a.m., or 46 minutes before sunrise; and on the 28th at 7h 14m a.m., or 23 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 22nd, and in descending node on the 27th.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 4h 18m a.m.; on the 8th at 4h 44m a.m., or 2h 28m before sunrise; on the 18th at 5h 10m a.m., or 2h 9m before sunrise; and on the 28th at 5h 45m a.m., or 1h 52m before sunrise. She is near the Moon on the 21st.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2h 36m a.m., on the 7th at 2h 32m a.m., on the 17th at 2h 27m a.m., and on the 27th at 2h 23m a.m. He is in aphelion on the 12th, and near the Moon on the 19th.

JUPITER is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 7h 34m p.m., on the 7th at 7h 13m p.m., on the 17th at 6h 42m p.m., and on the 27th at 6h 11m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 25th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 6h 33m a.m., on the 8th at 6h 5m a.m., on the 17th at 1h 59m p.m., on the 27th at 10h 52m p.m., and on the 30th at 10h 40m p.m. He is south on the 8th, at about the same time as the Sun rises; on the 17th he is south at 6h 44m a.m., and on the last day at 5h 46m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 16th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 25th.

DECEMBER.

THE MOON will be very near Saturn during the night common to the 13th and 14th. She will be to the right of the planet in the early evening hours of the 13th; the nearest approach will be about 10 p.m., when the planet will be a little south of the Moon, and after this she will be to the left of Saturn, the interval between them increasing as the night advances. She will be near Mars on the mornings of the 17th and 18th, being to his right on the former, and to his left on the latter. She is near Venus on the 21st, and near Mercury and Jupiter on the 23rd. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the 7th at 52 minutes after 9h in the morning.
Last Quarter	" 15th " 58 " " afternoon.
New Moon	" 22nd " 52 " " noon.
First Quarter	" 29th " 17 " " morning.

She is most distant from the Earth on the morning of the 10th, and nearest to it on the morning of the 23rd.

MERCURY rises on the 3rd at 7h 40m a.m., or 8 minutes before sunrise; on the 5th at 7h 49m a.m., or 2 minutes before sunrise. He sets on the 13th at 8h 49m p.m., or about the same time as the Sun; on the 14th at 8h 52m p.m., or 3 minutes after sunset; on the 18th at 4h 2m p.m., or 12 minutes after sunset; on the 23rd at 4h 19m p.m., or 27 minutes after the Sun; on the 28th at 4h 41m p.m., or 45 minutes after the Sun; and on the 31st at 4h 60m p.m., or 54 minutes after sunset. He is in aphelion on the 7th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 8th, near the Moon on the 23rd, and near Jupiter on the 27th.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 5h 57m a.m., or 1h 49m before the Sun; on the 8th at 6h 18m a.m., or 1h 37m before sunrise; on the 15th at 6h 48m a.m., or 1h 16m before sunrise; on the 28th at 7h 13m a.m., or 55 minutes before sunrise; and on the last day at 7h 18m a.m., or 51 minutes before the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 21st.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2h 21m a.m., on the 7th at 2h 17m a.m., on the 17th at 2h 10m a.m., on the 27th at 2h 3m a.m., and on the 31st at 2h 0m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 17th.

JUPITER is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 6h 0m p.m., or 2h 5m after sunset; on the 7th at 5h 43m p.m., or 1h 58m after sunset; on the 17th at 5h 16m p.m., or 1h 26m after sunset; and on the 27th at 4h 47m p.m., or 54 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 23rd.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 10h 36m p.m., on the 7th at 10h 14m p.m., on the 17th at 9h 35m p.m., on the 27th at 8h 55m p.m., and on the 30th at 8h 42m p.m. He is due south on the 1st day at 5h 44m a.m., on the 16th at 4h 49m a.m., and on the last day at 3h 46m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th.

JULY.



KELSO, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.						MOON.						DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT						Day of Year.
			Rises.		Sets.		Rises.		Sets.		Before Sunrise.				After Sunset.				London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.												
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.							
1	M	Princess Alice married, 1862	3	49	3	36	8	17	6	36	10	25							3	40	3	57	0	47	1	5	182						
2	Tu	Harriet Martineau died, 1876	3	49	3	48	8	17	7	41	10	51							4	16	4	35	1	22	1	41	183						
3	W	Dog Days begin	3	50	3	59	8	15	8	51	11	13							4	52	5	11	2	0	2	17	184						
4	Th	Garibaldi born, 1807	3	51	4	10	8	16	10	1	11	32							5	31	5	51	2	36	2	56	185						
5	F	Princess Helena married, 1866	3	52	4	20	8	16	11	14	11	51							6	14	6	37	3	16	3	39	186						
6	S	Princess Victoria Alexandra of Wales born, 1868	3	53	4	30	8	16	Aftern	Morn									7	2	7	28	4	2	4	27	187						
7	S	3RD SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	3	54	4	40	8	15	1	47	0	12							7	56	8	26	4	53	5	27	188						
8	M	Adam Smith died, 1790	3	55	4	49	8	15	3	8	0	33							8	59	9	32	5	51	6	24	189						
9	Tu	Fire Insurance due	3	56	4	58	8	14	4	31	1	06							10	6	10	38	6	57	7	31	190						
10	W	London Bridge burnt, 1212	3	57	5	7	8	14	5	52	1	31							11	11	11	45	8	3	8	36	191						
11	Th	Bombardment of Alexandria, 1882	3	58	5	15	8	13	7	9	2	14							—	0	16	9	10	9	41	192							
12	F	J. A. Kingslake (author) died, 1870	3	59	5	22	8	12	8	13	3	10							0	44	1	12	10	9	10	37	193						
13	S	John Cooper (actor) died, 1870	4	0	5	29	8	11	9	3	4	17							1	40	2	7	11	5	11	32	194						
14	S	4TH SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	4	1	5	36	8	10	9	42	5	36							2	33	3	0	11	58	—	—	195						
15	M	St. Swithin	4	2	5	42	8	9	10	12	6	59							3	26	3	50	0	25	0	51	196						
16	Tu	Flight of Mohammed, 622	4	3	5	48	8	8	10	36	8	19							4	14	4	39	1	15	1	39	197						
17	W	Dr. Watts born, 1674	4	4	5	53	8	7	10	55	9	36							5	3	5	26	2	4	2	28	198						
18	Th	Dean Stanley died, 1881	4	5	5	58	8	6	11	14	10	51							5	48	6	11	2	51	3	13	199						
19	F	Princess Augusta of Cambridge born, 1822	4	6	6	2	8	5	11	31	Aftern								6	34	6	57	3	36	3	59	200						
20	S	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588	4	8	6	5	8	4	11	54	1	11							7	21	7	47	4	22	4	46	201						
21	S	5TH SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	4	9	6	8	8	3	Morn.	2	19								8	13	8	41	5	12	5	38	202						
22	M	St. Mary Magdalene	4	10	6	11	8	2	0	15	3	26							9	12	9	48	6	6	6	37	203						
23	Tu	Ghazni taken, 1819	4	11	6	13	8	0	0	41	4	32							10	23	10	56	7	13	7	48	204						
24	W	Princess Victoria of Prussia born, 1840	4	12	6	14	7	58	1	10	5	31							11	28	11	58	8	21	8	53	205						
25	Th	St. James	4	14	6	15	7	56	1	48	6	27							—	0	26	9	23	9	51	206							
26	F	St. Anne	4	15	6	15	7	54	2	33	7	16							0	51	1	14	10	16	10	39	207						
27	S	6TH SUNDAY APT. TRINITY	4	17	6	14	7	53	3	26	7	54							1	35	1	54	11	0	11	19	208						
28	S	Cowley died, 1667	4	19	6	12	7	51	4	27	8	28							2	14	2	31	11	39	11	56	209						
29	M	Battle of Boylston, 1832	4	21	6	10	7	50	5	33	8	55							3	28	3	6	—	—	—	—	210						
30	Tu	Battle of Plevna, 1877	4	23	6	8	7	49	6	42	9	18							3	23	3	40	0	81	0	48	211						
31	W	Gray died, 1771	4	24	6	4	7	47	7	53	9	40							3	58	4	16	1	5	1	23	212						



YOUNG LIONS INTRODUCED TO THE QUEEN AT OLYMPIA.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1889.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND, in the Year ended March 31, 1888, prepared in compliance with Sec. 4, Act 38 & 39 Vict., c. 45.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.	CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES.		
Customs	19,680,000	0 0	INSIDE PERMANENT OR FIXED CHARGE OF DEBT:— £ s. d.		
Excise	25,920,000	0 0	Funded Debt:		
Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)	13,000,000	0 0	Interest and Management 18,391,737 15 2		
Land Tax and House Duty	2,970,000	0 0	Terminable Annuities (including		
Property and Income Tax	14,440,000	0 0	Trustee Savings Banks Deficiency		
Post Office	8,650,000	0 0	Annuity) 6,614,703 11 8		
Telegraph Service	1,950,000	0 0	Unfunded Debt:— £ s. d.		
Crown Lands (Net)	390,000	0 0	Int. on Exchequer Bills 143,318 10 0		
			„ Treasury Bills 163,017 5 2		
			„ Bank Advances		
			(Deficiency) 8,488 0 7		
			314,734 1 9		
			678,831 11 10		
			26,000,000 0 0		
			OUTSIDE THE PERMANENT OR FIXED CHARGE:—		
			Interest on Cape Railway Bonds 14,000 0 0		
			„ Exchequer Bonds, Suez 199,911 0 0		
			213,911 0 0		
			OTHER CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES:—		
			Civil List 410,470 0 2		
			Annuities and Pensions 336,048 0 5		
			Salaries and Allowances 89,178 15 1		
			Courts of Justice 494,881 17 5		
			Friendly Societies Deficiency 10,000 0 0		
			Liquidation of the Military Forces 116,134 0 0		
			Miscellaneous Charges 800,771 4 0		
			1,758,064 8 1		
			NETLY SERVICES.		
			Army 18,187,196 0 0		
			Navy 12,325,357 0 0		
			Miscellaneous Civil Services 18,210,000 0 0		
			Customs and Inland Revenue Departments 2,107,715 15 4		
			Post Office 5,403,438 3 2		
			Telegraph Service 1,940,012 0 0		
			Packet Service 697,900 19 10		
			59,451,649 18 4		
			Total Expenditure £87,423,615 1 5		
			Excess of Income over Expenditure in the year ended		
			March 31, 1888 2,378,608 13 9		
			£89,802,253 15 2		

BALANCE SHEET, 1888-9, AS PROPOSED BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, 1888-9		ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, 1888-9	
PRODUCE OF TAXES.		CONSOLIDATED FUND.	
Customs	19,800,000	Debt Charges.	
<i>Add—</i>		Inside the Fixed Charge:	£
Tax on Bottled Wines	125,000	Interest, &c.	28,000,000
	19,925,000	Outside the Fixed Charge:	
Excise	25,568,000	Interest, &c., on Exchange Bonds (Suez), and Cape Rail-	
<i>Deduct—</i>		way Bonds	2,411,000
Revision of Carriage Tax	30,000	Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund	1,647,000
Repeal of Hawkers' Licenses	25,000		
	55,000	Total Consolidated Fund	27,861,000
	25,503,000		
Stamps	12,740,000		
<i>Deduct—</i>			
Probate Duties, to be handed over to			
Local Authorities	1,420,000		
	11,320,000		
<i>Add—</i>			
Increase to Succession Duty	50,000		
Increased stringency in collection	50,000		
Tax on Foreign Securities and Bonds			
to Bearer	200,000		
Tax on Contract Notes	50,000		
Tax on Companies' Issue	110,000		
	460,000		
	11,780,000		
Land Tax	1,046,000		
House Duty	1,800,000		
Property and Income Tax	13,820,000		
<i>Deduct—</i>			
Allowance in respect of Schedule A	20,000		
Remission of 1d	1,550,000		
	1,570,000		
	12,250,000		
Produce of Taxes	72,898,000		
PRODUCE OF NON-TAX REVENUE.		SUPPLY.	
Post Office	8,800,000	Army	16,700,800
Telegraph Service	2,000,000	Army (Ordnance Expenses)	30,000
Colonial Lands	390,000	Navy	13,082,800
Interest, &c., of Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares,			
Marinian Loan, &c.	241,000		
Miscellaneous	3,000,000		
	4,481,000		
Produce of Non-Tax Revenue	14,481,000		
Total Revenue	286,837,000		
ESTIMATED SURPLUS			
	£212,066.		

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1889.

ACCOUNT OF THE BALANCES OF PUBLIC MONEY (not being Income and Expenditure, as shown in return) in the Year ended March 31, 1888; and of the Balances in the Exchequer on that day.

Balances in the Exchequer, April 1, 1887:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Amount of Old Sinking Fund, 1886-7, issued to the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt, to be applied to the Redemption of the Public Debt	£	s.	d.
At the Bank of England	4,977,880	5	4				... ..	778,205	15	8
At the Bank of Ireland	872,228	9	2							
				5,850,108	14	6				
Money raised in the Year ended March 31, 1888, by Unfunded Debt:—							Redemption of Unfunded Debt:—			
Treasury Bills issued to replace Bills paid off	26,655,000	0	0				Exchequer Bills paid off	10,800	0	0
							Treasury Bills paid off	26,691,000	0	0
								26,701,800	0	0
Repayments on Account of Advances:—										
For the Purchase of Bullion	705,000	0	0				Advances for the Purchase of Bullion	655,000	0	0
For other Repayments	50,849	13	11				Local Loans Fund adjustments	1,469,977	17	0
				755,849	13	11	Balances in the Exchequer on March 31, 1888:—			
Local Loans Fund Adjustments				1,510,790	17	9	At the Bank of England	6,631,669	8	1
Excess of Income over Expenditure in the Year ended March 31, 1888				2,378,608	13	9	At the Bank of Ireland	1,015,402	19	2
								7,647,079	7	3
				£37,249,855	19	11				
								£37,249,855	19	11

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FROM 1801-10 TO 1887.
AT DECENNIAL PERIODS UP TO 1880.

INCOME.						EXPENDITURE.					
Years.	From Customs.	From Excise.	Total Customs and Excise.	From all other Sources.	Total Ordinary Income.	Interest and Management of National Debt.	Army, Militia, &c.	Navy.	Total Debt, Army and Navy.	All other Charges.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1801-1810	123,406,127	215,231,154	338,737,281	205,016,989	543,754,264	215,588,600	229,467,794	148,471,050	593,497,374	72,221,924	665,719,298
1811-1820	149,500,507	272,489,222	422,779,729	251,707,713	674,147,442	201,638,850	280,561,018	152,441,286	738,642,054	91,267,721	824,009,775
1821-1830	174,674,116	352,393,266	427,169,808	171,965,517	699,015,185	200,450,877	301,129,347	80,381,878	463,251,102	100,354,120	563,607,222
1831-1840	226,705,298	463,393,266	590,098,562	140,345,510	730,444,072	258,531,410	82,986,245	47,812,868	480,300,543	104,036,465	584,337,008
1841-1850	226,742,270	445,273,420	372,015,690	185,848,714	557,865,404	201,474,179	98,318,192	68,682,917	453,175,108	99,330,496	552,505,604
1851-1860	237,068,613	181,181,523	418,250,136	243,563,846	661,813,982	290,259,645	180,899,392	106,785,156	547,154,193	124,095,467	671,249,660
1861-1870	235,538,324	200,394,013	440,532,367	300,000,000	740,039,566	263,745,171	161,968,232	112,948,820	537,662,223	156,815,376	694,477,603
1871-1880	216,082,678	271,085,600	467,708,278	348,253,628	816,021,506	275,528,485	176,466,476	105,645,369	557,640,329	219,477,867	770,118,196
1881-1887	138,367,103	163,786,660	302,142,753	323,985,124	623,088,877	206,006,861	182,803,666	88,865,481	421,965,978	191,679,726	613,645,705
Totals..	1,707,055,124	1,889,009,540	3,596,064,664	2,108,071,824	5,704,136,488	2,420,683,078	1,418,611,032	880,234,728	4,720,518,838	1,151,264,266	5,871,773,104
From Customs Duties	...	...	...	...	£1,707,055,124	Interest, &c., of National Debt	...	...	...	...	£2,420,683,078
From Excise Duties	...	...	...	...	1,889,009,540	On Army, Militia, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,418,611,032
	...	...	...	...	...	On Navy	...	...	...	...	88,234,728
Total burden on Trade, Industry, and the Poor	...	...	...	...	£3,596,064,664	Total for War Debt and War	...	...	...	...	4,720,518,838
From all other sources	...	...	...	...	2,108,071,824	„ Civil Services	...	...	...	...	1,151,264,266
	...	...	...	...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	...	5,871,773,104
	...	...	...	...	...	Total Income	...	...	...	...	5,704,136,488
Total Income	...	...	...	...	£5,704,136,488	Excess of Expenditure	...	...	...	...	£187,636,616

Hence it appears that to the Total Income during the present century, viz., something more than £5,704,000,000, Customs and Excise Duties contributed £3,598,000,000, being more than three-fifths of the whole amount, which includes Post Office, Crown Lands, and other receipts that cannot properly be called taxes; whilst, on the other hand, upwards of £4,720,000,000,

or more than four-fifths of the whole expenditure, went for wars, war debt, and preparations for war. Thus, to every pound of Income, Customs and Excise Duties contributed 12s. 7½d, whilst of every pound of expenditure 16s 0½d. went for war, war debt, and preparations for war, leaving 3s. 1½d. in the pound for all other purposes whatsoever.

* THE INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

Imposed by Sir Charles Wood in 1861, in lieu of the old Window Tax, and not extending to Ireland or to houses below £20 rental.

* A **tax** which, with just and fair assessment, might be made to serve as the main vehicle of revenue from occupying the holders in the United Kingdom, and (if equipped with a real and equitable Land Tax) might secure the abolition not only of all customs duties on imports and excises on home industries, but of most of the vexatious stamp duties, and last, but not least, of the Income Tax itself.

	Number of Houses Assessed.	Number not Assessed.
England and Wales	1,087,170	4,056,282
Scotland	74,816	719,254
Totals for 1882...	1,111,986	4,775,516

Among the exemptions are 16,740 charity premises, 7,890 places used solely for business purposes, and 4,975,280 houses below the £20 limit of an exemption. Of the houses below the £20 limit in 1882, it is important to note that 3,124,115 were even below a £10 limit.

In Ireland there were, by the Census of 1881, some 914,108 inhabited houses; but the following statistics show that 40,665 of these were single rooms built of mud, a description of inhabited houses that we certainly do not consider a fitting vehicle of taxation:—

4th Class (i.e., mud cabins of one room)	40,865
3rd " (mud houses with two to four rooms and windows)	384,475
2nd " (farmhouses or town houses, with five to nine rooms)	422,241
1st " (houses of a better description)	66,737

These figures show the necessity for a thorough revision of the House Duty preparatory to a rational system of taxation.

GROSS AMOUNT PRODUCED BY THE INHABITED HOUSE DUTY, 1887.

	Rate of Tax or Impost.	Quantities Taxed. Annual Value £	Gross Amount of Taxes as Receiv'd.
Shops and Warehouses ...	6d. in the £	12,139,151	0
Beer-houses, hotels, inns, and coffee-houses ...	6d. "	5,596,624	£ s. d. 1,888,306 9 6
Public-houses ...	6d. "	783,521	
Dwelling-houses...	6d. "	42,464,071	

LAND TAX. GROSS AMOUNT YIELDED IN 1887.

Various: not exceeding 4s. in the £ to produce the quota	£	s.	d.
payable by each parish under the provisions of the			
Acts 38 Geo. III. c. 5 and c. 60	1,047,150	10	3½

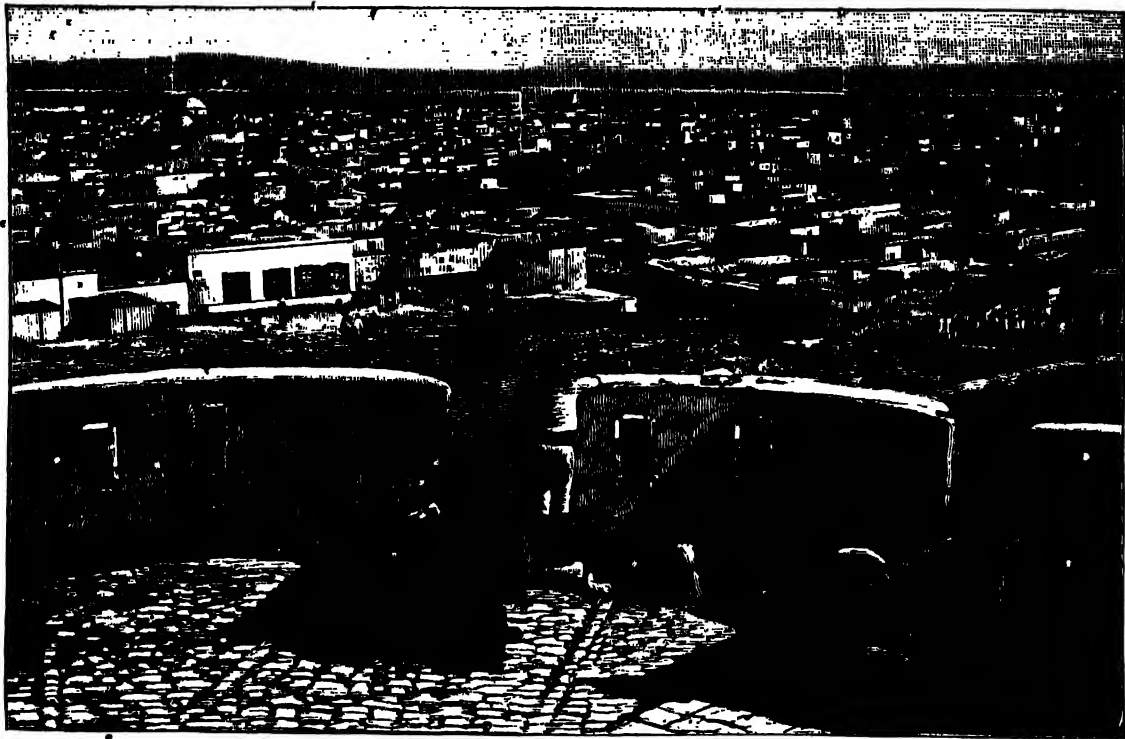
STATISTICS OF CRIME.

Years.	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	Committals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
1840	27,187	19,927	7,260	3,422	2,109	1,313	23,883	11,194	12,689	54,802	34,080	20,722
1850	26,813	20,137	6,676	4,418	3,363	1,055	31,326	17,108	14,218	62,407	41,098	21,309
1860	16,999	12,069	4,930	3,267	2,414	853	6,386	2,979	3,407	24,672	17,461	7,211
1870	17,578	12,963	4,615	3,068	2,400	668	4,986	3,048	1,938	26,560	18,401	8,159
1880	14,770	11,214	3,556	2,553	2,046	507	4,716	2,313	2,403	22,089	15,653	6,436
1886	13,574	10,690	2,884	2,444	1,838	606	3,229	1,619	1,610	14,148	10,445	3,703

* Including persons discharged without trial, and exclusive of those detained as insane.

† Exclusive of those outlawed.

AUGUST.



THE CITY OF TUNIS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT				HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.										
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise O'Clock.	After Sunset O'Clock.	London	Bridge.	Liverpool	Dock.													
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	Lammas Day	4 25	6 4	7 46	9 6	10 0														4 34	4 50	1 41	1 59	213	
2	F	Battle of Sedan, 1870	4 27	6 0	7 44	10 17	10 37														5 8	5 27	2 15	2 33	214	
3	S	Bank of England founded, 1732	4 28	5 55	7 43	11 34	10 38														5 47	6 9	2 52	3 12	215	
4	S	7TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	4 29	5 50	7 41	Aftern.	11 0														6 32	6 55	3 34	3 57	216	
5	M	Lord Howe died, 1790. Bank Holiday in England and Scotland.	4 31	5 44	7 40	2 10	11 29														7 21	7 49	4 20	4 46	217	
6	Th	Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844	4 33	5 38	7 38	3 30	Morn.														8 20	8 51	5 14	5 45	218	
7	W	Name of Jesus	4 35	5 31	7 36	4 47	0 5														9 32	10 10	6 19	6 57	219	
8	Th	Lord Chatham died, 1778	4 36	5 23	7 34	5 56	0 54														10 49	11 30	7 35	8 14	220	
9	F	Greenwich Observatory commenced, 1675	4 38	5 15	7 32	6 52	1 55														—	0 7	8 55	9 32	221	
10	S	St. Lawrence	4 39	5 6	7 31	7 35	3 7														0 37	1 6	10 2	10 31	222	
11	S	8TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	4 41	4 56	7 29	8 9	4 28														1 35	2 2	11 0	11 27	223	
12	M	Grouse-Shooting begins	4 43	4 46	7 27	8 36	5 51														2 26	2 50	11 51	—	224	
13	Th	Old Lammas Day	4 44	4 36	7 25	8 59	7 12														3 12	3 31	0 15	0 37	225	
14	W	Sir Colin Campbell died, 1863	4 45	4 25	7 23	9 18	8 30														3 56	4 18	0 59	1 21	226	
15	Th	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771	4 46	4 13	7 21	9 37	9 44														4 39	4 59	1 43	2 4	227	
16	F	Danmark taken, 1864	4 48	4 1	7 19	9 57	10 57														5 18	5 37	2 24	2 43	228	
17	S	Frederick the Great died, 1786	4 49	3 48	7 17	10 17	Aftern.														5 56	6 16	3 2	3 21	229	
18	S	9TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	4 51	3 35	7 15	10 41	1 15														6 37	6 58	3 41	4 2	230	
19	M	Earl Russell born, 1792	4 52	3 22	7 16	11 10	2 21														7 21	7 46	4 23	4 46	231	
20	Th	Black Grouse Shooting begins	4 54	3 7	7 11	11 45	3 23														8 15	8 48	5 11	5 40	232	
21	W	The fifth Duke of Northumberland died, 1867	4 55	2 53	7 9	Morn.	4 21														9 27	10 9	6 13	6 52	233	
22	Th	Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485	4 57	2 38	7 7	0 27	5 14														10 48	11 24	7 34	8 13	234	
23	F	Sir W. Herschel died, 1833	4 59	2 23	7 5	1 18	5 53														11 58	—	8 49	9 23	235	
24	S	St. Bartholomew	5 0	2 7	7 3	2 18	6 29														0 28	0 51	9 53	10 16	236	
25	S	10TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	5 2	1 51	7 1	3 21	6 59														1 14	1 34	10 39	10 59	237	
26	M	Louis Philippe died, 1850	5 3	1 34	6 59	4 30	7 22														1 54	2 11	11 19	11 36	238	
27	Th	Sir Rowland Hill died, 1873	5 5	1 17	6 57	5 43	7 44														2 28	2 45	11 53	—	239	
28	W	St. Augustine	5 7	0 60	6 55	6 55	8 4														3 1	3 17	0 10	0 26	240	
29	Th	St. John Baptist beheaded	5 8	0 42	6 53	8 8	8 23														3 35	3 52	0 42	1 0	241	
30	F	Dr. Paley born, 1743	5 10	0 24	6 51	9 24	8 44														4 10	4 28	1 17	1 35	242	
31	S	John Bunyan died, 1688	5 12	0 5	6 48	10 40	9 4														4 46	5 3	1 53	2 11	243	



AT A FLOWER SERMON.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1889.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND ITS ANNUAL ESTIMATES.

INDIAN BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1888-9.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Revised Estimate, 1887-8.	Budget Estimate, 1888-9.
Net Revenue	Rx 44,914,500	Rx 40,349,400
Net Expenditure	47,980,900	47,017,400
Deficit, including cost of Special Defence Works Surplus +, or Deficit—, excluding cost of Special Defence Works	— 3,016,700	— 698,000
	— 2,447,800	+ 423,500

Compared with the Revised Estimate for 1887-8, the Budget for 1888-9 showed, if the cost of special defence works be included, which it was thought by the Secretary of State ought to be charged against revenue, an improvement of Rx 2,318,700, of which Rx 1,405,200 is due to increase of net revenue, and Rx 913,500 to reduction of net expenditure. The former is almost entirely attributable to the addition made in January last to the duty on salt, and the latter to various causes, the most notable of which is the charge for interest, &c., on the conversion of the 4 per cent Stock and Exchange and special defence works. So that while the Budget Estimate for 1888-9 exhibits a deficit of Rx 698,000, there would, if this exceptional charge were excluded, be a surplus of Rx 423,500.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE LAST TWO YEARS.

The year 1887-8 was, in many respects, an exceptional year. The following is a comparison of the Financial Position in 1886-7 with that shown in the Budget for 1888-9:—

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Account, 1886-7.	Budget Estimate, 1888-9.	Increase.
Net Revenue	Rx 49,735,900	Rx 46,849,400	Rx 1,613,500
Net Expenditure	44,567,500	47,047,400	2,480,900
Surplus +, or Deficit—, including cost of Special Defence Works	+ 178,400	— 698,000	worse 876,400
Surplus, excluding cost of Special Defence Works	+ 504,100	+ 423,500	80,600

ARMY.

The net Expenditure on the Army in recent years has been as follows:—

Years.	India.	Eng and.		Equivalent in Rupees of Sterling Payments.	Total.
		Sterling Payments.	Exchange.		
1886-6	Rx 14,841,000	8,690,000	1,148,000	4,773,000	19,144,000
1886-7	13,406,000	8,518,000	1,321,000	4,834,000	18,540,000
Revised Estimate, 1887-8	14,143,000	8,758,000	1,579,000	5,337,000	19,440,000
Budget, 1888-9	13,765,000	8,737,000	1,560,000	5,292,000	19,047,000

In 1886-6 the net expenditure was temporarily increased by Rx 2,116,000 in consequence of the organisation of the Quetta field force, and by Rx 605,000 on account of the Burmah expedition; there was also an additional expenditure on the pay and allowances of the forces in India, of Rx 157,000 for the European troops (of which about Rx 40,000 was due to the fall in exchange), and Rx 150,000 for the native army, and also Rx 40,000 for other charges. In England the payments for ordnance stores were increased by £287,000, and for other stores by £181,000, while the charge for exchange was greater by Rx 194,000; but the other payments were reduced by £745,000, mainly owing to the new system of paying, on account of the British troops serving in India, only the amount of pension accruing in the year, instead of the capitalised value of all pensions granted during the year.

In 1888-9 the Budget anticipates a reduction of Rx 728,000 for Burmah, but an increase of Rx 338,000 on other accounts in India, with a reduction of £31,000 in the sterling payments in England, and of Rx 14,000 in exchange.

Since 1884-5 the permanent expenditure in India on the Army has been increased by the following measures, though in some cases they have not yet reached their full development:—

	Rx
Augmentation of British force by 10,800 men	603,000
Augmentation of Native force by 19,000 men	521,800
Increased pay of British troops (owing to further fall in rate of exchange), and other privileges	273,900
Good-conduct pay, hutting money, and other privileges, for Native troops	73,300
Volunteers and pensioners	17,600
Purchase of malt liquor	224,100
Increase in remounts from Australia	31,100
Improved pension rules	10,000
	1,759,800

* With a view of making clearly the distinction between sterling and rupees of rupees, the notations of £ and Rs. for the former and Rx for the latter has been adopted in these accounts.

EXCHANGE.

The following Table shows the amount of the net sterling expenditure in England in recent years, the average rate at which the remittances from India have been effected, the amount under the head of exchange involved in that sterling expenditure, the further charge or gain in India on the remittance account, and the total charge on the revenues on account of exchange:—

Years.	Net Sterling Expenditure.	Average Rate at which Remittances were effected.	Exchange on Net Sterling Expenditure.	Exchange in India on Remittance Accounts.	Total Charge for Exchange.
	£	d.	Rx	Rx	Rx
1881-2	14,018,000	19 8/85	2,897,000	+ 91,000	2,988,000
1882-3	13,300,000	19 5/85	3,165,000	+ 65,000	3,230,000
1883-4	14,770,000	19 6/83	3,375,000	— 61,000	3,314,000
1884-5	13,844,000	19 30/8	3,361,000	— 12,000	3,349,000
1885-6	13,756,000	16 5/54	4,880,000	— 284,000	4,596,000
1886-7	14,172,000	17 4/41	5,330,000	+ 26,000	5,356,000
Revised Estimate, 1887-8	15,216,000	16 9/00	6,803,000	— 510,000	6,311,000
Budget, 1888-9	15,020,000	16 9/00	6,314,000	— 415,000	6,336,000

There is an increase in the Budget of 1888-9, as compared with 1886-7, of £31,500 on railway revenue account, of £255,500 for stores, of £242,800 for military non-effective charges, and of £20,800 on all other accounts, besides Rx 882,400 for exchange.

THE RAILWAYS OF INDIA.

The sanctioned mileage of railways in India on March 31, 1887, was 16,970, and of which, open to traffic on March 31, 1888, 14,983. Four thousand, five hundred and sixty-five miles of the railways are held by guaranteed, assisted, and other companies; while 8994 miles are held by the Imperial Government, or worked by State agency, or leased to companies; and 824 miles belong to Native States.

At the same date the extent of railway mileage sanctioned for construction was 2487 miles, of which 181 miles are in the hands of guaranteed, assisted, and other companies; 1857 miles are under construction by the State, and 449 miles by Native States.

The total capital outlay on the railways and connected steamer services amounted, on Dec. 31, 1887, to £182,879,208 (at the conventional exchange of two shillings to the rupee), of which £61,712,358 have been expended by guaranteed companies, £112,230,943 on the State railways (Imperial and Provincial), inclusive of the cost of the East Indian Railway which stands at £15,790,924, £3,724,515 on assisted companies' lines and £5,241,300 on Native States lines.

The gross receipts during the calendar year 1887 amounted to £18,498,129, computed with £18,704,536 in 1886; the working expenses have been £9,103,308, as compared with £8,890,863. The net revenue amounted to £9,304,821, of which the East Indian Railway, including the branches worked by the Company, contributed £3,238,309, the guaranteed lines £3,583,627, the assisted companies £127,688, the State lines (Imperial and Provincial), excluding the East Indian Railway and branches, £2,270,948, and the lines in Native States £134,351.

The total net earnings on all lines in 1887 yielded a return of £5 2s 5d per cent per annum, as compared with £5 14s. 8d. in 1886, or, excluding steam-boat services and suspension items, of £5 6s. 8d. as compared with £5 14s. 1d. Including steam-boat service and suspension, the East Indian Railway and branches produced 28 6s 4d per cent, the guaranteed lines paid £5 18s. 8d. per cent, the State lines (Imperial and Provincial), excluding the East Indian Railway and branches, yielded £3 1s. 10d per cent, the assisted lines, excluding the Tarakeswar, £3 11s. 11d., and the Native State lines £2 11s. 7d per cent. While, therefore, the railways gave in India a return of more than 5 per cent, on their capital cost, the expense of paying in England the interest rates fixed in gold was so heavy, that the result is seen to be to impose a considerable charge on the Government.

Passengers carried.—The total number of passengers carried was 95,411,779, as compared with 84,436,318 in 1886, and the receipts from coaching traffic have amounted to £6,031,068, as compared with £5,783,152. The aggregate tonnage moved amounted to 20,195,677 tons, as compared with 19,576,365 tons, and the receipts from goods traffic amounted to £11,929,328, as compared with £12,395,014 in 1886.

The summary of the principal articles of merchandise carried on all Indian railways showed an improvement of 1,110,315 tons, or, excluding railway plant and rolling-stock; the total weight moved has increased by 126,433 tons; twenty-one out of the thirty-three items of public traffic tabulated show increase. During 1887-8, 988 miles of railway were completed and opened for public traffic in India. The more important additions in 1887 to the open mileage have been 167 miles of the Southern Mahratta system, 95 miles of the Indian Midland, 90 miles of the Bellary Kistna, 83 miles of the Cuddapah-Nellore, 118 miles of the Sind-Peshwin Section, and 203 miles of the Sind-Sagar Section of the North-Western Railway, 50 miles of the Lucknow-Sitapur-Sirraun Railway, 69 miles of the Assam, Jharkhand Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, and 70 miles of the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway. During the year sanction was given for the construction of additional mileage to the extent of 365 miles, of which the more important sections are 181 miles between Bilaspur and Umriah, 27 miles on the Khojak Extension of the Sind-Peshwin Section of the North-Western Railway, 69 miles in Kathiawar from Dhoraji to Porbandar, 25 miles in the Kholapur State from Kholapur to Miraj, and 24 miles from Nainkot to Jammu in Kashmir.

Irrigation.—Works of an important character have been proceeded with or finished during the past year—and the direct receipts have been chiefly derived from the larger canals in Upper India; namely, the Ganges, Agra, and Eastern Jumna Canals in the North-West Provinces. The Bari Doab, Western Jumna, and the more recently opened Sirhind Canal in the Punjab, and the Sou in Bengal. The chief grants in 1888-9 are for the completion of the Orissa Canals and the Kistna Delta System, for the reconstruction of the Nudrai aqueduct, and for the project of conveying eastward into the Madras district, by a tunnel through the hills, which at present form the watershed, the River Parryar, now flowing west.

NOTABLE OCCURRENCES AND EVENTS, 1887-8.

1887.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Bank rate raised from 3 to 4 per cent.
- Commons: Adjournment of the House moved to discuss the Government proclamation of a National League meeting.
2. Commons: Coal Mines Regulation Bill read third time.
3. Fire at Exeter Theatre: 188 lives lost.
4. The failure of Greenway, Smith, and Co.'s Bank, Warwick.
- Lords: Bill for limiting speeches in Parliament rejected.
7. A German force landed at Samoa.
8. Collision between the police and people at Mitchelstown—three men shot dead.
- Lords: Allotments and Coal Mines Bill passed.
- Commons: Appropriation Bill introduced; Indian Budget.
11. Head-Constable Whelehan, of Ennis, murdered by Moonlighters near Lincownarna.
12. Commons: On the motion to go into Committee on the Appropriation Bill, a debate initiated by Sir W. Harcourt on the policy of the Government in Ireland; Mr. Gladstone and others followed. Adjournment of the debate, moved by Mr. Parnell, defeated by 228 to 87.—Mr. Graham and Mr. E. Harrington suspended.
- Exhibition of the Queen's Jubilee presents opened at St. James's Palace.
13. Commons: Appropriation Bill passed.
14. Lords: Appropriation Bill passed.
- Grand fêtes at Trieste in honour of the visit of the British Mediterranean Squadron under the Duke of Edinburgh.
- Manifesto issued by the Comite de Paris "to the representatives of the Monarchical party in France."
- St. Leger, Kilwarlin, 1; Merry Hampton, 2; Timothy, 3.
16. Railway accident at Hexthorpe: 25 persons killed.
- Parliament prorogued.
- Americ in centennial celebration took place at Philadelphia.
19. Explosion on board the steamer Elbe: nine men killed.
- Pedestrian race at Lilliebridge; buildings wrecked and burnt by the mob.
21. Mr. D. Kilbride (P), returned, unopposed, as M.P. for South Kerry.
24. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., sentenced at Mitchelstown to three months' imprisonment for alleged inciting to resistance of the law.
25. Mutiny on board the reformatory ship Akbar in the Mersey.
27. First of three yacht-races for the America Cup won by the Volunteer, beating the Thistle by 10 min.
28. Alderman P. De Keyser elected Lord Mayor of London.
30. Second yacht-race for the America Cup won by Volunteer.
- Lord Ailesbury warned off Newmarket-heath and all racetracks under the control of the Jockey Club.

OCTOBER.

3. The Rev. W. M. Farley, Vicar of Ordingham, Suffolk, murdered by his Curate, the Rev. A. E. Gilbert-Cooper.
3. King Maeliet of Samoa deposed by the Germans and exiled.
- Anti-Sugar Bounty demonstration held in Hyde Park.
4. Circular issued from the War Office increasing the Capitation Grant for Volunteers.
8. Memorial statue of the Queen, presented by Highland tenants, unveiled by the Prince of Wales at Balmoral.
- Summons against the Lord Mayor of Dublin, for publishing in the Nation reports of meetings of a suppressed branch of the National League, dismissed.

7. Announcement of an alliance entered into between Germany and Italy as the result of the interview between Signor Crispi and Prince Bismarck at Friedrichshagen.
- Loss announced from Singapore of the gun-boat Wasp.
8. General Caffarel, of the French War Office, accused of trafficking in the decoration of the Legion of Honour.
9. Prince Ferdinand elected by the Parliament of Bulgaria.
- Cesarewitch won by Humewood.
12. A body of Socialists and of the unemployed held a meeting in Trafalgar-square, and afterwards waited on Sir James Ingham at Row-street.
13. General Boulanger placed under arrest for 80 days, for certain acts in connection with the French War Office scandals.
- Successful balloon voyage made by Mr. Morton from Dover to near Dunkirk.
15. Metropolitan Board of Works agree to contribute £152,500 towards the cost of Parliament Fields, as an addition to Hampstead-heath, and £25,000 towards Clissold Park, Stoke Newington.
17. A clock-tower and drinking-fountain, given by an American citizen to Stratford as a Shakespeare memorial.
- Meeting of unemployed in Trafalgar-square, an attempt to march into the City prevented by the police.
- Terry's Theatre, Strand, opened.
18. Prince Albert Victor laid the first stone of the Jubilee wing of the Northampton Infirmary.
- Meeting of unemployed and others in Hyde Park; conflict with the police; several injured.
- Several persons sentenced to severe terms of imprisonment for participation in the disturbances in Trafalgar-square.
- Dr. Cambridge consecrated Bishop of Bathurst.
- Gazette announcing a British Protectorate over the West Coast of Africa, from Lagos to the west bank of the Rio del Rey.
19. Statue of the late Earl of Idlesleigh unveiled at Exeter.
- Speech by Mr. Gladstone at Nottingham, in which he laid down as the immediate future programme of his party—after Home Rule for Ireland—one man one vote; abolition of entail, and free trade in land; reform of local government; readjustment of taxation; the Permissive Bill, and Disestablishment in Wales and Scotland.
- Unemployed meeting in Hyde Park dispersed by the police.
23. New mail service to South Africa and South America via Lisbon, inaugurated.
24. Convention signed with the French Government as to the Suez Canal and the New Hebrides.
- Colliery explosion at Walker: 30 persons killed.
25. The Cambridgehire: Glorification, 1; Bendigo, 2; Quickwand, 3.
- Defeat of the French Government on a motion for urgency in connection with an inquiry into alleged War Office scandals.
27. The Bulgarian Sobranje opened by Prince Ferdinand.
- Mr. Wilfrid Blunt sentenced at Woodford to two months' imprisonment for an alleged obstruct on of the police at that place.
28. Lords: Water Companies (Powers) Bill passed.
- Commons: Mr. T. Healy, on using threatening language to Mr. De Lisle, was suspended.
- Two boating accidents at Yarmouth: 10 lives lost.
- Goodwood Cup won by Savile after a dead-heat with St. Michael.
- Discovery of a plot to assassinate Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria at the opening of the Sobranje.
- Mr. J. Chamberlain left Liverpool for New York, as Fisheries Commissioner.

28. Heavy gale; yacht accident at Weymouth: 10 lives lost.
- Mr. Haden, M.P., arrested, he having been sentenced on appeal to two months' imprisonment.
30. Forest of Dean Election: G. B. Samuelson (G), 4286; E. Wyndham (C), 2785.
31. The sentence on Mr. O'Brien, M.P., of three months' imprisonment confirmed on appeal.

NOVEMBER.

1. Heavy gales over Great Britain and Ireland.
2. Mr. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Mandeville removed from Cork to Tullamore Prison.
3. Consecration of Truro Cathedral.
4. The Duke of Cambridge celebrates his 50 years' connection with the British Army.
- Violent scenes in Trafalgar-square; a meeting dispersed by the police and several arrests made.
5. Queen's Park at Kilburn opened by the Lord Mayor.
8. An order issued by Sir Charles Warren prohibiting public meetings in Trafalgar-square.
9. Lord Mayor's Banquet at the Guildhall: Speeches by Lord Salisbury, Mr. W. H. Smith, and others.
10. Jubilee Exhibition at Manchester closed, after having been visited by 4,750,000 persons.
11. An attempt of the Land Restoration League to hold a meeting in Trafalgar-square resulted in the arrest of Mr. Saunders, ex-M.P. for East Hull.
12. First turf of the Manchester Ship Canal cut at Eastham.
13. A further attempt made to meet in Trafalgar-square, when bodies of horse and foot guards were called out, and collisions occurred with the police; many persons injured and numerous arrests.
14. A number of persons sentenced at Bow-street to terms of imprisonment, for refusing to leave Trafalgar-square on Sunday when ordered to do so by the police.
- Mr. Morgan Howard (C), M.P. for Dulwich, appointed County Court Judge of Cornwall.
- A baronetcy conferred on the Hon. H. S. Northcote, under the title of Sir Stafford Northcote.
18. In order to prevent further meetings in Trafalgar-square, it was announced that special constables would be sworn in to assist the police.
17. French Chamber of Deputies decided to prosecute M. Wilson in connection with the sale of decorations.
18. Further Police Order issued forbidding meetings or processions in the neighbourhood of Trafalgar-square.
- The Czar and Czarina visited Berlin on their way from Copenhagen, and were received by the Emperor William.
- At Ennis, Mr. Doughty, one of a deputation sent over to Ireland by a working-man's association, sentenced to a month's imprisonment.
20. Meeting of Liberal and Radical clubs held in Hyde Park to petition for the release of Mr. O'Brien.
- Collision off Dover between a Netherlands-steamship, W. A. Scholten, and the steamer Rosa Mary. The former sank and about 130 passengers and crew were drowned.
- Barnum's Great Show at Bridgeport, Connecticut, burned, and a number of animals destroyed.
21. Two men named Callan and Harkin charged at Bow-street with being in possession of dynamite.
22. National Union of Conservative Associations at Oxford passed a resolution calling upon the Government to put a stop to the influx of foreigners.
23. The foundation-stone of the New City of London Court laid by the Lord Chancellor.
26. Champion Sculling Match: Beach beat Hanlan.

29. Great Unionist Meeting held in Dublin.
30. Mr. C. Graham, M.P., and Mr. Burns committed for trial in connection with the riots in Trafalgar-square on the 13th.

DECEMBER.

1. Dulwich Election: Maple (C), 4021; Henderson (G), 2808.
- Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., arrested for an alleged publication of proceedings of suppressed branches of the National League.
2. M. Grévy resigned the Presidency of the French Republic. Collisions between the military and populace in Paris.
- Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing in the Nation reports of suppressed branches of the National League.
- Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., arrested.
3. M. Sadi Carnot elected President of the French Republic.
6. President Cleveland communicated his Message to Congress, and suggested a modification of existing Protective duties.
- Lord Mayor of Dublin removed to Tullamore Jail to prevent his holding a daily levee in Richmond Prison, Dublin.
7. Central Chamber of Agriculture passed a resolution in favour of Fiscal Reform.
8. Great Liberal-Unionist Conference at Westminster Townhall.
- Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., sentenced to one month's imprisonment because reports of the National League were published in the Kerry Sentinel.
11. Prince of Wales opened the Apprentices' Exhibition at the People's Palace.
12. New French Ministry formed by M. Tizard.
- Moscow University closed in consequence of the riotous conduct of the students.
- Joseph Ellis sentenced at the Middlesex Sessions to eight months' hard labour in connection with the riots in Trafalgar-square.
14. Thirty-three families evicted from tenements in White Hart-street, Drury-lane.
15. A sentence of three months' imprisonment passed on the director of the Paris Opéra Comique, where a fire occurred, causing the deaths of 300 persons. He was also ordered to pay compensation to the extent of £2300.
- British Chess Associations' Masters' Tournament ended in a draw, between Burne and Gunsberg.
17. Rev. A. H. Mackenzie, of St. Alban's, Holborn, found dead in the snow in Scotland.
19. Mr. Hooper, M.P., sentenced to two months' imprisonment at Cork for publishing reports of the National League in the Cork Daily Herald.
- As a result of the International Conference in London, a protocol adopted condemning the Sugar Bounty system.
20. Father Ryan, of the Herbertstown branch of the Irish National League, sentenced to a month's imprisonment.
21. Mr. David Sheehy, M.P., sentenced to a month's imprisonment for alleged meeting assistance to evictions; the sixth Irish M.P. imprisoned under the Crimes Act.
22. A new Constitution for Malta promulgated.
23. Dennis Macnamara, a news-vendor, sentenced at Rohns to two months' hard labour for selling papers containing reports of the National League meetings.
26. The Duke of Norfolk conveys the Queen's Jubilee gifts to the Pope.
28. Return to Massowah of the British Mission after an unsuccessful attempt to induce the Negus to sue for peace with Italy.

(Continued on page 36.)

SEPTEMBER.



IN THE GROUNDS AT MOUNT EDGCUMBE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.		MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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EVANGELINE.

28. Severe weather experienced throughout Europe.
29. The Grand Theatre, Islington, burned down.
— Lord Layton, the new British Ambassador to France, officially received by President Carnot.
— Rebels defeated near Suakin.
— Privy Council at Osborne Park, prorogued to Feb. 9.
30. Further skirmishing reported in the neighbourhood of Suakin.
— Meeting held at Terry's Theatre to devise a scheme of relief for the sufferers by the fire at the Grand Theatre, Islington.

1888.

JANUARY.

1. Celebration of the Pope's Jubilee at Rome.
2. List of New Year's honours announced.
— Merchandise Marks, Margarine, and Coal Mines Registration Acts came into operation.
3. Reception of Pilgrims by the Pope.
4. Theatre Royal, Bolton, burned.
5. Winchester Election: R. Moss (C), 1394; P. Vandervyl (G), 849.
6. Archbishop Matthew consecrated Bishop of Lahore in Westminster Abbey.
— The body of Archibald M'Neil, journalist, who had been missing since Dec 20, found on the shore near Boulogne: marks of violence about the body.
7. Archbishop Earle, of Totnes, appointed second Suffragan Bishop of London.
8. The remains of the late Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial removed from Chislehurst to a mausoleum erected by the Empress Eugenie at Farnborough.
— Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., sentenced at Trelage to six weeks' imprisonment, without hard labour, because the *Kerry Sentinel* published reports of the National League.
— Conflict between Highland crofters, on a sheep-driving road at Lewie, and a party of military and police.
10. Surgeon-Major Philip Cross hanged at Cork for poisoning his wife.
12. A dense fog prevailed over the United Kingdom, the Channel, North Sea, &c.
13. At the Munster Assizes a number of persons sentenced to terms of penal servitude for moonlighting outrages.
17. The first Cabinet Council of the year held.
— Osman Digna surprised at Haidoub by a sortie from Suakin. Colonel Kitchener and Major M'Murdo wounded.
— Six Lewis crofters acquitted at Edinburgh on a charge of making a raid on the deer in the Park forest.
19. Term of service expired for which special constables were sworn in in Nov., 1887.
— Mr. J. Lane, M.P., sentenced at Cork to one month's imprisonment.
— At the Central Criminal Court, Mr. C. Graham, M.P., and Mr. J. Burns, were each sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, without hard labour, for participating in the attempted meeting in Trafalgar-square on Nov. 13, 1887.
20. Mr. Blane, M.P., and Father M'adden, of Gwede, arrested for advocating the Plan of Campaign.
23. Mr. Cox, M.P., on his arrival in London on the assembling of Parliament, was arrested and sent back to Ireland.
24. A new record unveiled in St. Paul's Cathedral.
— Address by Lord Brassey of the Defence of our Coaling Stations.
26. Military Organisation Bill increasing the German Army by 700,000 men agreed to by German Reichstag.
— Lord Charles Beresford explains his reasons for resigning his position as Junior Naval Lord of the Admiralty.

26. South-Eastern Railway Company's Meeting: Proposal by Mr. Abbott in favour of inaugurating a policy of peace with rival companies defeated.
27. Rear-Admiral Hotham, C.B., appointed Junior Sea Lord of the Admiralty, in place of Lord Charles Beresford, resigned.
— Prince of Wales at a meeting of the Imperial Institute, consented to apply to the Privy Council for a Charter of Incorporation.
— Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Byrne sentenced to four months', and Mr. John Hayden to three months' imprisonment, at Coolerry, for instigating to boycotting, liberated on notice of appeal; Mr. P. O'Brien rearrested on another charge.
31. Mr. Blane, M.P., sentenced at Dunfanaghy to four months' imprisonment for taking part in the Plan of Campaign.

FEBRUARY.

1. A deputation waited upon Lord Salisbury to call attention to the distress in London.
— Mr. J. R. Cox, M.P., sentenced at Ennis to one month's imprisonment for taking part in an alleged unlawful assembly.
2. The old collegiate church of Southwell re-opened after restoration, as the cathedral church of the new diocese.
— Earthquake shocks felt in the North of Scotland and the neighbourhood of Birmingham.
3. Dublin University: Mr. Serjeant Madden re-elected unopposed on appointment as Solicitor-General for Ireland. — Walton (Liverpool): Mr. W. Mattinson (C), elected, unopposed, in place of Mr. J. G. Gibson, who had accepted an Irish Judgeship.
— Deputation of Irish landlords waited on Lord Salisbury with reference to land legislation for Ireland.
— Callan and Harkins sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude for having in their possession a quantity of dynamite for an unlawful purpose.
4. Secret Treaty of Alliance between Germany and Austria, entered into in 1879, made known.
6. The German Army Bill passed by the Reichstag: important speech by Prince Bismarck.
7. Meeting of the Jockey Club to consider the differences between the Earl of Durham and Sir George Chetwynd, resolved, it be referred to arbitration.
8. Mr. Peter O'Brien, M.P., sentenced to three months' imprisonment for a speech made in Co. Kilkenny.
— Mr. Flynn, M.P. for North Cork, arrested under the Crimes Act.
— Resignation announced of Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India; succeeded by Lord Lansdowne, whose post as Governor-General of Canada was filled by Lord Stanley of Preston.
9. Parliament opened by commission.
— Commons: Debate on the Address: speeches by Messrs. W. H. Smith, Gladstone, and others.
— The operation of tracheotomy performed on the German Crown Prince at San Remo.
10. Commons: Debate on the Address continued.
— Mr. Shaw Lefevre presided over a meeting at Loughrea to elicit sympathy for Lord Clanciarde's tenants.
— Messrs. Pyne and Gilhooly, after taking their seats in the House, were arrested at Westminster and sent back to Ireland.
13. Lords: Discussion on Crime in Ireland.
— Commons: Question of Privilege raised with regard to the mistaken arrest of Mr. Patrick O'Brien. The Home Secretary tendered an apology on behalf of the Government, in addition to one sent privately by the Chief Commissioner of Police. A statement by the Attorney-General that, after the apologies and expressions of regret, the House need proceed no further in the matter, eventually

carried by 246 to 151. Debate on the Address: amendment by Mr. Parnell condemning the Irish policy of the Government.
— Reception in London of Mr. T. D. Sullivan and other members of Parliament recently released from prison in Ireland. Enormous procession and meeting in Hyde Park.
— Sculling Championship, Putney to Mortlake: Ross beat Hubear.
14. Mr. Alderman O'Brien, Mayor of Cork, sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.
— Sir M. Hicks Beach accepted office as President of the Board of Trade.
15. Canadian Fisheries Treaty signed at Washington.
— Commons: Debate on the Address continued: speeches by Colonel King-Harman and Mr. Gladstone.
— Mr. J. D. Pyne, M.P., sentenced to three months' imprisonment under the Crimes Act: released on appeal and re-arrested on another charge.
— Mr. Vaughan, Police Magistrate, Bow-street, refused to grant summons against the Home Secretary and Sir C. Warren, in respect to meetings in Trafalgar-square.
16. Dundee Election: J. F. B. Firth (G), 7856; General Sir H. D. Daly (C), 4217.
17. Lords: Truro Cathedral Fabric and Service Bill read second time.
— Commons: Debate on the Address: Mr. Parnell's amendment defeated by 317 to 229.
— West Southwark Election: R. K. Causton (G), 3638; A. Beddall (C), 2444.
20. Bristol (West) Election: Sir M. Hicks Beach re-elected unopposed.
21. Lords: Truro Cathedral Fabric and Service Bill referred to a Select Committee.
— Commons: Debate on the Address: Amendment relating to Scotch Crofters defeated by 194 to 133.
22. Terms of the Canadian Fisheries Treaty published.
— Commons: Amendment to the Address relating to occupiers of land in Scotland defeated by 180 to 77: Address agreed to.
— Dr. Mackenzie elected Principal of the Royal Academy of Music in place of late Sir G. A. Macfarren.
23. Lords: Statement by Lord Salisbury with regard to Bulgaria.
— Commons: Amendment by Mr. Shaw Lefevre to the report on the Address referring to arrests of rents and evictions in Ireland, rejected by 261 to 186.
— General Count di Robilant appointed Italian Ambassador in London in succession to the late Count Corti.
24. Doncaster Election: Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam (U), 5634; J. S. Balfour (C), 5423.
— Commons: New Rules of Procedure introduced: the first, relating to hours of meeting and adjourning, carried, and came into operation.
— The Queen held a Drawing-room at Buckingham Palace.
— At St. Paul's Cathedral, Archbishop Earle consecrated Bishop of Marlborough as Suffragan Bishop of London, and Sir L. Statuer, Bishop of Shrewsbury, as Suffragan Bishop of Lichfield.
27. Commons: Met for first time at 3 p.m. under new Procedure Rule.
— Explosion of a steam ferry in San Francisco Bay: thirty lives lost.
28. Hampstead Election: E. Brodie Hoare returned unopposed.
— Lords: Motion for a Select Committee on the sweating system agreed to.
— Commons: Grand Junction Water Bill rejected by 186 to 104; Mr. W. H. Smith announced the appointment of three Select Committees on the Estimates.
29. Commons: Procedure Rules discussed.
— Replies of the Powers received to Russian proposals to Bulgaria.
— Deptford Election: Darling (C), 4345; Blunt (G), 4070.

MARCH.

1. Commons: Supply, motion to reduce the Supplementary Estimates for special missions by the cost of Mr. Chamberlain's mission on the Canadian Fisheries rejected by 314 to 63. Motion by Sir C. Russell for a Select Committee on the right of meeting in Trafalgar-square.
— M. Wilson, son-in-law of ex-President Grévy, convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, the payment of a fine, and loss of civil rights for five years.
— Panama Canal shareholders resolved to issue bonds for \$40,000,000, to complete the Canal.
2. Commons: Public Meetings in Trafalgar-square. Amendment by Mr. Bradbough negatived by 322 to 267, and Sir C. Russell's motion rejected by 316 to 224.
— Publication of Mr. Chamberlain's despatch on the American Fisheries settlement.
— Convocation of Canterbury: The Bishops discuss a memorial on "The Desecration of the Sabbath by the Upper Classes."
6. Waterloo Cup. Burnaby beat Macpherson. Fume: Miss Glendyne. Plate: Winkfield.
— Imperial Inuit issued by the Porte declaring Prince Ferdinand's Bulgaria election illegal.
— Lords: Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill passed through Committee.
— Commons: Procedure Rules considered.
8. Commons: Debate on amendment to supply on the Army Estimates by Sir W. Barttelot negatived, after a speech by Lord R. Churchill. Closure afterwards carried by 240 to 75.
— The Queen came to London from Windsor to hold a Drawing-room, which was, however, postponed on receipt of intelligence that the German Emperor was dying.
9. The Emperor William of Germany died: The Crown Prince proclaimed Emperor Frederick III.
— Lords: Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill passed through Committee.
— Commons: The Chancellor of the Exchequer propounded his scheme for the conversion of the National Debt. Motion against Hareday's Legislation rejected by 253 to 162.
12. Commons: Lord Charles Beresford called attention to the mal-administration of the Admiralty.
— Proclamation to the German people issued by Emperor Frederick III.
— Remains of the late Emperor William lay in state in the Cathedral of Berlin.
— Terrible snowstorm in New York: all traffic suspended and 200 persons perished.
— Mr. James R. W. Brown appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate.
13. Lords: Railway and Canal Traffic Bill: Amendment in favour of prohibiting the companies from giving preferential rates to foreign merchandise carried by 69 to 63.
— Commons: Indian policy: Motion by Mr. Slagg relating to the "unwise frontier policy" of the Government defeated by 122 to 72.
14. Sussex (Chichester) Election: Lord Walter Gordon Lennox (C), unopposed. Merthyr Tydfil: D. A. Thomas (G), unopposed.
— Commons: Oaths Bill read second time by 250 to 150.
15. General Boulanger deprived of his command and placed on the non-active list for insubordination in visiting Paris without permission.
— Marriage at Bournemouth of Prince Oscar of Sweden and Norway to Miss Munk.
16. Funeral of the Emperor William of Germany. Service in the Cathedral, grand procession to the Imperial mausoleum at Charlottenburg, simultaneous services held in London, St. Petersburg, and other capitals. Minute guns fired at various naval and military stations.
— Lords: Cathedral Churches Bill passed through Committee.

16. Commons: National Debt (Conversion) Bill read second time. Amendment on Supply condemning the acceptance by the Judge-Advocate of the duties of professions: Advocate to the ex-Khedive Ismail defeated by 218 to 126.

— Heavy snowstorms in Scotland and the North of England: Railway traffic delayed throughout.

— Mr. Horace Smith appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate.

18. Requiem service for the late Emperor William held at the German Chapel Royal, St. James's.

19. Lords: Lord Rosebery moved for a Committee of Enquiry into the Constitution of the Upper Chamber: Motion defeated by 97 to 50.

Commons: Local Government Bill introduced by Mr. Ritchie and read first time. Several divisions on the question of granting a salary to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Ireland, Col. King-Harman.

— In the German Reichstag and Prussian Landtag, messages read from the Emperor announcing that the state of his health would not allow him to take the oath personally, but promising to faithfully observe the Constitution.

— Intensely cold weather all over the country, heavy snowstorms in many parts.

20. Commons: National Debt Conversion Bill passed through Committee. Discussion on Police and Administration of Justice by Magistrates.

— Baquet Theatre, Oporto, burned; over 100 lives lost.

21. Leicestershire (Melton Division) Election: The Marquis of Granby, unopposed.

Commons: Mr. Parnell moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Irish Land Acts, with a view to dealing with arrears of rent. Amendment, that no bill providing for a composition would be satisfactory, which did not deal with debts to other creditors besides landlords. Bill rejected by 228 to 243, and Amendment adopted by 320 to 230.

— Lancashire Handicap: Victory, 1; Tyrone, 2; Lister, 3.

22. Lords: Law of Distress Amendment Bill read third time; Merchant Shipping (Life-Saving Appliances).

Commons: National Debt (Conversion) Bill read third time. Criminal Evidence Bill read second time by 231 to 92.

— The Queen left England for Florence.

23. Lords: Women's Suffrage Bill, and Bill to amend the Constitution of the House read first time; National Debt Conversion Bill passed.

— Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Sweating System commenced taking evidence.

— Cambridge won the University Sports by five out of eight events.

— Grand National: Playfair, 1; Frigate, 2; Ballot Box, 3.

25. Commons: Mr. Goschen made his Budget statement. Estimated expenditure, £96,910,000; revenue, £80,287,000. Sundry alterations made in taxation and the products of certain duties to be paid to the new County Councils under the Local Government Bill. Income tax to be reduced one penny; available surplus, £212,000.

27. Lords: Royal Assent given to the National Debt (Conversion) Bill and other measures.

Commons: Land Law (Ireland) Bill read first time. On the motion for adjournment, a discussion took place on the administration of the Irish Executive. Closure carried by 145 to 51; House adjourned.

— President Carnot signed a decree removing General Boulanger from the roll of the Army.

— Her Majesty's ship Nile, the heaviest built armour-clad, launched at Pembroke Dockyard.

28. Glamorganshire (Gower) Election: D. Randall (G), 3904; J. T. ab. Llewellyn (C), 3368.

— Hostilities commenced between Italians and Abyssinians.

30. Resignation of the French Ministry of M. Trard on the question of revision of the Constitution: Remarkable manifest, issued by General Boulanger.

— The Negus of Abyssinia sued for peace after a slight outpost affair with the Italians.

APRIL.

2. French Ministry formed by M. Floquet.

— Easter Volunteer Manoeuvres took place at Dover, Eastbourne, Portsmouth, and elsewhere.

4. M. Méline elected President of the French Chamber.

— Conference of the Bi-metallic League in Manchester.

6. Threatened resignation of Prince Bi-marek, in consequence of a proposed marriage between Prince Alexander of Battenberg and the Princess Victoria, daughter of the German Emperor.

8. Attempts made to hold National League meetings in different parts of Ireland, led to conflicts between the military, police, and people, in which a number of persons were injured.

9. Court-martial on Major Temple, charged with disclosing secrets of the Ballooning Department at Chatham, resulted in his honourable acquittal on all the charges.

10. Commons: Wages (Ireland) Bill rejected by 143 to 96. Budget resolutions agreed to.

11. Commons: Agricultural Tenants (Ireland) Relief Bill rejected by 247 to 190.

— Yacht-race from Southampton to Madeira, won by the Bradenau.

— City and Suburban: Fullerton, 1; Oliver Twist, 2; Abu Klea, 3.

12. Commons: Adjournment of the House moved by Mr. Parnell, to discuss the collision between the military and police and the people at Ennis on Sunday, rejected by 249 to 179.

13. Lords: Women's Suffrage Bill rejected without debate.

Commons: Motion by Mr. W. H. Smith for procedure of the Local Government Bill carried by 243 to 145.

15. General Boulanger elected for the Department of the Nord by over 96,000 votes.

16. Lords: Smoke Abatement (London) Bill introduced.

— Steamer Vaga, in collision with the steamer Biela, sunk off the Goodwin; 14 lives lost.

17. Limerick Election: F. A. O'Keefe (P), unopposed.

Commons: Board of Works Theatres Bill rejected by 144 to 18; Stipendiary Magistrates (Penalties) Bill rejected by 44 to 37; Steam Engine and Boilers Bill rejected by 147 to 96; Crofters' Holdings Bill (second reading) rejected by 126 to 90.

— Mr. John Dillon, M.P., arrested for taking part in an alleged unlawful assembly.

19. Lords: Army Annual Bill and East India (Railways) Bill passed.

23. Lords: Electric Lighting Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

Commons: Customs and Inland Revenue Bill: Amendment by Mr. Gladstone that the duties accruing on deaths should be so fixed as to equalise the charge upon real and personal property defeated by 310 to 217.

— The Queen received by the Emperor of Austria at Innsbruck on her journey from Florence to Berlin.

24. Commons: Adjournment moved to discuss the increase of sentences in certain criminal cases of appeal in Ireland negatived by 219 to 165.

— The Queen arrived at Charlottenburg on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

25. Commons: Bill proposing to introduce County Government into Ireland by a council directly elected by the people, supported by Lord R. Churchill, rejected by 282 to 195.

— Judgment by the Lord Chief Justice in favour of Archbishop of York, who refused to admit Canon Tristram as Proctor in Convocation.

26. Lords: Lord Dunraven's Bill for Reforming the House withdrawn.

Commons: Customs and Inland Revenue Bill: Clause relating to continuance of duty on tea carried by 250 to 89; that relating to duty on bottled wines carried by 246 to 121.

27. Lords: Royal Assent given to the Army (Annual) and other Bills. Statement with regard to telegraphic communication with light-ships.

— The Queen arrived in England after her visit to the Continent.

— Mid-Lanark Election: J. W. Phillips (G), 3847; W. R. Bousfield (U), 2917; J. Keir Hardie (Labour), 617.

30. Lords: Royal Assent given to the Metropolitan Board of Works and other Bills.

Commons: Under-Secretary for Ireland Bill read second time by 226 to 177. Land Commission (Ireland) Bill read second time by 223 to 159.

— Mr. Joseph Nolan, M.P., made a statement before the Select Committee relative to the admission of strangers to the House of Commons.

— Admiral Ryder accidentally drowned from the Pinico Pier.

MAY.

2. Sir J. Lubbock's Early Closing Bill rejected by 273 to 95.

— Proceedings in the trial of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., for taking part in unlawful assembly, had to be recommenced in consequence of the depositions having been stolen from the Court-house at Loughrea.

— Two Thousand Guinea: Ayrshire, 1; Johnny Morgan, 2; Orbit, 3.

3. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., sentenced to three months' imprisonment, without hard labour.

4. Lords: Copyright (Musical Compositions) Bill passed through Committee.

Commons: Motion for the acquisition of the railways of the United Kingdom by the Government negatived without a division.

One Thousand Guinea: Briarwood, 1; Seabreeze, 2; Belle Mahone, 3.

— Messrs. Kettle and George G. Greenway surrendered at Warwick to answer charges arising out of their bank failure.

6. On the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad an explosion occurred, through concussion of vans loaded with explosives; 8 passengers killed and 30 injured.

7. Lords: Merchant Shipping (Life-Saving Appliances) Bill passed through Committee.

Commons: Local Government (Electors) Bill passed through Committee. Glebes Land Bill read third time.

— Mr. Condon, M.P., sentenced, at Manchester, to 14 days' imprisonment, under the Crimes Act.

8. The Prince and Princess of Wales open the Glasgow Exhibition.

— Dinner in honour of Mr. Parnell at the Eighty Club.

Commons: Motion for an inquiry into the expenditure of the Corporation of London negatived by 160 to 133.

— The Australian cricket team won their first match at Northbury Park, against an Eleven selected by Mr. Thornton.

9. Commons: Bill for closing public-houses in large towns in Ireland at 9 p.m. on Saturdays carried by 178 to 102.

— Prince and Princess of Wales laid the foundation-stone of a Technical School at Blackburn.

— Address presented to Mr. Gladstone on his Irish policy, signed by nearly 4000 Nonconformist Ministers.

— Chester Cup: Kinasy, 1; Savile, 2; Chippeway, 3.

10. Commons: Local Government (Electors) Bill passed.

11. Lords: Discussion on the National Defences: Statements by the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Salisbury.

— Mr. Dillon, M.P., sentenced to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour, for taking part in a Plan of Campaign.

12. Italian Exhibition at West Brompton opened by the Lord Mayor.

14. A Danish Exhibition at South Kensington opened by the Princess of Wales.

— Lords: Our Defences: Statement by Lord Wolseley.

Commons: Motion that the sentence passed on Mr. Dillon, as announced to the House by the Magistrate, was a breach of privilege, rejected by 250 to 180.

— Dublin (St. Stephen's - green Division) Election: T. A. Dickson (P), 4819; R. Sexton (U), 2932.

15. Lords: Local Government (England and Wales) Electors Bill passed through Committee and read third time.

Commons: Motion by Mr. W. H. Smith for procedure for resolutions for Imperial Defence carried by 200 to 180. Mr. Smith explained the arrangements made with the Australian Colonies for providing a fleet for their defence, the defence of ports and coaling stations, and the cost of ammunition and small arms.

16. Lords: Royal Assent given to several Bills.

Commons: Mr. Jesse Collings's Small Holdings Bill taken out.

— Mrs. Francis Mari. Wright murdered in County in given day, the assassin's accomplice.

17. The combined European fleets assembled at Barcelona to take part in the opening of the Exhibition.

— Princess of Wales opens a bazaar on behalf of soldiers' and sailors' homes.

— The Irish Roman Catholic M.P.s meet in Dublin and formulate a reply to the Papal Rescript, declaring the allegations therein unfounded, and declining to recognise the right of the Holy See to interfere in the political affairs of Ireland.

18. Scandinavian Exhibition, Copenhagen, opened by the King of Denmark.

20. Great Meeting in Phoenix Park, Dublin, to consider Papal Rescript.

21. Mr. T. J. Condon, M.P., sentenced at Mitchelstown to a month's imprisonment for advising people to adhere to the Plan of Campaign.

22. The Australian cricketers gained their fourth single-innings victory in succession, beating Yorkshire by an innings and 64 runs.

23. Southampton Election: F. H. Evans (G), 3551; A. E. Guest (C), 4268.

24. Prince Henry of Prussia, second son of the Emperor Frederick, married at Charlottenburg to his cousin Irene, daughter of the late Princess Alice.

— Limerick Society celebrates the centenary of its foundation.

25. Australian cricketers sustained their first defeat being beaten by Lancashire at Manchester by 24 runs.

— Manchester Cup: Merry Andrew, 1; Solly, 2; Scottish King, 3.

27. A Trans-European Railway, from the Caspian to Samarcand, 900 miles in length, opened.

30. The Derby: Ayrshire, 1; Crowberry, 2; Van Dieman's Land, 3.

— Reported that the French flag had been hoisted on Monte Ile, the largest of the Minquiers group, Channel Islands.

— Fire in a draper's shop in Edgware-road: six shopwomen burnt to death from the carelessness of a servant throwing away a lighted match.

31. Commons recessed.

JUNE.

1. Emperor Frederick of Germany left Charlottenburg for Potsdam.

— New passport regulations on the Franco-German frontier come into force.

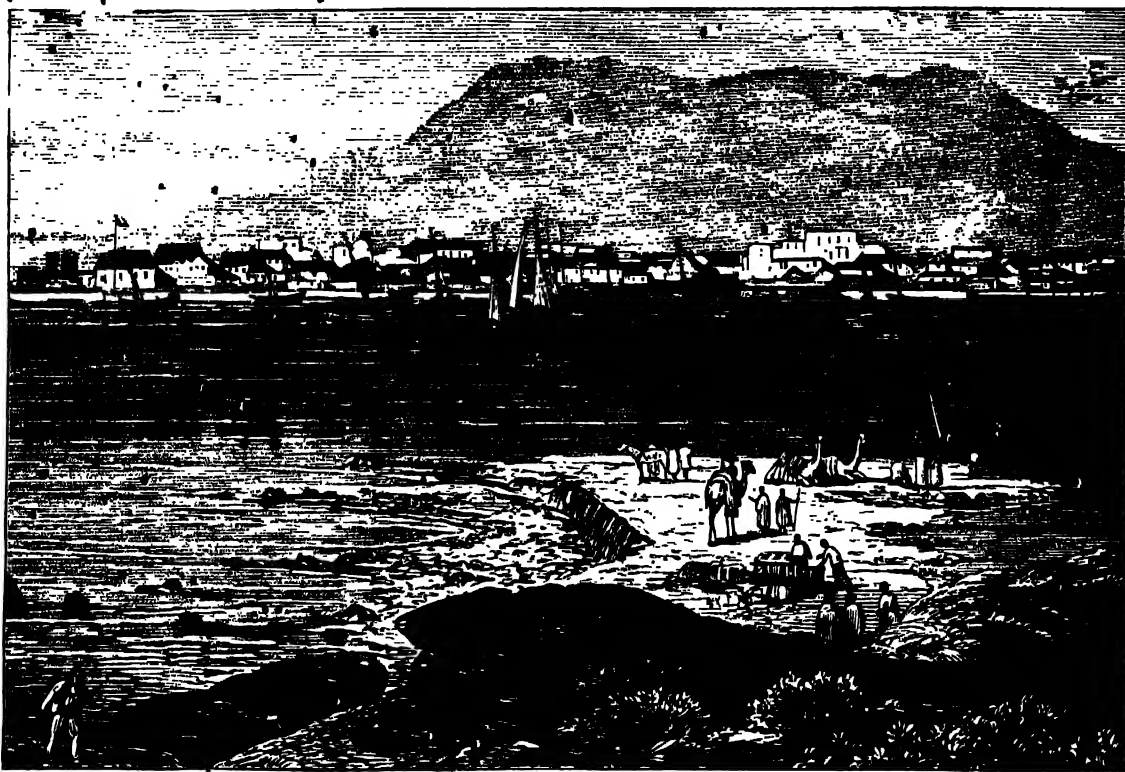
— At the Oval, Players of England defeat the Australians by ten wickets.

— Oaks: Seabreeze, 1; Rada, 2; Belle Mahone, 3.

4. Commons: National Defence: Resolution to expend £2,000,000 out of the Consolidation Fund for defence of coaling-stations, carried by 206 to 85.

(Continued on page 40.)

OCTOBER.



MASSOWAH, ON THE RED SEA.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.	
			Rises.	Souths. In Port Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Aftern.	Morn.	Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.									
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Th	Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins	6 1	10 27	5 40	1 39	9 33		6													5 40	6 5	2 43	3 5	274
2	W	Admiral Keppel died, 1780	6 3	10 46	5 38	2 41	10 35		7													6 31	7 2	3 30	3 56	275
3	Th	Old St. Matthew	6 5	11 4	5 35	3 30	11 46		8													7 38	8 19	4 27	5 3	276
4	F	First English Bible printed, 1385	6 7	11 23	5 32	4 8	Morn.		9													9 6	9 55	5 44	6 31	277
5	S	John Sheepshanks died, 1803	6 9	11 41	5 29	4 38	1 4		10													10 41	11 23	7 20	8 6	278
6	S	16TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	6 10	11 58	5 27	5 3	2 24		11													11 58	—	8 48	9 23	279
7	M	Archbishop Laud born 1573	6 12	12 15	5 24	5 24	3 43		12													0 26	0 50	9 51	10 15	280
8	Th	Battle of Torres Vedras, 1810	6 14	12 32	5 22	5 43	5 0		13													1 13	1 34	10 38	10 59	281
9	W	St. Denys, Bishop	6 16	12 18	5 20	6 2	6 15		14													1 53	2 12	11 18	11 37	282
10	Th	Length of Day, 10h 57m	6 17	13 4	5 18	6 21	7 29		15													2 31	2 48	11 56	—	283
11	F	Prince of Wales left London for India, 1875	6 19	13 19	5 15	6 43	8 41		16													3 5	3 22	0 13	0 30	284
12	S	Columbus discovered America, 1492	6 20	13 34	5 13	7 7	9 51		17													3 39	3 56	0 47	1 4	285
13	S	17TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	6 22	13 49	5 10	7 37	10 59		18													4 13	4 28	1 21	1 38	286
14	M	Fire Insurance due	6 24	14 2	5 8	8 13	Aftern.		19													4 43	5 0	1 53	2 8	287
15	Th	Murat executed, 1805	6 25	14 16	5 6	8 56	0 59		20													5 18	5 37	2 25	2 43	288
16	W	Lord Palmerston died, 1865	6 27	14 28	5 4	9 49	1 17		21													5 57	6 19	3 2	3 22	289
17	Th	House of Parliament destroyed, 1834	6 28	14 40	5 2	10 50	2 27		22													6 45	7 14	3 44	4 10	290
18	F	St. Luke, Evangelist	6 30	14 52	5 0	11 55	3 1		23													7 49	8 31	4 39	5 15	291
19	S	Swift died, 1745	6 31	15 2	4 58	Morn.	3 30		24													9 18	10 3	5 56	6 43	292
20	S	18TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	6 32	15 13	4 56	1 5	3 52		25													10 43	11 17	7 28	8 8	293
21	M	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 34	15 22	4 54	2 17	4 12		26													11 47	—	8 42	9 12	294
22	Th	Lord Holland died, 1840	6 36	15 31	4 52	3 32	4 32		27													0 11	0 32	9 36	9 57	295
23	W	Earl of Derby died, 1809	6 38	15 39	4 50	4 47	4 51		28													0 53	1 11	10 18	10 36	296
24	Th	Chaucer died, 1400	6 40	15 46	4 47	6 6	5 11		29													1 29	1 47	10 54	11 12	297
25	F	St. Crispin	6 42	15 53	4 45	7 29	5 35		30													2 5	2 22	11 30	11 47	298
26	S	Hogarth died, 1764	6 44	15 59	4 43	8 51	6 3		31													2 40	2 59	—	0 5	299
27	S	19TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	6 46	16 4	4 41	10 13	6 39		32													3 17	3 37	0 24	0 42	300
28	M	St. Simon and St. Jude	6 48	16 9	4 39	11 29	7 27		33													3 58	4 19	1 2	1 23	301
29	Th	Boote at Bristol, 1831	6 50	16 12	4 37	Aftern.	8 24		34													4 40	5 3	1 44	2 5	302
30	W	Sheridan born, 1751	6 51	16 13	4 36	1 31	9 35		35													5 28	5 54	2 28	2 53	303
31	Th	Earl of Howe died, 1807	6 53	16 18	4 34	2 13	10 53		36													6 22	6 55	3 19	3 47	304



THE MINUET.

5. French Chamber: Proposal of General Boulanger to revise the Constitution, negatived by 377 to 189.
— Irish Exhibition at Olympia, opened by the Lord Mayor.

6. Commons: The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced certain modifications in his Budget Wine Duty. Resolutions carried to repeal the Contagious Diseases Act and portions of Contaminated Acts, India.

— Statue of Sir Bartle Frere unveiled by the Prince of Wales.
7. Lords: Motion agreed to for a Select Committee to report on standing orders.

— Commons: Appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the administration of the Army and Navy.

8. Commons: Local Government Bill in Committee; motion with regard to Civil Servants in India negatived by 160 to 65.

— Important evidence given by Mr. Villers, of the Pavilion Music Hall, before the Commission appointed to inquire into frauds committed by officers of Metropolitan Board of Works.

10. Egypt: Nubar Pasha dismissed and a new Ministry formed under Khaz Pasha.

11. Lords: A Committee appointed to consider report of Select Committee of the House of Commons in reference to the Sessional Order as to the intervention of peers and prelates in Parliamentary elections.

12. Commons: Mr. Ritchie announced that in consequence of the opposition to the Local Government Bill, they would not be proceeded with. Reorganisation of public offices; motion by Mr. Jennings carried against the Government by 113 to 84.

13. Commons: Label Law Amendment Bill passed through Committee. Ascent Hunt Cup: Shillelagh, 1; Atala, 2; Veracity, 3.

13. Ascent Gold Cup: Timothy, 1; Tassaphernes, 2; Tenebreuse, 3.
16. The Emperor Frederick of Germany died. Statements in both Houses of Parliament.

— Commons: Motion by Sir Roper Lethbridge for a Select Committee to inquire into the case of Mr. W. Taylor, formerly Commissioner of India, negatived by 181 to 23.

— Rev. R. Billing, Spitalfields, appointed Bishop of Bedford, in succession to Dr. Walsham How.

16. Ayr Burghs Election: Capt. Finlay (G.), 2381; Hon. Evelyn Ashley (L.), 2268.

18. Lords and Commons: Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. W. H. Smith move Addresses of condolence to the Queen and the German Emperor on the occasion of the death of the German Emperor.

— Lords: Lord Salisbury introduced a Bill for the reform of the House by the creation of Life Peers.
— Funeral of the Emperor Frederick of Germany at Potsdam.

19. Lords: National Debt Supplemental Bill passed through Committee. Select Committee on Standing Orders of the House nominated.

21. Commons: Supply: Army Estimates moved.

— Unfavourable news received from St. Paul de Louanda of Mr. Stanley's expedition.

22. Lords: Customs Wine Duty Bill read third time.

— Commons: On the announcement of the confirmation of a sentence of six months' imprisonment on Mr. Dillon, Mr. Morley gave notice of a motion impugning the Irish administration of the Government.

23. Lords: Customs Wine Duty Bill passed.

— Opening of the German Reichstag by the Emperor William II.

24. Commons: Mr. Morley's motion arraigning the Irish policy of the Government and the imprisonment of Mr. T. Dillon negatived by 306 to 278.

27. Commons: Channel Tunnel Bill rejected by 307 to 185: Label Law Amendment Bill passed.

28. Commons: Local Government Bill, Clause 8, relating to the Sunday closing of public-houses, struck out by 216 to 218.

29. Commons: Motion by Mr. T. Ellis relative to the tenure of land and readjustment of rents in Wales rejected by 148 to 128.

30. Isle of Thanet Election: J. Lowther (C.), 3547; E. Knatchbull-Hugessen (G.), 2849.

— South Longford Election: Dr. Fitzgerald (P.) returned, unopposed, in place of Mr. Connolly, resigned.

— Dublin: Court of Exchequer: Conviction of Father M. B. Kennedy and nine others for attending a meeting of the National League, confirmed.

JULY.

3. Severe fighting reported in Zululand: British troops and police rout the rebel chief Ishinguna.

4. Commons: Oaths Bill passed through Committee.

— A large number of ships manned by about 8000 men, and carrying 197 guns, commissioned at Portsmouth, Devonport, and Sheerness, under the Naval Mobilisation scheme.

5. Lords: Royal assent given to twenty-five measures, including the Copyright and Nona Sea Fisheries Bills.

— The action by Mr. O'Donnell against the *Times* for libel results in a verdict for defendants.

— Oxford and Cambridge cricket-match at Lord's extended to four days, and the match had to be abandoned on account of continued rain.

6. Lords: Discussion on Affairs in East Central Africa.

— Commons: Mr. Parnell made a personal explanation with regard to the forged letters read in the case of Mr. O'Donnell against the *Times*. Motion made relative to the payment of members of Parliament negatived by 192 to 185.

— South Sligo Election: M. Leamy (P.) unopposed.

7. Australians v. Leicestershire match won by the latter.

9. Lords: Report of the Select Committee on the intervention of Peers and Prelates in Parliamentary Elections agreed to.

— The Wimbledon Meeting opened.

10. Lords: Life Peers Bill read second time; and the order for the second reading of the Bill enabling the House to expel a member discharged.

— Gentlemen beat Players at Lord's by five runs.

11. Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Byrne, released from Tullamore Jail after three months' imprisonment under the Crimes Act, the former re-arrested and transferred to Kilkenny Jail to undergo a further sentence of three months.

— Remarkably cold weather. Snow in the neighbourhood of London, Portsmouth, and the Lake District.

— Fire in the De Beers Mine, Kimberley: Great loss of life.

12. Commons: Mr. W. H. Smith, on behalf of the Government, offers a commission, "mainly consisting of Judges," to inquire into allegations of complicity in crime made against Mr. Parnell and other Irish members by the *Times*.

— Earthquake shock felt in Greece and in parts of Scotland.

— The Rev. Canon Harrison, Vicar of Bury St. Edmunds, appointed Bishop of Glasgow.

13. Duel fought at Neuilly, between M. Floquet, French Prime Minister, and General Boulanger, the latter seriously wounded.

16. Wimbledon: International Trophy won by Scotland.

— The Wingfield Sculls: Guy Nickalls, of Magdalen College, Oxford, beat J. C. Gardner, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

17. Wimbledon, Private Fulton, 18th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster), won the Queen's Prize.

— Prince and Princess of Wales opened the new building of the Great Northern and Central Hospital, Holloway-road.

18. The Prince of Wales installed Grude Prior of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

— Wimbledon: Kelapora Cup, won by the English team. United States Challenge Cup by the Volunteers.

19. The Emperor William of Germany and the Czar met on board a Russian yacht off Cronstadt.

— Lord's: Solicitor's Bill passed through Committee.

— The tercentenary of the arrival of the Spanish Armada off the Lizard celebrated at Plymouth.

— Wimbledon: Elcho Shield won by Ireland.

20. Commons: Mr. Conybeare suspended for a month for writing a letter, published in the evening *Star*, impugning the impartiality of the Speaker.

24. Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. for North Roscommon, arrested in London on a warrant under the Crimes Act and conveyed to Ireland.

26. Lords: Libel Law Amendment Bill and Companies Bill passed through Committee.

— Commons: Mr. Smith announced the necessity of an Autumn Session.

— The Emperor William visited Stockholm: received by King Oscar.

27. Lords: Lord Wansley presented a petition for permission to use a portion of Richmond Park for the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association.

— Commons: Local Government Bill read a third time and passed.

— Memorial to Major-General Sir H. Stewart (Nile Expedition) unveiled in St. Paul's Cathedral; and also a medallion portrait of Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., in Westminster Abbey.

— Sandown Park: Eclipse Stakes: Orbit, 1; Osery, 2; Marley, 3.

— A volcanic eruption in Japan; a thousand persons killed and a number of villages destroyed.

30. Commons: The Parnellite Forgeries Bill in Committee. Several amendments rejected after an acrimonious debate.

— Emperor William of Germany visited Copenhagen.

31. Commons: Suspension of the twelve o'clock rule for the sitting carried by 231 to 159. Charges against Parnellite members: Bill in Committee. Personal explanation by Mr. Chamberlain with regard to certain allegations made by Mr. Parnell to the effect that he had betrayed to the latter certain Cabinet secrets for his own ends.

— The Emperor William returned to Germany after visiting Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

— At Warwick Assizes, George Cottell Greenway (banker) sent next to five years penal servitude for having stolen shares entrusted to him as a trustee, and Kelynge Greenway to twelve months' imprisonment for having improperly converted a security.

AUGUST.

1. Commons: The charges against Parnellite members: Amendment limiting the scope of the inquiry rejected by 241 to 194.

— International Exhibition to celebrate the centenary of the foundation of the colony of New South Wales, opened at Melbourne.

— Serious floods in Essex and elsewhere. Traffic on a portion of the Great Eastern and Tilbury lines partially suspended.

2. Commons: Question of privilege raised with regard to an article in the *Times* of that morning; afterwards withdrawn. After three hours' discussion a motion to disprove the amendments to the Special Commission (Charges against Members) Bill remaining at 1 a.m. agreed to by 237 to 186.

— Goodwood Cup: Rada, 1; Osric, 2; Timothy, 3.

8. Lords: Libel Law Amendment Bill read the third time.

— Suspension of Eiland's Bank, at Kettering.

6. A railway accident at Hampton Wick; four persons killed and twenty-five injured, two of whom afterwards died.

— Commons: Report of the Vote on Account for £7,000,000 agreed to.

— Labour dispute in France; rioting in Amiens and Paris.

7. Lords: Marriages Validation Bill passed.

— British Medical Association; Congress met at Glasgow.

8. Commons: On motion for the third reading of the Commission Bill, Mr. Labouchere moved its rejection, which was not pressed, and the Opposition and Irish members left the House.

9. Commons: Oaths Bill read third time.

10. Remarkable cricket at the Oval: in their first innings against Sussex, Surrey scored 688.

— Liverpool Election (West Derby Division): Hon. W. H. Cross (C), unopposed, in place of Lord C. Hamilton.

11. House of Commons had a sitting to clear up the remaining business and the Lords to pass the *Times* Libel Bill and other Bills.

13. Parliament adjourned till Nov. 6.

— Defeat of Italians in Abyssinia with considerable loss.

14. England beat Australia at the Oval by an innings and 157 runs.

— Collision of a Baltic Island between the Danish steamers Thingvalle and Glem: 103 lives lost.

16. Important speech by Emperor William at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, on unveiling a monument to Prince Frederick Charles.

— Desperate eviction struggle at Colston, Co. Wexford.

17. The inquest at Fermanoy on the body of Dr. Kelley, surgeon of Tullamore Jail, resulted after several weeks' inquiry in a verdict that he committed suicide during temporary insanity produced by fear of discharge after the Mandeville inquest.

20. General Boulanger returned to the French Chamber by three Departments—the Nord, Somme, and Charente Inférieure.

21. United States Senate rejected the Fisheries Treaty by 300 votes.

— Meeting between Signor Crispi and Prince Bismarck at Friedrichshagen.

22. The Queen opened new municipal buildings at Glasgow.

23. President Cleveland addressed a message to the United States Congress on the subject of the rejection by the Senate of the Canadian Fisheries Treaty, and declaring for a policy of retaliation against Canada, and which was subsequently agreed to.

24. Occupation announced by Germany of Addeh, near Dohomey, West Africa.

27. Mr. J. Redmond, M.P. Mr. W. Redmond, M.P. Father Kennedy, and Mr. Walsh, journalist, arrested for alleged offences under Crimes Act. During the Session 1887-8, no less than twenty-three Irish members were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under this Act.

— Mr. Simmons, aeronaut, killed in balloon descent near Maldon, Essex.

— Six hundred dervishes defeated by Egyptian troops at Fort Khroumoussa, near Wady Halfa, with heavy loss.

28. Mr. A. Anderson gazetted Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, vice Mr. J. Munro, C.B., resigned.

29. Zulu revolt declared at an end.

— Great Ebor Handicap won by Mr. Sanderson's Nappa; Mr. Whipp's Tommy Tittlemouse, 2nd; and Mr. Peck's Hungarian, 3rd.

30. The Treaty for the abolition of Sugar Bounties signed at the Foreign Office.

31. All England cricketers beat Australian at Manchester, by an innings and 21 runs.

— M. Chevreul, the eminent French chemist, celebrates his 102nd birthday.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1889

OBITUARY RECORD OF 1887-8.

Memoirs of all of whom, with the Arms and Portraits of some, will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

1887.

SEPTEMBER.

Andrews, Rev. William, B.D., late Fellow of Exeter College.—24.
Ball, Catharine, wife of the Right Hon. John Thomas Ball.—7.
Barridge, Richard, Esq., of Ballinacree Castle, Connemara.—20.
Boyd, Rochford, George Augustus, Esq., of Middleton Park, co. Westmeath J.P. and D.L.—18.
Caldwell, Mrs. DeWent (Mary Simpson).
Douglas, General Sir John, G.C.B., Colonel 1st Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—8.
Foord, General Charles Francis, C.B., a Crimean officer, present at Alma and Sebastopol.—28.
Gibbs, Mrs., of Tyntesfield, Wrexham, Somerset (Matilda Blanche).—24.
Gilmour, Walter James Little, Esq., J.P. and D.L.—30.
Gore, Augustus Frederick, Esq., C.M.G., late Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent.—21.
Grant, the Rev. Robert, the oldest Fellow of Winchester College.—15.
Guise, Sir William Vernon, fourth Bart., F.R.S., &c.—24.
Hart, Sir W. Fitzmaurice Josiah, Bart.—18.
Houghton, the Right Hon. Sybil Lucia, Lady, wife of the present Lord Houghton.—19.
Hyde, Major-General Henry, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.—23.
Lentaigne, Dr. Henry Westra, of Sydney, New South Wales.
Loyd, the Right Hon. Simon Fraser, Lord.—6.
O'Connell, Dr. Frank, Professor, Aberdeen University.—25.
Ormsby, the Right Hon. Henry Wilmot, P.C., late a Lord Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.—17.
Parr, William Henry, Esq., late Borough Coroner for Dover.—15.
Phillips, March, Alfred Lisle, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service.
Plowden, Lieut.-Col. Trevor John Chichester, C.I.E., Bengal Army.—16.
Pry, the Rev. Henry Raimus Du, Rector of Shillingford, Dorset.—25.
Quinn, Richard, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Surgeon-Extraordinary to Queen.—15.
Riggs, Henry Fletcher, Esq., of Wood Broughton, North Lancashire, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1870.—20.
Simpson, General David, H.M. Bengal Army (retired).—21.
Swainson, the Rev. C.A., D.D., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.—16.
Synn, Edmund John, Esq., formerly M.P. for Limerick.—7.
Thomas, Rees Goring, Esq., M.A., of Plas Llanon, Carmarthen.—19.
Tracy, Hambury, the Hon. and Rev. Edward, late Chaplain to H.M.'s Embassy, Vienna.—12.
Young, Sir Charles Lawrence, Bart., J.P.—11.

OCTOBER.

Arkwright, Captain Augustus Peter, R.N., formerly M.P. for North Derbyshire.—5.
Armstrong, the Rev. Alfred T., M.A., Vicar of Ashton-on-Ribble.—25.
Bere, Montague, Esq., Q.C., Judge of the Cornwall County Court.—19.
Becher, General Sir Arthur M.—5.
Beville, Captain H. E. Walter, Oxfordshire District, Burnham.—16.
Briggs, Sir Thomas Graham, Bart., of Farley Hill, West Indies.—11.
Brassey, Lady, author of "Voyage of the Sunbeam," &c.—14.
Butler, James, Esq., of Waterville House, co. Kerry, J.P.—26.
Campbell, Robert, Esq., of Buscot Park, Berks, J.P.—15.
Campbell, Colonel William, at the siege of Sebastopol.—7.
Chatteris, Captain the Hon. Frederick William, R.N.—10.
Christian, the Right Hon. Jonathan, late a Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland.—29.

Cooke, the Rev. Robert Bryan, formerly Rector of Wholdrake.—18.
Crack, Mrs., better known as Miss Muloch, the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."—12.
Craufurd, Houston, John Reginald, Esq., of Craufurdland and Braehead, Midlothian.
Cust, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Henry (Caroline Sophia).—16.
Depretis, Sig., Italian statesman.—29.
Gooch, the Rev. Robert, Canon of Wells Cathedral.—24.
Garbett, the Rev. Edward, M.A., Hon. Canon of Winchester.—10.
Gooch, the Rev. Frederick, D.C.L., of All Souls', Oxford.—29.
Gordon, Sir Henry William, K.C.B., brother of General Gordon.—22.
Gore, Sir George Ralph, ninth Bart.—17.
Grierson, T., many years Manager of the Great Western Railway.—1.
Harris, Mohun, Christopher Arthur, Esq., late of Hayne, Devon.—30.
Harrison, Colonel Robert Prescott, late of the 60th Regiment.—2.
Hope, Beresford, the Right Hon. Alexander James Beresford, M.P. University of Cambridge.—20.
Horton, Wilmot, the Rev. Sir George Lewis, fifth Bart.—21.
Hunt, Robert, Esq., F.R.S., a well-known geologist and voluminous writer on science.—17.
Law, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Patten, Royal Scots Fusiliers.—3.
Lawlor, Denis Shine, Esq., of Castle-lough, Killarney.—17.
Lloyd, the Chevalier Jacob Yondo William, M.A., K.S.G.—14.
Lydney, W. Gerard, Esq., M.A.—6.
Macfarren, Sir George, Director College of Music.—31.
Magan, Lieut.-Colonel Tilsen Shaw, Madras Staff Corps.—26.
Matland, Mrs., of Gelston Castle and Greston, N.B., in her hundredth year.—31.
Miller, Sir William, Bart., formerly M.P. for Berwickshire.—10.
Morris, General Charles H., R.A.—12.
Moseley, Charles, Esq.—1.
Nicholson, Christopher Armatage, of Harbath Bury, Meath.—19.
Parker, John Ogley, Esq.—8.
Reid, G. W., Esq., F.R.S., Keeper of Prints, British Museum.—20.
Rooke, B. P., M.D., Hon. Physician to the Queen.—5.
Seely, Charles, Esq., formerly M.P. for Lincoln.—21.
Smith, the Rev. George, B.D., Rector of Homersfield.—17.
Stern, Baron Herman De, of the firm of Stern Brothers.—20.
Tabley, the Right Hon. George, second Lord De.—19.
Templer, Major-General Henry John, late Bengal Staff Corps.—20.
Thring, the Rev. Edward, M.A., of Uppingham School.—22.
Walker, the Venerable John Russell, Archdeacon of Chichester.—31.
Wilnot, Lady Gardley (Eliza M.).—23.
Wodehouse, Sir Philip Edmund, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.—25.

NOVEMBER.

Baker, Colonel Valentine.—17.
Balfour, Colonel David, J.P. and D.L., Convener of co. Orkney.—19.
Bayning, Baroness Emma, widow of Henry, third Lord Bayning.—10.
Byng, the Hon. Alfred John George, late Captain 7th Hussars.—8.
Carnwath, the Right Hon. Harry Burrard Dunsell, eleventh Earl of.—1.
Carter, Rear-Admiral Richard, at Bombride House, Fareham.—21.
Carruthers, John H., Esq., R.N., of Denbie, Leicestershire.—3.
Christie, George Henry, Esq.—29.
Clarke, John Algernon, Esq., well-known agricultural writer.—17.
Cowper, the Hon. Henry Frederick, Penrhanger, Herts.—10.
Dallouze, the Right Hon. Sir John William, K.T., thirteenth Earl of, and Baron Ramsay, one day after the death of the Countess.—25.

Docker, Ralph, Esq., for fifty years Coroner for North Worcestershire.—10.
Duckworth, Sir J. T. Buller, Bart., of Wear House, Exeter.—28.
Eyre, George Edward, Esq., late Recorder of Romney.—21.
Farquhar, Harvie Morton.—11.
Gamble, Lieut.-General Dominic Jacotot, C.B., Director-General of Military Education.—12.
Goldschmidt, Madame, better known as Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale.—2.
Griffiths, General Darby, C.B., late Scots Greys, Colonel of the 5th Lancers.—17.
Head, Lady (Mary Jane).—15.
Hosack, John, Esq., Magistrate of Clerkenwell.—8.
James, Lady (Frances Isabella).—5.
Kilm-re, the Most Rev. Bernard Ringan, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of.—11.
King, Sir Richard Duckworth, third Baronet.—2.
Langley, Lady (Maria Catherine).—25.
Lawrence, General Henry, one of the oldest East India Comp.'s officers.—23.
Lifford, the Right Hon. James Hewitt, fourth Viscount and Baron.—30.
March, Isabel Sophie, Countess of.—20.
M'Arthur, Alderman Sir William, formerly M.P. for Lambeth.—18.
Mason, James Edward, Esq., C.M.G., late Commissioner for Fiji and of the Legislative Council.—30.
Mansell, Captain Thomas Cokayne, late 12th Royal Lancers.—28.
Musters, John Chaworth, Esq.—17.
Northwick, the Right Hon. George Knatchbull-Bowles, third Baron.—18.
Peelce, Major Daniel Peelce, formerly M.P. for Hereford.—4.
Pollard, Joshua, Esq., of Scarf Hill, West Riding, Yorkshire.—19.
Perkins, Charles Henry, Esq., of St. Fagans, Glamorgan.—8.
Raine, General Henry Garner, C.B., 49th and 61st Regiments.—25.
Ridley, George, Esq., formerly M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne.—2.
Ridley, John, Esq., of Belsie Park, late of South Australia.—25.
Roberts, Samuel, Esq., of Sheffield.
Rowley, Colonel the Hon. Richard Taylor.—11.
Salt, Titus, Esq., of Milner Field, Bingley, Yorkshire, and of Saltair.—19.
Schneider, H. W., Esq., of Bella Field, Wiltshire, formerly M.P. for Norwich.—11.
Shapter, John, Esq., Q.C., Bench of Lincoln's Inn.—24.
St. John, Right Hon. St. Andrew, fifteenth Baron of Bletsoe.—2.
Taylor, Lady, Hannah Charlotte Watson, of Eristoke Park, Wilts.—10.
Wallace-Dunlop, Robert Henry, C.B., Bengal Civil Service.—15.
Williams, Rhys Buckley Buckley, Esq., J.P., of Pennant, Glamorgan and Glyncroft, Montgomery.—21.
Wyndham, John Eveleigh, Esq., of Sock Dennis, Somerset.—9.
Wolverton, Right Hon. George Grenfell Glyn, second Baron.—6.

DECEMBER.

Alton, Francis C., Esq., Chief Inspector, Portsmouth.—27.
Arnagh, Archbishop of the Most Rev. Daniel M'Cottigan, and Lord Primate of Ireland.—3.
Be-t, Head Pottinger, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Berks.—14.
Burrows, Sir George, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.—12.
Cavan, the Right Hon. Frederick John William Lambart, eighth Earl of, Viscount Kilcourse.—16.
Crofton, Denis, Esq.—2.
Dent, Major-General Robert Havard Price, late Bengal Staff Corps.—5.
Dickson, Alexander, M.D., LL.D., University of Edinburgh.—30.
Earle, Rev. Leonard H., Rector of Conisburgh.—21.
Farre, Arthur, M.D., &c., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—17.

Fitzgerald, Captain Charles, R.N., C.B., one of the oldest officers.—29.
Frere, George Edward, Esq., of Roydon Hall, Diss, Norfolk.—3.
Gifford, the Hon. and Rev. John, M.A., Rector of Siddington.—2.
Glyn, Clayton William Foake, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.—30.
Goulbura, Colonel Edward, of Betchworth House, Surrey.—2.
Grant, Sir Francis William, eighth Bart., J.P.—18.
Hawke, the Right Hon. and Rev. Edward H. Julius, sixth Lord.—5.
Hayton, the Rev. Thomas, B.A., Vicar of Long Crendon.—29.
Ker, Major-General Thomas Darling, late of the Bombay Army.—25.
Knight, Sir Robert Dalrymple Ross, Speaker House of Assembly, South Australia.
Lyons, Right Hon. Richard Bickerton, Viscount, second Baron.—5.
Mansell, Captain George.—28.
Montgomery, Sir Robert, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., LL.D., a distinguished Indian Civil Servant.—29.
Moutreux, Admiral F. Byng.
Munro, Henry, Esq.—2.
Power, the Right Rev. Dr., Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford.—6.
Robinson, Sir Bryan, late of the Supreme Court, Newfoundland.—6.
Ruthyn, the Right Hon. Bertha Selgrade, Baroness Grey De.—15.
Scott, the Very Rev. Dr., Dean of Rochester.—2.
Shannon, Emily Henrietta, Dowager Countess of.—1.
Smill, Lieut.-Colonel W. A., of the Gordon Highlanders.
Smart, Sir William Richard Edwin, M.D., Inspector-General.—2.
Stewart, Balfour, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., of Edinburgh University.
Stilwell, Robert, M.D., of Springcroft, Beckenham.—28.
Tottenham, Colonel, M.P. for Winchester.—4.
Voley, Miss Margaret, novelist, author of the "Sword of Damocles," &c.—10.
Winchester, James Webster, M.D., F.R.C.S., Deputy Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals.—25.
Wyndham, William George, Esq., M.A., of Waghlan, York.—28.
Wusun, Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy, late Rifle Brigade.—24.
Wing, William, Esq., of Market Overton, Rutland.—25.

1888.

JANUARY.

Abbott, Lady (Frances), wife of Major-General Sir F. Abbott.—10.
Beaury, William Cole, Esq., Q.C., late Recorder of Hull.—10.
Buxton, Sir Robert Jacob.—20.
Caird, J. T., Esq., of Greenock, engineer, &c.—29.
Calden, Sir Robert Walter, Bart., Alderman of London.—19.
Carew, William Henry Fole, M.A., Deputy-Warden, St. James.—20.
Chippendale, William H., Esq.—3.
Cruckantherpe, William, Esq., of Newbigin, Westmorland.—10.
Dames, Captain Francis Talbot Longworth, Royal Artillery.—30.
Daunoy, Philip, Esq., of Horwood, Bucks, J.P.—2.
Drom, Mrs. Pauley (Edith Leonora), of Mount Annan.—24.
Fendall, Lieut.-Colonel William, 4th Light Dragoons.—14.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Furell (Hester).—9.
Franks, Major-General Robert Roche, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery.—8.
Gnaud, Herbert John, Inspector-General, formerly of the Grant Medical College of Bombay.—12.
Godwin, George, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., architect; for many years editor of the Builder.—27.
Gordon, the Rev. Thomas, D.D., of Newbattle, Dalkeith.—12.
Gwyn, Howell, Esq., M.A.—25.
Harnage, Sir Henry George, third Bart.—13.
Harvey, Lady Leo (Elizabeth), of Castle Temple, co. Renfrew.—13.
Herdman Robert, Esq., of the Royal Scottish Academy.—11.

(Continued on page 44.)

NOVEMBER.



SANDRINGHAM, EAST FRONT AND PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE.

D. OF M.	W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.		MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	London.	Bridge.	Liverpool.	Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.						
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	<i>All Saints' Day</i>	6 55	16 19	4 32	2 44	Morn.		8	7 33	8 11	4 20	4 58	305									
2	S	Length of Day, 9h. 35m.	6 56	16 20	4 31	3 10	0 11		9	8 59	9 46	5 39	6 24	306									
3	S	20TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	6 59	16 20	4 29	3 30	1 29		10	10 27	11 4	7 11	7 52	307									
4	M	George Peabody died, 1869	7 1	16 19	4 27	3 48	2 45		11	11 37	—	8 29	9 2	308									
5	Tu	Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 2	16 17	4 26	4 7	3 59		12	0 5	0 28	9 30	9 53	309									
6	W	<i>Leonard, Confessor</i>	7 4	16 14	4 24	4 25	5 13		13	0 50	1 11	10 15	10 36	310									
7	Th	Battle of Marston, 1140	7 6	16 11	4 23	4 46	6 25		14	1 30	1 48	10 55	11 13	311									
8	F	Length of Night, 14h. 45m.	7 7	16 7	4 22	5 8	7 33		15	2 5	2 23	11 30	11 48	312									
9	S	Prince of Wales born, 1841	7 9	16 2	4 20	5 36	8 45		16	2 39	2 55	—	0 4	313									
10	S	21ST SUND. APT. TRINITY	7 10	15 56	4 19	6 10	9 50		17	3 12	3 29	0 20	0 37	314									
11	M	<i>St. Martin, Bishop</i>	7 12	15 49	4 18	6 49	10 50		18	3 46	4 2	0 54	1 11	315									
12	Tu	Charles Kemble died, 1854	7 14	15 41	4 16	7 38	11 41		19	4 19	4 36	1 27	1 44	316									
13	W	<i>Britius, Bishop</i>	7 16	15 33	4 14	8 36	Aftern.		20	4 52	5 11	2 1	2 17	317									
14	Th	C. Blount died, 1831	7 18	15 23	4 12	9 38	1 3		21	5 31	5 52	2 36	2 56	318									
15	F	<i>Machutus</i>	7 20	15 13	4 11	10 45	1 32		22	6 15	6 42	3 17	3 40	319									
16	S	Rubens born, 1677	7 22	15 2	4 10	11 55	1 56		23	7 12	7 46	4 7	4 37	320									
17	S	22ND SUND. APT. TRINITY	7 23	14 50	4 9	Morn.	2 17		24	8 23	9 3	5 11	5 48	321									
18	M	Review by the Queen, in St. James's Park, 1862	7 25	14 37	4 8	1 7	2 36		25	9 44	10 22	6 28	7 9	322									
19	Tu	Battle of Navarino, 1827	7 27	14 23	4 7	2 21	2 51		26	10 53	11 22	7 47	8 18	323									
20	W	<i>Edmund, King & Martyr</i>	7 28	14 9	4 6	3 37	3 13		27	11 48	—	8 47	9 13	324									
21	Th	Princess Royal born, 1839	7 30	13 54	4 5	4 58	3 31		28	0 11	0 32	9 36	9 57	325									
22	F	<i>St. Cecilia</i>	7 31	13 37	4 3	6 21	4 1		29	0 52	1 13	10 17	10 38	326									
23	S	<i>St. Clement</i>	7 33	13 20	4 2	7 47	4 33		30	1 31	1 55	10 59	11 20	327									
24	S	23RD SUND. APT. TRINITY	7 35	13 3	4 0	9 9	5 16		1	2 15	2 36	11 40	—	328									
25	M	<i>Catharine, Virgin</i>	7 36	12 44	3 58	10 25	6 12		2	2 58	3 21	0 1	0 23	329									
26	Tu	Madame Gisi died, 1869	7 38	12 25	3 57	11 27	7 21		3	3 44	4 8	0 46	1 9	330									
27	W	Princess Mary (of Teck) b. n. 1833	7 39	12 5	3 56	Aftern.	8 37		4	4 31	4 56	1 33	1 56	331									
28	Th	Washington Irving died, 1833	7 40	11 45	3 55	0 49	9 58		5	5 22	5 51	2 21	2 47	332									
29	F	La Plata founded, 1874	7 42	11 23	3 54	1 16	11 16		6	6 20	6 50	3 16	3 45	333									
30	S	<i>St. Andrew</i>	7 44	11 2	3 54	1 38	Morn.		7	7 24	7 59	4 15	4 49	334									



THE MINUET.

Hoare, Lady (Cecilia), of Annabelle, op. Cork.—7.
Howitt, Mary, poetess and a voluminous writer.—30.
Inglall, General W. Lenox, C.B.—11.
James, Rev. John, Vicar of Long Sutton.—29.
Johnston, Alexander Robert Campbell, F.R.S., F.R.G.S.—31.
Latimer, Thomas, Esq., of the *Daily Western Times*.—5.
Maynard, Joseph, Esq., formerly Pres., Incorporated Law Society.
Miles, William Henry, B.A., of Hamgreen, Bristol.—15.
McNeil, Archibald, Esq., journalist, believed to have been murdered at Boulogne.—6.
Monck, the Hon. Elizabeth.—5.
Norman, John Manship, Esq.—10.
Oldknow, Sir James, Knight, of Nottingham.—4.
Phin, the Rev. Dr. Kenneth Macleay, Moderator, General Assembly.—13.
Pigott, the Rev. Charles F. C., Rector of Edmond, Shropshire.—22.
Portman, Hon. Maurice Berkeley.—12.
Price, Barnum, Esq., Professor of Political Economy at Oxford.—8.
Reed, Frederic John, Esq., of Haslemere, Buttermere.
Robinson, William Graham, Esq., Late Chief Naval Constructor, Portsmouth Dockyard.—16.
Robinson, William Robinson, Esq., of Silkesthall Hall, Durham.—28.
Ryan, the Right Rev. Vincent William, D.D., Rector of Stanhope, and formerly Bishop of Mauritius.—11.
Sackville, Baroness (Elizabeth), of Knole, Kent.—23.
Spiers, James, Esq., of Upper Thames-street.—24.
Staples, Alderman Sir John.—16.
Sylvester, George, Esq., Surgeon, the oldest medical man in England.
Tasker, Countess Helen Ann, widely known for her charities.—8.
Watson, Colonel John, 14th Foot.—17.
Wilson, Dr., Mayor of the Free Church Assembly, Scotland.—14.
Woodin, W. S., Esq., actor and delineator of character.

FEBRUARY.

Alford, Lady (Marian Margaret).—6.
Badger, the Rev. George Percy, D.C.L., an eminent Oriental scholar.
Baldwin, Lady Elizabeth.—2.
Boase, Alderman, eight times Mayor of Penzance.—7.
Bowen, James William, Esq., Q.C.—8.
Bretton, the Very Rev. William Corbett, Dean of Jersey.—28.
Burnett, Major-Gen. Francis Claud, Royal Bengal Artillery.—14.
Clarke, James, editor of the *Christian World*.—24.
Coke, Colonel Edward Thomas, of Trusley, co. Derby.—28.
Corbett, Edwin, Esq., British Minister Sweden and Norway.—23.
Corti, Count, late Italian Ambassador to London.—19.
Dallas, Lieut.-Colonel George Frederick, late 46th Regiment.—2.
Edmondstone, Admiral Sir William, fourth Bart., C.B.—18.
Fairford, Admiral John.—15.
Gray, Dr. Asa, eminent American man of science.—1.
Hamrick, the Rev. Sir St. Vincent Love, second Bart.—19.
Hoyles, Sir Hugh William, formerly Chief Justice of Newfoundland.—1.
Jellott, the Rev. John Hewitt, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.
Johnstone, James, Esq., formerly M.P. Clackmannan and Kinross.—24.
Johnston, Sir William, formerly Lord Provost of Edinburgh.—7.
John, Horace Sturgeson Esq., Esq., an Oriental scholar.—29.
Leph, Charles R. Beaure, Esq., of Adlington Hall, Cheshire.—26.
Lonsdale, Captain Rupert, C.M.G., formerly of the 74th Highlanders and of "Lonsdale's Horse".—28.
Macbeth, Norman, B.A.—27.
Marjoribanks, Sir William, fourth Bart.—22.
Maudie, the Rev. James Arthur, of the Oratory, Brompton.—16.
Morrison, James Cotter, Esq.—28.
Munro, Sir Charles, tenth Bart.—29.
Munster, Olgar, Comptroller of.—8.

O'Connell, Daniel James, Esq., of Gernagh, co. Kerry.—26.
Packer, Sir Charles, formerly Chief Justice of Barbadoes.—21.
Patton, General John, Colonel of the Suffolk Regiment.—27.
Peyton, Major-General Sir Thomas, fifth Bart.—18.
Preston, the Hon. Charles.—2.
Prior, Lieut.-Col. William, Bengal Army, in his hundredth year.—7.
Quig, Lord George.—8.
Russell, Lady Frances Elizabeth.—2.
Scarlett, Lady Charlotte Anne.—9.
Soame, Sir John Buckworth-Herne, 8th Bart.—4.
Sparke, Major John F. Astley, late Captain 8th Regiment.—27.
Trench, Philip Charles Chenevix, Esq., late Bengal (Civil Service).—9.
Walsh, J. H., Esq., F.R.C.S.
Watkins, the Rev. F., Archdeacon of York.—7.
West, William, Esq., composer.

MARCH.

Annaly, the Right Hon. Luke White, second Baron.—17.
Atkinson, the Ven. P. R., Archdeacon of Surrey.—6.
Bacho, Walter, Esq., musician.—26.
Baring, the Hon. Isabella Emily.—23.
Beaumont, Lady Margaret A.—31.
Bell, Doyno Courtenay, Esq., F.S.A., of Her Majesty's Privy Purse.—26.
Bille, Torben De, Louisa Elizabeth.—26.
Brooke, Sir Richard, 7th Baronet.—8.
Bunbury, Richardson, Lady (Maria).—2.
Cadogan, Hodgson, Cadogan, Esq., of Breckbourne Priory.—28.
Caledon, Dowager Countess of.—30.
Charles, A. G., Esq., Secretary of Farnham House for Boys.—29.
Chambers, Robert, of the firm of W. and R. Chambers.
Clayton, John, Esq., the actor, manager of the Court Theatre.
Coddington, Henry Harry, Esq., of (Oxford), co. Meath, J.P.—23.
Cortlandt, General Henry Charles Van, C.B.—16.
Craufurd, General James Robertson, late of Grenadier Guards.—27.
Dixon, Major-Gen. William Manley Hall, C.B., Enfield.—19.
Elton, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Mackay, V.C., late of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers.—24.
Farquharson, Colonel John Ross, Scots Fusilier Guards.—18.
Graham, Sir Frederick Uric, third Baronet.—8.
Graves, the Rev. John M.A., Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen.—4.
Gray, Edmund Dwyer, Esq., M.P. for the St. Stephen's-green Division of the city of Dublin.—27.
Hamilton, General Richard, C.B.—1.
Hatherton, the Right Hon. Edward Richard Littleton, second Lord.
Hewett, Admiral Sir William.—13.
Habbert, John, Esq., of Braywick Lodge, Berks.—29.
Hildyard, Thornton, T. B., Esq., formerly M.P. for South Notts.—19.
Ingram, Walter, Esq., the youngest son of the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. for Boston, and founder of the *Illustrated London News*.
Jeland, the Rev. William Milton, of Tunbridge Wells.—23.
Jackson, Lady (Anne), wife of Sir Robert W. Jackson, C.B.—3.
Key, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper, G.C.B., late Senior Naval Lord.—3.
King, the Rev. Charles William, Trinity College, Cambridge.
Kirwan, Lady Victoria, late of Bournemouth.—30.
Lisburne, the Right Hon. Ernest A. Malet Vaughan, Earl of.—31.
Lowther, the Hon. Charles Edwin.—2.
Madden, Major-Gen. Samuel Alexander, C.B.—31.
Maule, Lady Christian, daughter of first Lord Pagmore.—8.
McDonnell, Lieut.-Col. James, C.B.—8.
Mongredien, Augustus, Esq., a well-known writer on Free Trade.—30.
Parish, Lady Louisa.—20.
Power, Captain John William.—4.
Proctor, Mrs., widow of "Barry Cornwall".—5.
Quekett, the Rev. William, Rector of Warrington.—30.

Rawlinson, Sir Christopher, formerly Chief Justice, Madras.—28.
Reed, Thomas German, Esq., the well-known public entertainer.
Robertson, Henry, Esq., formerly M.P. for Monmouthshire.—22.
Rutland, the Most Noble Charles Cecil John, sixth Duke of.—4.
Seymour, Alfred, Esq., of Knoyle, Wilts, J.P. and D.L.—15.
Starkey, Cross, Major Samuel, of Wrenbury Hall, Cheshire.—28.
Storer, George, Esq., late M.P. for Southern Division of Notts.—18.
Sutton, the Rev. Frederick Heathcote, M.A.
Tapps, Col. W. H., commanding 8th Battalion of Egyptian Army, killed at Souasim.—8.
Turner, Lady Caroline.—18.
Wake, the Dowager Lady (Charlotte).—2.
Walton, Major-General William Morrill Harney, C.B.—15.
Ward, Nelson, the Rev. Horatio Nelson, Rector of Raistock.—13.
Watkin, Lady, wife of Sir Edward Watkin, Bart., M.P.—8.
Willan, Douglas, Captain John, of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex.—16.
Wilson, Dr. Charles Edward, L.L.D., Inspector of Schools, Scotland.
Wilson, the Right Rev. Dr., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway.—17.
Wi-dom, Sir Robert, of New South Wales.
Wynn, Williams, Lady Annora, of Coed-y-muen.—22.
Yeo, Frank Ash, Esq., M.P. for West Glamorgan.—8.
Zanzibar, Syud Burghash, Sultan of.—26.

APRIL.

Arnold, Matthew, Esq., an eminent poet and author.—8.
Baring, John, Esq., late of Oakwood, Sussex.—17.
Barrow, Major R. Knapp, C.M.G.—22.
Bartlett, Henry, C.B., Auditor-General, Gold Coast Colony.—26.
Baynes, Lady (Catherine P.).—20.
Bird, Major Robert Wilberforce, of Barton House, Warwick.—29.
Bloxam, Matthew Holbeche, Esq., F.S.A., antiquarian writer.—21.
Bovill, William Channell, Esq., Clerk of Assize Western Circuit.—28.
Byron, the Rev. John, M.A., formerly Vicar of Killingholme.—22.
Calvert, Major Reginald, Chief Constable Cambridge.—28.
Chaumont, Dr. De, F.R.S., Professor of Military Hygiene, Netley.—18.
Copley, Sir C. H. Watson, Bart.—6.
Curtis, Lady, of Caynam Court.—26.
Every, Frederick Simon, Esq.—24.
Feld, Lady Cecil Jane De la.—24.
Frame, James, Esq., of Weyre Hall, Flint.—21.
Hodson, Sir George F. J., 3rd Bart.—2.
Kerr, the Hon. Walter Montagu.—23.
Kilmaire, the Right Hon. Mary, Dowager Baroness, known for her many works of charity.—23.
Lowry, Lieut. J. Pomeroy, co. Tyrone.—20.
Lybbe, Cowry, William Reginald Lybbe, Mayor of Wallingford.—4.
Macender, Robert Bruce, Esq., of Calboil, Cromartyshire.—6.
Philpotts, the Rev. Arthur Archibald, Vicar of Harton.—29.
Pullan, Richard Poplewell, F.S.A., a distinguished antiquary.—30.
Pusey, the Rev. W. Bouverie, M.A., formerly Rector of Langley.—19.
Ryder, Admiral Sir Alfred Phillips, K.C.B.—30.
Robinson, Russell Brooke, C.M.G., Consul and Judge, Yokohama.—10.
Taylor, Admiral William Norton.
Willingby, Admiral J. Beaulieu.—21.
Wilson, Fleetwood Pulley, Esq., of Wappingham Manor.—24.
Wybault, Deputy Com.-Gen. Joseph William, last surviving officer of the Peninsular War.—12.

MAY.

Anderson, the Rev. Sam. Ruthven, M.A., Vicar of Otley.—12.
Armstrong, General E., C.B.—11.
Ashton, John Howarth, Esq., of Polefield Hall, Lancaster.—9.
Barker, John Raymond, of Fairford Park, Gloucester.—21.

Barrow, Francis, Esq., County Court Judge of Leicester.—13.
Bovey, Hawley, Edward Barnston, Esq., of Haxley, Gloucester.—5.
Boydton, Captain George Hebblethwaite Luton, 17th Lancers.—18.
Bright, Sir Charles Tilton, C.B.—8.
Brougham, Major John Henry, late 9th Regiment.—4.
Bruce, Lady (Elizabeth), wife of Sir James Bruce.—4.
Buchan, Lady (Laura), widow of Gen. Sir John Buchan.—10.
Burrage, Colonel Randall R., of Long Stratton, Norfolk.—5.
Campbell, Richard Frederick Fotheringham, Esq., of Craigie House, Ayrshire, M.P. for that county.—27.
Claridge, Lady (Mary Pinnock).—17.
Cockburn, Major-Gen. James, 79th Cameron Highlanders.—29.
Colles, Surgeon-Major William Carey, formerly of Bombay.
Cunningham, Capt. Patrick Joseph, Rifle Brigade, Burnham.
Dakeyne, Colonel Henry Fitzroy, late of her Majesty's Indian Army.—28.
Daly, the Hon. Bowes Richard, of Killough Castle, Tipperary.—20.
Falkner, Lieutenant R.H.A., of Dublin, accidentally drowned.
Farmer, Colonel Arthur, late 2nd Madras Light Infantry.—18.
Forbes, John Charles Marriott, Esq., Calcutta.—27.
Fraser, James, Esq., late Madras Civil Service.—1.
Gage, Lady (Mary Elizabeth), at Radnor House, Sandeath.—16.
Genge, Surgeon, R.E., killed in Cashmere by an avalanche.—18.
Gore, Knox, Lady (Sarah).—8.
Gort, the Right Hon. Caroline Harriet, Viscountess.—8.
Graham, Major George, late Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, &c.—20.
Handcock, Charles Richard, Esq., J.P. for county Westmeath.—28.
Hankin, Trilock, Captain Henry Alfred, 2nd Highlanders.—9.
Harrison, Charles, Esq., of Areley Court, Worcester.—11.
Hartopp, Cradock, Sir John William, fourth Bart., of Freshbury.—26.
Harwood, Miss Isabella Neil, author of the "Plays by Ross and Neil".—29.
Hewett, Vice-Admiral Sir William N. W., K.C.B., V.C., &c.—13.
Hodgson, the Rev. John G., Rector of Salwood.—21.
Jones, Admiral Wm. Gore, C.B.—29.
Kortright, Sir Charles Edward Keith, late H.M.'s Consul service.—19.
Louch, Robert Valentine, Esq., of Pezices Castle, Wilts.—7.
Leacock, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Schuler, Bombay Infantry.—23.
Loith, Colonel John Macdonald, C.B., late of Cameron Highlanders.—22.
Leonard, Dr. Peter, R.N., Inspector-General Hospitals and Fleets.—2.
Levi, Leon, Professor of Commercial Law, King's College.—7.
Littleton, Henry, Esq., of the firm of Novello, Ewer, and Co.—11.
Loder, Sir Robert, first Bart., formerly M.P. for Shoreham.—27.
Macdonald, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander, late 88th Regiment.—11.
Montgomery, Lady (Matilda A.).—25.
Munro, Colonel Donald, Whitehall, Essex.—18.
Norreys, Jephson, Donham William, Esq., J.P. county Cork, &c.—6.
Northcote, the Hon. Mrs. A. F. (Mary Arabella).—7.
Parker, Lady (Emmeline), wife of Sir Henry W. Parker.—8.
Pratt, Captain Douglas Walter Joseph Caulfield.—13.
Pryse, Colonel, Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire.—29.
Riviere, Henry Parsons, Esq., Associate of the Water-Colour Society.
Roche, Captain Richard, R.N., of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight.—6.
Rolleston, Christopher, Esq., late Auditor-Gen., New South Wales.
Ryder, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.—1.
Sawley, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Beckwith, late 98th Regiment.—23.
Skidman, Richard Brimley, formerly M.P. for Shaftesbury.—2.
Shirley, Walter Shirley, Esq., late M.P. for Doncaster.—1.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1889.

Notheby, the Rev. Thomas Hans, M.A., Rector of Langford.—21.
Stammers, the Rev. Robert, M.A., Vicar of Quorn, Leicestershire.—7.
Stevens, Major-General George Shepherd.—27.
Sturge, Charles, Esq., of the Society of Friends.—1.
Sutton, Manners, the Hon. Graham Edward Henry.—20.
Turner, Major-Gen. Ed. Penrose Bingham, late Royal Artillery.—15.
Watson, Joseph Yelloly, Esq.—18.
Winn, Hon. Howland Allanson.—8.
Woollett, the Very Rev. Canon H., Catholic Chaplain, R.N.—9.

JUNE.

Addington, the Hon. Leonard Allen.—4.
Alexander, General Sir James, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant, R.H.A.—6.
Alington, the Rev. Alan M., M.A.—22.
Anderson, James, Esq., Q.C.—23.
Atkinson, Lieut.-Colonel Ralph, of Angerton.—12.
Ba'four, the Rev. Willoughby W., Townley, of Aston Flanville.—20.
Batty, Major, 5th Ghurkas, killed on the Punjab frontier.—1.
Denthall, Lieut.-Colonel John Mathew, late 1st Dragoon Guards.—2.
Blaker, the Rev. Maxwell Julius, M.A.—11.
Boswell, Major Alexander Carre, late Bengal Army.—7.
Browne, Thomas Beale, Esq., of Salterton Park, Gloucestershire.—11.
Bruce, the Rev. David, M.A., Hon. Canon of Durham.—24.
Butler, Colonel Stephen Edward Rice, Madras Staff Corps.—3.
Cameron, General Sir Duncan Alexander, G.O.C.—8.
Chalker, the Rev. C. B., Canon of Carlisle.—2.
Clark, Robert L., M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.—14.
Cragg, Mr. William, the well-known Shakespearean actor.—17.
Dalrymple, Ephraim, General John Hamilton, C.B.—28.
Dwyer, Sir Francis Hastings Charles, Bart., D.C.L.—8.
George, Darley, General Frederick, C.B., Colonel 22nd Cheshire.—2.
Grosvenor, Lord Robert, son of the Duke of Westminster.—18.
Hare, the Hon. Mrs. M. Christina.—12.
Harriman, King, Col. Edward B., M.P. for Isle of Thanet.—10.
Hannah, the Rev. John, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Lewes.—1.
Hornby, the Rev. Canon, Rector of Bury, Lancashire.—19.
Howell, Dennis De Berdt, Esq., of Elstree, Herts.—5.
Liddell, the Hon. and Rev. R., of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—20.
Ludlow, Major-Gen. Samuel Edgar Owen, Madras Engineers.—7.
Maddison, George Wilson, Esq., of Partney Hall, Lincoln.—10.
Malcolm, General George, C.B.—2.
Mason, the Rev. Richard Williams, M.A., Rector of Llantrisant.—2.
Miles, Sir Philip J. W., 2nd Bart., formerly M.P., Somersetshire.—4.
Montgomery, Admiral Sir Alexander Leslie, third Bart.—13.
Pankhurst, James, Esq., H.M.'s Vice-Consul, Lausanne.—22.
Power, Sir Alfred, K.C.B.—7.
Prescott, the Rev. George Edward, M.A., of Digswell, Herts.—25.
Rutherford, Captain Robert Augustus, 1st Madras Pioneers.—1.
Sanders, the Ven. Henry, M.A., Archdeacon of Exeter.—24.
Seafeld, the Right Hon. James Grant-Ogilvie, Earl of—5.
Seymour, Sir Frank, C.S.I., of Bombay.—4.
Stracey, Sir Edward Henry Gervase sixth Bart.—4.
Tabor, James, Esq., of Rochford Hall, Essex.—26.
Thornton, Major Charles Edmund, late 7th Fusiliers.—23.
Thorold, the Rev. William, M.A., of Warkleigh-with-Satterleigh.—2.
Urmoston, Captain H. B., 6th Punjab, killed on the Punjab Frontier.—West, George, Esq., C.B., late H.B.M.'s Consul at Suva.—23.
Wilde, Lieut.-Colonel George Henry, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire.—18.

Wilkinson, Anthony, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county of Durham.—4.
Zukertort, Dr., a famous chessplayer.—20.

JULY.

Ailes, the Marchioness of, at Culzean, Ayrshire.—28.
Allington, Baroness (Augusta).—3.
Bassett, G. L., Esq., of Tebidi, Camborne, Cornwall.—25.
Bennett, Major-Gen. Robert, late of the 46th Regt.—7.
Bawen, Robert St. John Cole, Esq., of Bowenscourt, Cork.—20.
Briggs, Lady (Amelia), wife of Sir John Henry Briggs.—10.
Browne, Robert Clayton, Esq., M.A.—32.
Cairns, Sir William Wellington, K.C.M.G.—7.
Cameron, Col. Arthur Wellington, late 92nd Highlanders.—27.
Codrington, Col. Ed. Christopher, late Bengal Staff Corps.—1.
Codrington, Rear-Admiral William, C.B.—22.
Cooper, Etheldreda Julia, wife of Sir Ashley Farnham Cooper, Bart.—27.
Cullinan, the Rev. Thomas Edward, M.A., Chaplain Sussex County Asylum.—30.
Crombie, Major Alexander, late 72nd Highlanders.—11.
Damer, Dawson, the Rev. Lionel, M.A., Hon. Canon of Salisbury.—3.
Dawson, the Hon. Mrs. Esel.—30.
Domville, Dr. Henry J., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.—8.
Drake, Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq., J.P., Bucks.—24.
Dyke, Lady (Elizabeth), widow of Sir Percyall Hutt Dyke.—10.
Elliot, Col. Charles, C.B., late Madras Artillery.—23.
Forrester, the Rev. William Fraime, Vicar of Chertsey.—27.
Gerard, Dowager Lady (Harriet).—20.
Gleig, the Rev. George Robert, late Chaplain-General of the Forces.—3.
Goldsmith, Admiral George, C.B., R.N.—2.
Grattan, Lady (Laura).—12.
Hamilton, Col. Digby St. Vincent, late of 78th Highlanders.—8.
Harbord, the Rev. Charles Hodgson, H.M. Dockyard, Bermuda.—Hardy, Sir John, Bart., elder brother of Lord Cranbrook.—9.
Harwood, Admiral, of Worthing.—Harris, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edward A. J., K.C.B.—17.
Hay, Lady (Anne Charlotte), wife of Sir Hector Hay.—24.
Keene, Buck, Col. Edmund, formerly 2nd Dragoon Guards.—17.
Lennard, Lady (Julia Maria F.).—13.
Levett, Colonel Richard Byrd, late 4th North Staffordshire.—7.
Lloyd, Mrs. of Bronwydd, Cardigan.—Mandeville, Mr. John, of Castle Hallydine, from exposure and ill-treatment in Tullamore Jail.—7.
Micklethwaite, Richard, Esq., of Ardley House, Barnsley.—9.
Mosley, the Rev. Rowland, Rector of Egrington.—24.
Mundy, Lieut.-General Fitzroy Miller, Bengal Staff Corps.—12.
Need, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur, H.M.'s Yeomen of the Guard.—Norreys, Jephson, Sir Charles Denham Orlando, first Bart., formerly M.P. for Mallow.—18.
Pennycuik, General James Farrell, C.B., Royal Artillery.—6.
Phillipps, the Ven. W. J., Archdeacon of Cornwall.—18.
Sargeant, Sir W. C., K.C.M.G.—31.
Scarlett, Colonel William, of Gigha, Argyllshire.—31.
Sergison, Capt. Warden, late of 4th Queen's Own Hussars.—16.
Shokleton, Major-General Joseph, late Royal Artillery.—4.
Steer, Charles, Esq., late Judge High Court, Calcutta.—1.
Sudley, the Dowager Lady.—14.
Talbot, Algernon Charles, Esq., of Aston Hall, Cheshire.—27.
Talbot, Hon. and Rev. W. Whitworth Chetwynd, Rector of Hatfield.—3.
Tollmeche, Hon. Frederick J., formerly M.P. for Grantham.—2.
Trollope, General Sir Charles.—5.

Willott, the Rev. Charles Saltren, M.A., Vicar of Monkleigh.—3.
Wilson, Lady (Caroline), wife of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson.—13.
Wolverton, the Right Hon. Henry Richard Glyn, third Baron.—2.

AUGUST.

Agnew, Major-Gen. William.—12.
Audley, Lady (Margaret Anne), widow of George Edward Thicknesse Touchet, Baron Audley.—21.
Baillie, the Hon. and Rev. John, of St. James's, Cupar.—7.
Baily, William H., Esq., of the Geological Survey of Ireland.—Bartlett, John Edward, Esq., of Peveler Court, Bucks.—1.
Beaumont, Commander Cecil William, late R.N.—11.
Berkeley, George Lennox Rawdon, seventh Earl of.—27.
Brind, General Sir James, R.A., G.C.B.—3.
Buller, Colonel Reginald Manningham, late of Grenadier Guards.—2.
Burton, the Very Rev. John William, Dean of Chichester.—4.
Burnoy, the Rev. Edward, M.A., Royal Naval Academy, Gosport.—9.
Burridge, Stephen, Esq., of Shirie Hall, Shetfield.—10.
Burton, Sir William Westbrooke, late Judge Supreme Court, Madras.—6.
Campbell, Miss Margaret, of Dunmore, Argyllshire.—7.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Robert, late H.M.'s Indian Army.—4.
Chappell, William, F.S.A., musical author and publisher.—23.
Conyers, the Right Hon. S. G. Lang Fox, Baron, by whose death the barony becomes extinct.—24.
Cunningham, Anne Pitcairn, Lady Gordon, widow of Sir Alexander Penrose Gordon Cunningham, Bart.—19.
Farnell, the Hon. James Sydney, formerly Premier for New South Wales.—Gill, the Rev. Francis, Vicar of Warfield, Berks.—9.
Goodricke, Holyoake, Sir George Edward, third Bart., with whom the title becomes extinct.—11.
Gordon, Lord Douglas W., Cope.—4.
Gosse, Philip Henry, Esq., F.R.S., a well-known naturalist.—23.
Gould, Michael, Esq., Administrator-General of Madras.—14.
Gurney, Rev. Augustus Wm., Rector of Little Hereford, Salop.—25.
Haysman, Frederick, Esq., of Hinton House, near Aylesford.—10.
Hilliary, Lady (Susan Curwen).—17.
Johnstone, Lieut.-Colonel Francis William, of Alva, Stirlingshire.—9.
Jones, John Joseph, Esq., Abberley Hall, Worcestershire.—5.

Lennox, Lady Arthur.—14.
Lomax, the Rev. John J., Vicar of Brenton, Herefordshire.—14.
Lowe, Colonel Arthur Swann H.—13.
Lush, John Alfred, M.P., formerly M.P. for Salisbury.—4.
Lynch, Major-General, C.B.—20.
Manners, Captain the Hon. Arthur, 15th Hussars.—24.
Masson, M. Gustave, author and essayist, for many years master and librarian of Harrow School.—29.
Michigan, the Right Rev. Samuel Smith Harris, Bishop of, came to England in connection with the Pan-Asian Conference at Lambeth.—21.
Morgan, Octavius, Esq., formerly M.P. for Monmouthshire.—Murray, Lady (Helen), wife of Col. Thomas Wedderburn Ogilvy.—20.
Nugent, General Lord Alfred Henry, Equerry and Clerk Marshal of the Royal Household.—47.
Parker, Lieut.-Colonel Howard, late 15th Foot.—7.
Poore, Lady (Harriet Elizabeth).—15.
Pullen, Captain Thomas C., rendered important services in the Arctic Expedition of 1852-3-4.—24.
Rice, Colonel Augustus T., late 51st Light Infantry.—15.
Richard, Henry, Esq., M.P. for Merthyr Tydfil.—21.
Rose, the Right Hon. Sir John, Bart., of Montreal, C.M.G., Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall.—Rothery, H. C., Esq., formerly Wiesg Commissioner.—2.
Rowe, Sir Samuel, formerly of the Colonial Service and Governor of the Gold Coast.—30.
Sheridan, General Philip Henry, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.—5.
Simmons, Mr., a well-known aeronaut.—47.
Skinner, G. E., Esq., Deputy Assistant Paymaster of Supreme Court.—2.
Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, late 87th Regiment.—29.
Sowerby, Colonel, of Putteridge Park, near Luton.—2.
Stevenson, Henry, F.L.S., proprietor and editor of the *North British Chronicle*, a distinguished naturalist.—30.
Touchet, the Hon. Jane Elizabeth Thicknesse, eldest and last surviving daughter of George John, Lord Audley.—20.
Wilson, the Rev. Henry Bristol, Vicar of Great Staughton.—10.
Woodward, Thomas, Esq., J.P.—4.
Wordsworth, Mrs., of the Stepping Stones, Ambleside, the last member of the Rydal Mount household.—29.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1889.

In the year 1889 there will be three Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.
Jan. 1. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible from Europe. The Central Eclipse begins at 24 minutes after 8 p.m. Greenwich mean time, in longitude 179 deg. E. of Greenwich, and north latitude 53 deg. in the North Pacific Ocean. The Central Eclipse at noon, or at 18 minutes after 9 p.m. Greenwich time, will be in the North Pacific Ocean, some distance west of the coast of North America, in longitude 138 deg. W. of Greenwich, and latitude 36 deg. N.; and the Central Eclipse will end at 11h 30m p.m. Greenwich time, in North America, in longitude 94 deg. W. of Greenwich, and 52 deg. north latitude.
Jan. 17. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon on the morning of this day. It begins at 1 minute before 4h a.m. The middle of the Eclipse will be at 5h 30a a.m., and it will end at 7h a.m. At the time of the middle of the Eclipse, about seven-tenths of the Moon's diameter will be hidden. The Moon sets at 8h 9m a.m.
June 28. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible from Europe. The Central Eclipse begins at 21 minutes after 7h a.m. in longitude 84 deg. W. of Greenwich, and south latitude 32 deg., a little to the west of Southern Africa. The central line will pass over South Africa, a little north of Madagascar, across the Indian Ocean, to a place in 183 deg. east longitude, and south latitude 27 deg., where the Central Eclipse will end at 30 minutes after 10h a.m. Greenwich time.
July 12. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, during the evening. The Eclipse begins at 43 minutes after 7h p.m., but at this time the Moon is below the horizon. She rises at London at 8h 13m p.m., partly eclipsed. The middle of the Eclipse will be at 54 minutes after 8h, at which time rather less than one half of her diameter will be hidden; and the Eclipse will end at 5 minutes after 10h p.m.
Dec. 22. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, not visible from Europe. The Central Eclipse begins at 13 minutes after 11h a.m. Greenwich time, in longitude 72 deg. west of Greenwich, and 15 deg. north latitude, in the Caribbean Sea; then passes near the northern boundary of South America, crosses the Equator in 30 deg. west longitude, and thence across Southern Africa; and ends at 35 minutes after 2h p.m., in 48 deg. 40 min. east longitude, and 5 deg. 10 min. north latitude. This Eclipse will be visible in the northern half of South America; in Africa, with the exception of the north-west; in Arabia, and in the Atlantic Ocean.

DECEMBER.



AYLESFORD, KENT.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.		MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.				HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	S	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 46	10 39	3 52	1 56	0 35		8		8 36	9 15	5 24	6 1	335
2	M	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805	7 47	10 16	3 52	2 13	1 49		9		9 52	10 27	6 40	7 17	336
3	Tu	Samuel Crompton born, 1753	7 48	9 52	3 52	2 33	3 2		10		11 0	11 30	7 52	8 25	337
4	W	Pretender at Derby, 1742	7 49	9 28	3 51	2 51	4 12		11		11 56	—	8 55	9 21	338
5	Th	Loss of the Nile, 1855	7 51	9 3	3 51	3 13	5 23		12		0 21	0 43	9 46	10 8	339
6	F	St. Nicholas	7 52	8 38	3 51	3 38	6 33		13		1 4	1 24	10 29	10 49	340
7	S	Marshal Ney shot, 1815	7 53	8 12	3 50	4 10	7 40		14		1 43	2 1	11 8	11 26	341
8	S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 55	7 45	3 50	4 46	8 42		15		2 18	2 36	11 43	—	342
9	M	Conception of Virgin Mary	7 56	7 18	3 50	5 32	9 38		16		2 54	3 11	0 1	0 19	343
10	Tu	Royal Academy founded, 1768	7 57	6 51	3 49	6 26	10 25		17		3 27	3 44	0 36	0 52	344
11	W	Grouse-shooting ends	7 58	6 23	3 49	7 26	11 5		18		4 2	4 19	1 9	1 27	345
12	Th	Lord Hood born, 1724	7 59	5 55	3 49	8 31	11 31		19		4 37	4 55	1 44	2 2	346
13	F	Lucy, Virgin and Martyr	8 0	5 27	3 49	9 39	Aftern.		20		5 13	5 32	2 20	2 38	347
14	S	Prince Goharort died, 1861	8 0	4 58	3 49	10 49	0 28		21		5 52	6 16	2 57	3 17	348
15	S	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 1	4 29	3 49	Morn.	0 40		22		6 41	7 7	3 41	4 6	349
16	M	O Sapientia	8 2	4 0	3 49	0 0	0 59		23		7 36	8 7	4 32	5 1	350
17	Tu	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends	8 3	3 30	3 49	1 12	1 17		24		8 39	9 15	5 32	6 4	351
18	W	Wesley born, 1708	8 4	3 1	3 50	2 29	1 35		25		9 49	10 21	6 40	7 14	352
19	Th	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends	8 5	2 31	3 51	3 49	1 58		26		10 52	11 22	7 46	8 17	353
20	F	Napoleon III. elected President, 1848	8 5	2 1	3 51	5 13	2 27		27		11 50	—	8 47	9 15	354
21	S	St. Thomas	8 6	1 31	3 51	6 36	3 3		28		0 16	0 42	9 41	10 7	355
22	S	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 6	1 1	3 52	7 58	3 52		29		1 6	1 32	10 31	10 57	356
23	M	Prince Consort buried, 1861	8 6	0 31	3 52	9 9	4 56		30		1 56	2 20	11 21	11 45	357
24	Tu	W. M. Thackeray died, 1863	8 7	Aftern.	3 53	10 5	6 14		31		2 44	3 10	—	0 9	358
25	W	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 7	0 29	3 53	10 46	7 35		32		3 35	4 1	0 35	1 0	359
26	Th	St. Stephen	8 7	0 59	3 54	11 18	8 59		33		4 26	4 51	1 26	1 51	360
27	F	St. John	8 8	1 20	3 55	11 44	10 20		34		5 17	5 42	2 16	2 42	361
28	S	Immigrants' Day	8 8	1 53	3 56	Aftern.	11 38		35		6 9	6 36	3 7	3 34	362
29	S	5TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 9	2 24	3 56	0 21	Morn.		36		7 3	7 31	4 1	4 28	363
30	M	Pegu annexed, 1824	8 9	2 57	3 57	0 40	0 52		37		7 59	8 30	4 56	5 24	364
31	Tu	St. Sylvester	8 9	3 25	3 58	0 58	2 2		38		9 2	9 36	5 55	6 27	365



CHRISTMAS PUDDING ON BOARD A TRAINING-SHIP.



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PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED LEAVING FORTUNES
OF £100,000 AND UPWARDS.

(From the "Illustrated London News" Weekly Report of Wills and Bequests.)
1887.

Pearson, John, Esq., late of Golborne Park, Newton-le-Willows, Aug. 17	£188,866
Matheson, Sir Alexander, Bart., Sept. 8	648,759
Benton, George, Esq., late of Stretford, Lancashire, Sept. 10	608,000
Armitage, Alkanah, Esq., late of Eccles Old-road, Pendleton, Sept. 13	167,000
Berridge, Richard, Esq., late of Meux's Brewery, Oct. 18	312,000
Mahon, John Rose, Esq., late of Weston, Galway, Oct. 12	232,000
Corseadon, John Findlater, Esq., late of No. 33, Wellington-street, Strand, Oct. 7	136,000
Stamforth, the Rev. Thomas, late of Storra, Windermere, Oct. 27	149,067
Hansay, the Right Hon. Edward, Baron de, late of Belgrave-square, Nov. 12	142,000
Arkwright, Captain Augustus Peter, R.N., late of Spring-gardens, S.W., Nov. 15	184,000
Barlow, James, Esq., late of Greenthorne, Edgeworth, Nov. 16	168,000
Waring, Charles, Esq., late of No. 20, Victoria Chambers, Nov. 29	150,000
Smith, John Henry, late of Purley, Surrey, Nov. 22	552,000
Quinn, Henry, Esq., late of Downe-terrace, Richmond	898,000
Ewing, Humphrey Ewing Crum, late of Ardincaple Castle, Helensburgh, Nov. 25	240,000
Douglas, General Sir John, G.C.B., late of Glomfart, Argyll, Dec. 5	116,000
Welber, Mrs. Louisa, late of Upper Woburn-place, W.C., Dec. 5	166,000
M. Arthur, Alderman Sir William, Dec. 24	182,000
Fothergill, Miss Mary, late of Hunnol Castle, Glamorgan, Dec. 16	194,000
M. Calmont, Hugh, Esq., late of No. 9, Grosvenor place, Hyde Park, Dec. 29	120,937
	113,000
	3,121,000

1888.

Sealey, Charles, Esq., late of Brooke House, Isle of Wight, Jan. 14	486,000
Ellis, James Johnson, Esq., J.P., late of East Farleigh, Kent, Jan. 17	207,000
Burke, Edward Frederick, Esq., late of Gortmore, Dundrum, Jan. 17	192,000
Weston, William, Esq., late of Rock House, Sydenham, Jan. 19	172,000
Farquhar, Harvie Morton, Esq., late of No. 16, St. James's-street, Jan. 27	541,684
Stern, Baron Hermann de, Feb. 4	3,641,886
Spruikmann, Emil, Esq., late of Drachenfels, West Derby, Feb. 4	181,000
Krupp, Alfred, Esq., late of the Steel Works, Essen, Rhemish Prussia, Feb. 1	278,000
Sutherland, Robert, Esq., late of Millicents, Egham, Surrey, Feb. 1	253,000
W. Barton, the Right Hon. George Grenfell, Baron, Feb. 11	1,230,000
Maynard, Joseph, Esq., late of No. 52, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, Feb. 6	436,000
Burrows, Sir George, Bart., M.D., late of No. 18, Cavendish-square, Feb. 3	101,000
Staples, Alderman Sir John, K.C.M.G., late of No. 57, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, Feb. 18	108,000
Browning, Henry, Esq., late of No. 73, Grosvenor-street, Feb. 17	550,000
Fulton, John, Esq., late of No. 7, Clinton-road, Edinburgh, Feb. 15	108,000

Jessop, Thomas, Esq., late of Endcliffe (Grange), Sheffield, Feb. 6	£156,000
Fenwick, Charles Richard, Esq., late of Abchurch Chambers, E.C., March 5	409,784
Spicer, James, Esq., late of "Harts," Woodford, Essex, March 10	217,000
Henderson, John Paton, Esq., late of Manchester, March 7	153,000
Northwick, the Right Hon. George, Baron, March 15	324,000
Wainwright, William, Esq., late of Hoe Place, Woking, March 6	214,000
Lyons, the Right Hon. Richard Hickerton Pemell, Viscount, March 15	114,000
Welster, William, Esq., late of No. 9, Lee-terrace, Lee, Kent, March 20	131,000
Towgood, Alfred, Esq., J.P., late of Ilversfield, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, March 22	125,000
Wood, Daniel, Esq., late of Moorfield, Glossop, Derbyshire, March 18	567,000
Hesp, Ralph, Esq., late of Mersey-road, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, March 21	422,000
Patry, James, Esq., late of No. 38, Mincing-lane, E.C., April 12	112,000
Cudwell, Thomas, Esq., late of No. 32, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, April 25	140,000
Baring, the Hon. Miss Louisa Emily, late of No. 23, Prince's-gate, April 28	144,000
Bell, John, Esq., late of Rushpool Hall, Saltburn-by-Sea, York-shire, May 11	187,000
Loder, Sir Robert, Bart., J.P., D.L., M.P., June 16	2,500,000
Charrington, Edward, Esq., D.L., late of Bury's Court, Leigh, Surrey, June 19	390,000
Wilson, Fleetwood Fellow, J.P., D.L., late of No. 30, Portman-square, June 27	209,000
Jay, William Chickhall, Esq., late of No. 247, Regent-street, June 27	101,000
Henderson, William, Esq., late of No. 12, Porchester-square, Bayswater, June 22	454,000
Piggott, Joseph Allen, Esq., late of Bedford, June 26	140,000
Buchan, Dame Laura, widow of the late Lieut.-General Sir John Buchan, K.C.B., late of No. 5, Sussex-square, Hyde Park, July 14	132,000
Howard, William, Esq., late of Ersham House, Canterbury, July 10	229,000
Austin, Mrs. Georgina Johanna, late of Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, July 20	112,000
Ewing, William, Esq., late of No. 26, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, July 15	246,000
Tabor, James, Esq., J.P., D.L., late of Earl's Hall, Prittlewell, Essex, July 27	165,000
Baxall, Evelyn, Q.C., late of Lincoln's Inn, Aug. 20	155,000

SCIENCE AND ART EXPENDITURE.

A return of approximate amounts expended out of votes of Parliament for buildings, furniture, and fittings, and, in some cases, purchase of sites in connection with the existing establishments of science and art. It appears that from 1859 to 1888 there had been spent on Burlington House, £200,055; on the British Museum, £1,868,259; on the Natural History Museum, £780,771; on the National Gallery, £294,598; on the National Portrait Gallery, £2398; on Marlborough House, £2826; on the South Kensington, £246,000; on Bethnal-green Museum, £10,455; on the Geological Museum and College of Chemistry, £62,312; Royal Gardens (Kew), £56,731; Royal Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, £18,413; Royal Institution, £1800. The return also gives the expenditure on Scotch and Irish scientific and art establishments.

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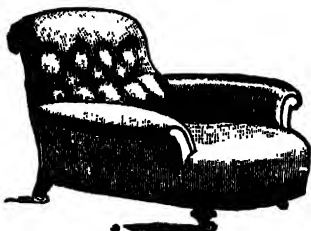
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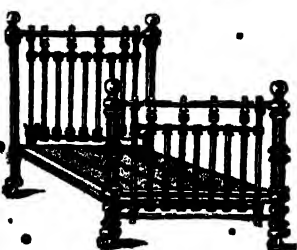
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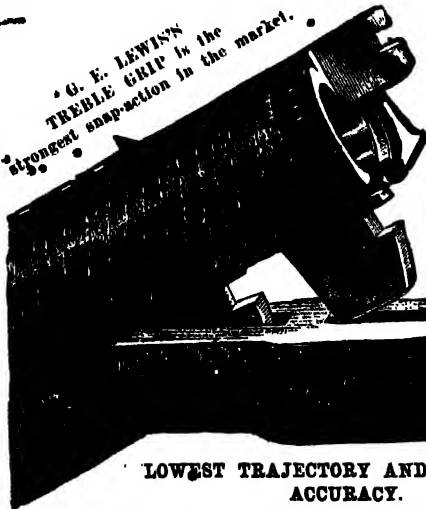
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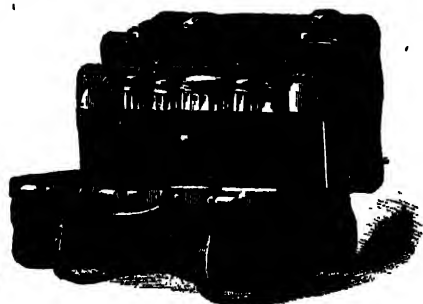
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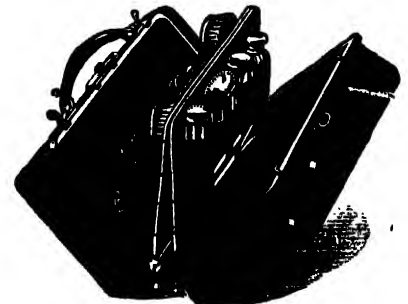
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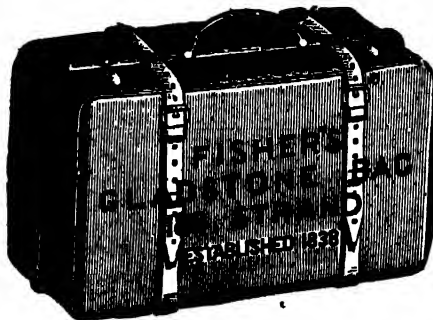
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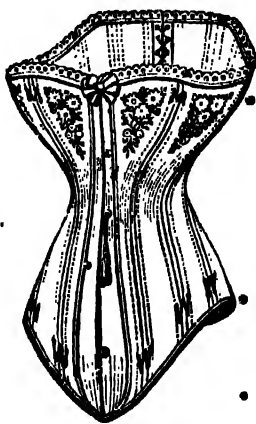
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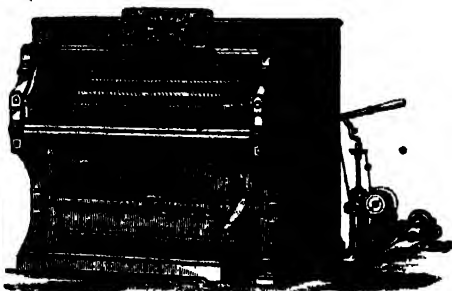
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Kalydor**

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Removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Chaps, Redness, Rough-
ness. Free from mineral poisons. Bottles 4s. 6d., half
bottles 2s. 3d.

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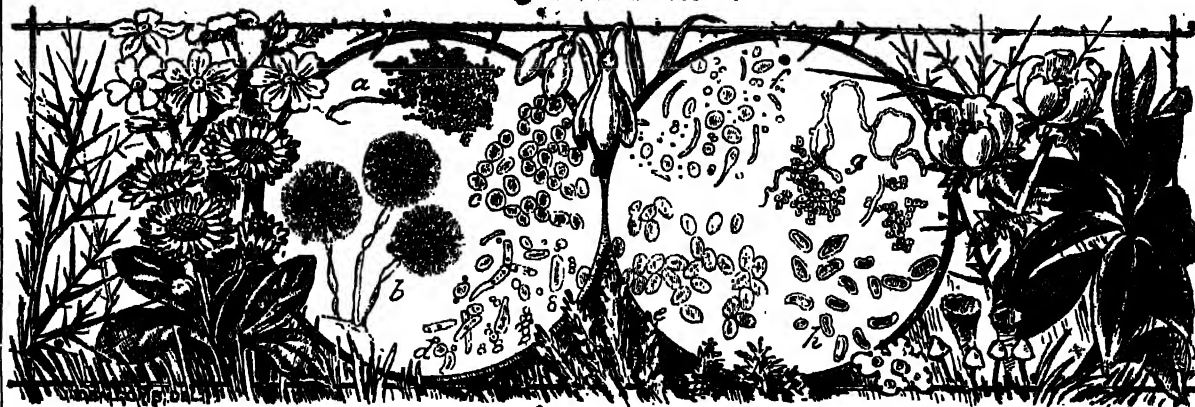
Prevents the hair falling off. Sold
also in a Golden Colour.

**ROWLANDS'
ODONTO**

Whitens the teeth, prevents decay;
contains no gritty substances.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1890.

JANUARY.



INSECTS AND MOULD PESTS, INJURIOUS TO THE GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND FARM.—SEE PAGE 16.

D. OF OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.		MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
		Rises.	Set.	Rises.	Set.	Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	London Bridge.	Morn.	Aftern.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	W	Circumcision	8 8	3 54	4 0	1 18	3 14			10 10	10 43	7 35	8 08	1						1
2	Th	Calcutta captured, 1757	8 8	4 22	4 1	1 41	4 24			11 15	11 46	8 40	9 11	2						2
3	F	Training-Ship Warspite burnt, 1876	8 8	4 50	4 2	2 10	5 31				0 13		9 38	3						3
4	S	Roger Ascham died, 1568	8 8	5 17	4 3	2 45	6 34			0 39	1 2	10 4	10 27	4						4
5	S	Duke of York died, 1827	8 8	5 44	4 4	3 27	7 32			1 25	1 45	10 50	11 10	5						5
6	M	EPHANY	8 7	6 10	4 6	4 21	8 23			2 6	2 23	11 31	11 48	6						6
7	Th	Bishop of Ely died, 1804	8 7	6 36	4 7	5 18	9 4			2 39	2 57		0 4	7						7
8	W	Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864. Can. Lent Term beg.	8 6	7 1	4 8	6 23	9 38			3 14	3 32	0 22	0 39	8						8
9	Th	Fire Insurance due	8 6	7 26	4 9	7 30	10 5			3 48	4 5	0 57	1 13	9						9
10	F	Serjeant Perry died, 1880	8 5	7 51	4 10	8 38	10 26			4 22	4 39	1 30	1 47	10						10
11	S	Hilary Law Sittings begin	8 5	8 14	4 12	9 47	10 46			4 59	5 13	2 4	2 21	11						11
12	S	1st SUND. APT. EPHANY	8 4	8 38	4 14	10 56	11 5			5 32	5 50	2 38	2 57	12						12
13	M	Dinas Colliery Explosion, 1870	8 3	9 0	4 15	Morn.	11 22			6 11	6 32	3 15	3 36	13						13
14	Th	Oxford Lent Term begins	8 2	9 22	4 17	0 9	11 38			6 56	7 22	3 57	4 21	14						14
15	W	British Museum opened, 1759	8 1	9 44	4 19	1 25	11 59			7 47	8 17	4 47	5 12	15						15
16	Th	Battle of Corunna, 1809	8 0	10 4	4 20	2 45	Aftern.			8 49	9 23	5 42	6 14	16						16
17	F	Siamese Twins died, 1874	7 59	10 24	4 21	4 6	0 55			9 11	10 37	6 48	7 26	17						17
18	S	Prince	7 58	10 44	4 23	5 27	1 35			11 12	11 48	8 2	8 37	18						18
19	S	2ND SUND. APT. EPHANY	7 57	11 2	4 24	6 43	2 30				0 20	9 13	9 45	19						19
20	M	Gabriel	7 56	11 20	4 26	7 49	3 41			0 50	1 18	10 15	10 43	20						20
21	Th	Agnus	7 55	11 37	4 28	8 38	5 2			1 46	2 12	11 11	11 37	21						21
22	W	St. Vincent	7 54	11 53	4 30	9 14	6 28			2 37	3 3		0 2	22						22
23	Th	Duke of Edinburgh married, 1874	7 53	12 9	4 32	9 43	7 53			3 27	3 52	0 28	0 52	23						23
24	F	R. Boyle died, 1827	7 52	12 21	4 33	10 6	9 10			4 15	4 38	1 17	1 40	24						24
25	S	Princess Royal married, 1868	7 51	12 38	4 34	10 26	10 34			5 1	5 25	2 3	2 26	25						25
26	S	3RD SUND. APT. EPHANY	7 50	12 51	4 36	10 44	11 50			5 46	6 7	2 50	3 11	26						26
27	M	J. J. Audubon died, 1801	7 49	13 3	4 38	11 2	Morn.			6 30	6 52	3 32	3 55	27						27
28	Th	Capitulation of Paris, 1871	7 48	13 14	4 40	11 23	2 2			7 14	7 40	4 17	4 39	28						28
29	W	Lord St. Leonards died, 1875	7 46	13 25	4 42	11 46	2 13			8 7	8 35	5 5	5 32	29						29
30	Th	King Charles beheaded, 1649	7 45	13 35	4 44	Aftern.	3 22			9 9	9 47	6 0	6 34	30						30
31	F	The Young Pretender died, 1788	7 43	13 44	4 46	0 45	4 26			10 25	11 5	7 12	7 50	31						31

THE MOON is near Saturn during the night common to the 8th and 10th. She rises on the 9th at 7h 30m p.m., and will be to the right of the planet till towards 3h a.m. on the 10th, when the nearest approach takes place, and after this time she will be to the left of the planet. They are on the Meridian on the morning of the 10th at 8h 5m a.m., the planet being a little south of the Moon. She is near Mars on the morning of the 15th; she rises on this morning at 1h 35m a.m., and will be to the right of the planet till towards 6h a.m., when the nearest approach takes place, and after this time she will be to the left of the planet. She is very near both Venus and Jupiter on the morning of the 20th; the Moon rises on this morning at 7h 45m a.m., a few minutes only before the Sun; and she is near Mercury on the evening of the 21st. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the 6th at 37 minutes after 8h in the morning.
Last Quarter " 14th " 33 " 6 " morning.
New Moon " 20th " 49 " 10 " afternoon.
First Quarter " 27th " 18 " 8 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 6th, and nearest to it on the 20th. Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 5h 1m p.m., or 1h 1m after the Sun; on the 8th at 6h 36m p.m., or 1h 30m after the Sun; on the 11th at 6h 49m p.m., or 1h 37m after the Sun sets; on the 13th at 6h 56m p.m., or 1h 43m after sunset; on the 16th at 6h 1m p.m., or 1h 41m after the Sun; on the 21st at 5h 58m p.m., or 1h 30m after the Sun; on the 30th at 4h 56m

p.m., or 6 minutes after sunset; and on the 31st at 4h 40 p.m., or 6 minutes before the Sun. He is at his greatest eastern elongation (18 deg. 51 min.) on the 14th, in ascending node on the 18th, in perihelion and stationary among the stars on the 20th, near the Moon on the 21st, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 29th.

Venus rises on the 1st at 7h 20m a.m., or 48 minutes before the Sun; on the 2nd at 7h 22m a.m., or 46 minutes before the Sun; on the 12th at 7h 38m a.m., or 28 minutes before the Sun; on the 22nd at 7h 40m a.m., or 14 minutes before the Sun; and on the 27th at 7h 40m a.m., or 9 minutes before the Sun. She is in descending node on the 2nd, near Jupiter on the 19th, and near the Moon on the 20th.

Mars rises on the 1st at 1h 58m a.m., on the 13th at 1h 51m a.m., and on the 2nd at 1h 41m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 15th. Jupiter sets on the 1st at 4h 33m p.m., or 33 minutes after the Sun; on the 5th at 4h 32m p.m., or 18 minutes after the Sun; on the 9th he sets at about the time of sunset. He rises on the 10th at about the time of sunrise; on the 21st at 7h 31m a.m., or 34 minutes before the Sun; and on the 31st at 6h 58m a.m., or 45 minutes before the Sun. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 10th, and near the Moon on the 20th.

Saturn rises on the 1st at 8h 38m p.m., or 4h 38m after sunset; on the 11th at 7h 53m p.m., or 3h 40m after sunset; on the 21st at 7h 8m p.m., or 2h 40m after sunset; and on the 31st at 6h 25m p.m., or 1h 39m after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 10th.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1890.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR
OF OUR LORD 1890.

	Gregorian or New Calendar.	Julian or Old Calendar.
Golden Number	10	10
Epoct	9	30
Solar Cycle	23	23
Roman Indiction	3	3
Dominical Letter	E	G
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. "	Jan. 28
Ash Wednesday	" 19	Feb. 14
Easter Sunday	April 6	April 1
Ascension Day	May 15	May 10
Whit Sunday	" 25	" 20
Advent Sunday	Nov. 30	Dec. 2

The year 1890 is the latter part of the 5650th and the beginning of the 5654th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5651 of the Jewish Era commences on Sept. 15, 1890, being the 8th year of the 2929th cycle of 29 years. The year 1890 answers to the 6603rd of the Julian Period, to the 2653rd from the foundation of Rome, to the 26939th year of the Olympiads, and to the 7298-9th of the Byzantine Era. The year 1890 of the Mohammedan Era commences on Aug. 17, 1890; and Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on April 21, 1890.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, 1890.

Year.	Names of Months.	Month begins.	Year.	Names of Months.	Month begins.
1307.	Latter Gomada	Jan. 23, 1890	1308.	Mulharram	Aug. 17, 1890
"	Rabab	Feb. 21 "	"	Saphar	Sept. 18 "
"	Schabab	Mar. 28 "	"	Rabia	Oct. 15 "
"	Ramadan	April 21 "	"	Latter Rabia	Nov. 14 "
"	Schawal	May 31 "	"	Gomada	Dec. 13 "
"	Dulkadah	June 19 "	"	Latter Gomadi	Jan. 12, 1891
1807.	Dulhagee	July 19 "			

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1890.

NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.				NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.			
5550.		1890.		5550.		1890.	
Tebet	10	<i>Fast of Tebet</i>	Jan. 3	Ab	10	<i>Fast of Ab</i>	July 27
Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 22	Eul	1	New Moon	Aug. 17
Adar	1	"	Feb. 31	"	"	"	"
"	13	<i>Fast of Esther</i>	March 6	Tieri	1	New Year	Sept. 15
"	14	PURIM	" 6	"	8	<i>Fast of Guadaliah</i>	" 17
Nisan	1	New Moon	" 22	"	10	KIPUR	" 24
"	15	<i>Passover</i>	April 5	"	15	TABERNACLE	" 29
"	16	"	" 6	"	16	"	" 30
Yar	1	New Moon	" 21	"	21	HOSANA RABA	Oct. 5
"	14	<i>Second Passover</i>	May 4	"	22	<i>Fast of the</i>	" 6
"	16	<i>33 of the Homer</i>	" 8	"	23	<i>Eight Day &</i>	" 7
Sivan	1	New Moon	" 20	Hevan	1	New Moon	" 15
"	6	Sabbot	" 25	Kinev	1	"	Nov. 13
"	7	"	" 26	"	25	HANUCA	Dec. 7
Tammuz	1	New Moon	June 19	Tebet	1	New Moon	" 12
"	18	<i>Fast of Tammuz</i>	July 6	"	10	<i>Fast of Tebet</i>	" 21
Ab	1	New Moon	" 18	"	20	"	" 31

The year 5850 is an ordinary common year of 354 days. The year 5851 is an embolismic imperfect year of 383 days.

BEGINNINGS OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters Capricornus and	Winter begins 1889,	Dec. 21 3 a.m.
" " Aries "	Spring " 1890,	March 20 4 p.m.
" " Cancer "	Summer " "	June 21 Noon
" " Libra "	Autumn " "	Sept. 23 2 a.m.
" " Capricornus "	Winter " "	Dec. 21 9 p.m.

The Sun will consequently be in the Winter sign 89 days 1 hour; Spring, 92 days 20 hours; Summer, 93 days 14 hours; and Autumn, 89 days 19 hours.

	1880.	D.	H.	"	"	"
The Sun will be on the Equator, and going North	March	20	4 p.m., his declin. being	0	0	0

The Sun will reach his greatest North declination	June 21 Noon	„ „	23 27 14
--	--------------	-----	----------

The Sun will be on the Equator and going South	Sept. 23	2 a.m.	"	6.	0 0 0
The Sun will reach his					

The Sun will be North of the Equator (comprising the periods of Spring

The Sun will be North of the Equator (comprising the periods of Spring and Summer) 186 days 10 hours, and South of the Equator (comprising the periods of Autumn and Winter) 178 days 20 hours.

The length of the year is 365 days 0 hours.

UNIVERSITY TERMS 1990

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1890.

CAMBRIDGE TERM.		BEGIN.	END.
Lent	...	January 8	March 27
Easter	...	April 18	June 9
Michaelmas	...	October 21	December 19
OXFORD TERM.		BEGIN.	END.
Lent	...	January 14	March 29
Easter	...	April 9	May 23
Trinity	...	May 24	July 5
Michaelmas	...	October 10	December 17

St. Mark's Trinity Term usually ends on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July, but may be continued longer by Congregation.

LAW SITTINGS, 1890

	BEGIN.	END.
Hilary	January 11	April 2
Easter	April 15	May 30
Trinity	June 3	August 12
Michaelmas	October 24	December 21

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany ..	Jan. 6	Ascen. Day - Holy Thurs. ..	May 15
SEPTUAGESIMA Sunday ..	Feb. 2	Birth of Queen Victoria ...	" 24
QUINGUAGESIMA - GEMOVE S. ..	" 19	FASTECOST - WHITE SUNDAY ..	" 25
Aid Wednesday ..	" 16	TRINITY SUNDAY ...	June 1
QUADRAGESIMA - 1ST SUN. IN LENT ..	" 23	Corpus Christi ..	" 5
S. David ..	March 1	Access. of Queen Victoria ..	" 20
S. Patrick ..	" 17	Proclamation ..	" 21
Annunciation - Lady Day ..	" 25	S. John Baptist - Midsum. Day ..	" 24
PAUL SUNDAY ..	" 30	S. Michael - Michaeln. Day ..	Sept. 29
GOOD FRIDAY ..	April 4	Birth of Prince of Wales ...	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY ..	" 6	S. Andrew ..	" 30
Low Sunday ..	" 13	1st SUNDAY IN ADVENT ...	" 30
S. George ..	" 23	S. Thomas ..	Dec. 21
ROGATION SUNDAY ..	May 11	CHRISTMAS DAY ..	" 25

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

d Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.

☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

♂ Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

☉ The Sun	62 Erato	138 Austria	208 Dido
☾ New Moon	63 Ansonia	137 Meliboea	210 Imbelia
☾ First Quarter	64 Angelina	138 Tolosa	211 Isolda
☾ Full Moon	65 Maximiliana	139 Juewa	212 Medina
☾ Last Quarter	66 Maia	140 Siva	213 Lilona
☿ Mercury	67 Asia	141 Lumen	214 Aschera
♀ Venus	68 Leto	142 Polana	215 Enone
♂ or ♀ The Earth	69 Hesperia	143 Adria	216 Cleopatra
♂ Mars	70 Panopea	144 Vibilla	217 Eudora
♂ Jupiter	71 Niobe	145 Adeona	218 Bianca
♂ Saturn	72 Feronia	146 Lucina	219 Thumelda
♂ Uranus	73 Clytie	147 Protogeneta	220 Staphania
♂ Neptune	74 Galatea	148 Gallia	221 Eos
1 Ceres	75 Eurydice	149 Medusa	222 Lucia
2 Pallas	76 Freia	150 Nuwa	223 Rosa
3 Juno	77 Frigga	151 Abundantia	224 Oceana
4 Vesta	78 Diana	152 Atala	225 Hennetta
5 Astraea	79 Eurynome	153 Hilda	226 Weringia
6 Hebe	80 Sappho	154 Bertha	227 Philoophia
7 Iris	81 Terpsichore	155 Seylla	228 Agathe
8 Flora	82 Alcmene	156 Xantippe	229 Adelinda
9 Metis	83 Beatriz	157 Dejanira	230 Athamantis
10 Hygiea	84 Clio	158 Koronis	231 Vindobona
11 Parthenope	85 Io	159 Emilia	232 Russia
12 Victoria	86 Semele	160 Una	233 Asterope
13 Egeria	87 Sylvia	161 Athor	234 Barbara
14 Irene	88 Thibae	162 Laurentia	235 Carolina
15 Eunomia	89 Julia	163 Ergone	236 Honoria
16 Psyche	90 Antiope	164 Eva	237 Celestina
17 Thetis	91 Argina	165 Loreley	238 Hypatia
18 Melpomene	92 Undina	166 Rhodope	239 Adrastea
19 Fortuna	93 Minerva	167 Urda	240 Vanadis
20 Massalia	94 Aurora	168 Sibylla	241 Germania
21 Lutetia	95 Arethusa	169 Zelia	242 Kriemhild
22 Calliope	96 Aegle	170 Maria	243 Ida
23 Thalia	97 Clotho	171 Ophelia	244 Sita
24 Themis	98 Ianthe	172 Baucis	245 Vera
25 Phoebe	99 Dike	173 Ino	246 Asphorina
26 Proserpine	100 Hecate	174 Phaedra	247 Eukrate
27 Euterpe	101 Helens	175 Andromache	248 Lameis
28 Bellona	102 Miriam	176 Idunna	249 Ilse
29 Amphitrite	103 Hera	177 Irma	250 Bettina
30 Urania	104 Clymene	178 Belisana	251 Sophia
31 Euphrosyne	105 Artemis	179 Clytemnestra	252 Clementina
32 Pomona	106 Dione	180 Garumna	253 Mathilda
33 Polyhymnia	107 Camilla	181 Eucharis	254 Augusta
34 Circe	108 Hebe	182 Elebeth	255 Oppavia
35 Leucothea	109 Felicitas	183 Istria	256 Walpurga
36 Atalanta	110 Lydia	184 Deiopeia	257 Silex
37 Fides	111 Ate	185 Eunike	258 Tyche
38 Leda	112 Iphigenia	186 Celuta	259 Aletheia
39 Letitia	113 Amathia	197 Lambertia	260 Huberta
40 Harmonia	114 Cassandra	198 Menippe	261 Frymno
41 Daphne	115 Thyra	199 Phthia	262 Valda
42 Isis	116 Throna	200 Iamene	263 Drosda
43 Ariadne	117 Lomia	191 Kolga	264 Libussa
44 Nyx	118 Peitho	192 Naumica	265 Anna
45 Eugenia	119 Althea	193 Ambrosia	266 Aline
46 Hestia	120 Lachoesa	194 Phokoe	267 Tirza
47 Aglaia	121 Hermione	195 Eurycloia	268 Adorea
48 Doris	122 Gorda	196 Philomela	269 Justitia
49 Pales	123 Brunhilda	197 Arete	270 Anahita
50 Virginia	124 Alcesteis	198 Ampella	271 Penthesilea
51 Nematusa	125 Liberatorix	199 Byblis	272 Antonia
52 Europa	126 Velleda	200 Dynamene	273 Atropos
53 Calypso	127 Johanna	201 Penelope	274 Ziliagoria
54 Alexandra	128 Nemesis	202 Chryseis	275 Sapphicla
55 Pandora	129 Antigone	203 Pompeia	276 Adalheid
56 Moloto	130 Electra	204 Callisto	277 Elvira
57 Mnemosyne	131 Vals	205 Martha	278 Paulina
58 Concordia	132 Ethira	206 Hecalia	279 Thule
59 Olympia	133 Cyrene	207 Horda	280 Philia
60 Echo	134 Prohrosyne	208 Lacrimosa	281 Lucretia
61 Danelé	135 Bertha		

TWELVE O'CLOCK AT NOON, GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

Adelaide	N. M.	9 14 p.m.	Copenhagen	N. M.	9 00 p.m.	New York	N. M.	7 4 a.m.
Amsterdam		9 30 p.m.	Dublin		11 35 a.m.	Paris		9 0 a.m.
Bombay		10 00 p.m.	London		11 45 a.m.	Belin		9 0 a.m.
Berlin		9 00 a.m.	Vienna		9 05 p.m.	Philadelphia		6 50 a.m.
Bombay		4 22 p.m.	Jerusalem		8 31 p.m.	Rome		9 00 a.m.
Boston, U.S.		7 15 a.m.	Madras		9 01 p.m.	S. Petersburg		2 1 p.m.
Calcutta		5 34 p.m.	Manila		9 00 p.m.	Shanghai		10 0 a.m.
Canton		1 06 p.m.	Marseilles		9 40 p.m.	Sydney		10 5 p.m.
Constantinople		1 56 p.m.	Moscow		2 30 p.m.	Vienna		1 5 p.m.



GRANDFATHER'S WATCH.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1890.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN—Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 21, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of the late Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858 (died June 15, 1893); and has had issue, Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859 (now Emperor of Germany, and has issue); Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married, Feb. 11, 1878, to Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married his cousin Irene, May 24, 1888; Francis Frederick Sigismund, born Sept. 15, 1864 (died June 18, 1893); Frederika Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868 (died in 1879); Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice, born June 4, 1870; Margaret Beatrice Feodora, born April 22, 1872.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844; and has had issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867, married, July 27, 1889, Alexander William George, Marquis of Madoiff and Duke of Fife; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 8, 1869; Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869; and Alexander John C. Albert, born April 8, 1871 (died April 7, 1871).

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862; died Dec. 14, 1878; issue living, one son and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 9, 1874; has issue, one son and four daughters.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866; issue living, one son and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1818; married to the Marquis of Lorne, March 21, 1871; no issue.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, born May 1, 1850; married to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, March 13, 1879; issue, a daughter, Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882; a son, Arthur, Earl of Sussex, born Jan. 13, 1883; and a daughter, Victoria, born March 17, 1886.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married to Princess Helene of Waldeck, April 27, 1882; died March 28, 1884; issue, a daughter, Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883; and a son, Leopold, born July 19, 1884.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857; married to his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg, July 23, 1886; issue, two sons and a daughter.

George Frederick William Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819. Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19, 1823; married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son. Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born Nov. 27, 1833; married Prince Teck, June 7, 1866; has issue three sons and one daughter.

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE

THE CABINET.

Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Right Hon. Marquis of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. W. H. Smith.
Lord High Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook.
Lord Privy Seal	Right Hon. Earl Cadogan.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.
Secretaries of State	Right Hon. Henry Matthews.
Home	Right Hon. Lord Knutsford.
Colonies	Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.
War	Right Hon. Viscount Cross.
India	Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir M. F. Hicks-Beach.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie.
President of Local Government Board	Right Hon. Duke of Rutland.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour.

Board of Agriculture	President, Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin.
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SCOTLAND.

Secretary and Keeper of the Great Seal	Marquis of Lothian.
Lord High Constable	Earl of Erroll.
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal	John Bell.
Master of the Household	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Lord High Commissioner	Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Justice General	Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald.
Lord Justice Clerk	Right Hon. J. P. B. Robertson.
Lord Advocate	M. T. S. Darling, Q.C.
Solicitor-General	Earl of Glasgow.
Lord Clerk Register	Major-General L. Annesley.
Commander of the Forces	Earl of Zetland.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. A. J. Balfour.
Chief Sec. and Keeper of Privy Seal	Sir West Ridgway, K.C.B.
Under-Secretary	Sir W. E. B. Kaye.
Assistant Under-Secretary	John Mulholland.
Private Secretary	Lord Longford.
State Steward	Colonel J. A. Caulfield.
Comptroller	Colonel G. R. Deane.
Chamberlain	Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Peter O'Brien.
Attorney-General	Mr. Sergeant Madden.
Solicitor-General	Mr. Sergeant Madden.
Commander of the Forces	Lt.-Gen. Prince Ed. of Saxe-Weimar.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Keeper Privy Purse and Private Sec. Rt. Hon. Gen. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B.
Assistant Keepers of the Privy Purse Sir F. J. Edwards, and Major A. J. Biggs, Q.B.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Steward	Earl of Mount-Edgcombe.
Treasurer	Earl of Radnor.
Comptroller	Right Hon. Lord Arthur Hill.
Master of the Household	Sir John C. Cowell, K.C.B.
Secretary Board of Green Cloth	T. C. Marsh.
Paymaster of Household	G. Marable.
Hereditary Grand Almoner	Marquis of Exeter.
High Almoner	The Bishop of Ely.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Chamberlain	Earl of Lathom.
Vice-Chamberlain	Right Hon. Viscount Lewisham.
Comptroller	Rt. Hon. Sir S. C. B. Ponsonby Fane.
Chief Clerk	G. T. Hartle.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Buccleuch.
Usher of the Stole	H. D. Emkine.
Clerk	Arnold Bayle.
Captain of Yeomen of the Guard	Earl of Limerick.
Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms	Earl of Roslyn.
Master of the Ceremonies	General Sir F. Seymour, Bt., K.C.B.
Dean of the Chapel Royal	Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean	Rev. Edgar Sheppard.
Clerk of the Closet	Bishop of Worcester.
Resident Chaplain	Dean of Windsor.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

Master of the Horse	Duke of Portland.
Clerk Marshal	Colonel Sir G. A. Maude, C.B.
Crown Equerry and Secretary	Earl of Coventry.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Coventry.

CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR—Right Hon. H. Aaron Isaacs, Portsmouth, 1883.

SHERIFFS—Alderman R. Stuart Knill and Walter H. Harris.

RECORDER—Sir T. Chambers, Q.C., M.P. COMMON SERJEANT—Sir W. T. Charley, M.P.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE—Colonel James Fraser.

TOWN CLERK—Sir John B. Monckton.

THE FOLLOWING ALDERMEN HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

Lawrence, Sir William, M.P.	Bread-street	1855
Gabriel, Sir Thomas, Bart.	Vintry	1857
Lawrence, Sir James Clark, Bart.	Walbrook	1860
Isak, Sir Andrew, Bart.	Aldgate	1863
Stone, David H.	Bassishaw	1865
Cotton, W. J. Richmond	Bridge Without	1866
Truscott, Sir Frederick W.	Dowgate	1871
Ellis, Sir John W., Bart., M.P.	Broad-street	1872
Knight, Sir Henry E.	Cripplegate	1874
Fowler, Sir Robert N., Bart., M.P.	Cornhill	1878
Hanson, Sir Reginald	Billingsgate	1890
De Keyser, Sir Polydore	Farringdon Without	1892
Whitehead, James	Cheap	1892

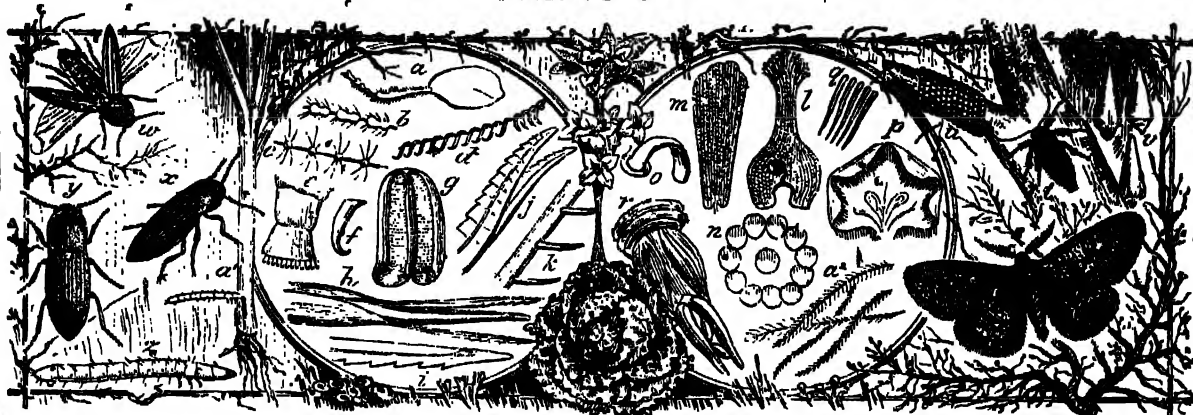
THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

Savory, Joseph	Langbourne	1883
Gray, Edward James	Tower	1883
Evans, David	Castle Baynard	1884
Cowan, Phineas	Ordwainer	1885
Knill, R. Stuart	Bridge Within	1885
Tyler, George Robert	Queenhithe	1886
Wilkin, Walter H.	Lime-street	1888
Rennals, Joseph	Aldersgate	1888
Phillips, G. Faudel	Farringdon Within	1888
Hart, Edward	Coleman-street	1888
Davies, H. D.	Bishopsgate	1889
Moore, John Voce	Candlewick	1889

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

British Representatives		Foreign Representatives
Abroad.		in England
Argentina	Hon. Francis Pakenham	Señor Don L. J. Dominguez.
Austria	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Paget, G.C.B.	Count Deym.
Belgium	Lord Vivian, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Baron Henri Solvms.
Brazil	G. H. Wyndham, C.B.	Viscount de Arinos.
Chili	J. Gordon Kennedy	Don Carlo Antunes.
China	Sir John Walsham, Bart.	Lew Ts-jün.
Colombia	W. J. Dickson	Señor Don Felipe Angulo.
Costa Rica	J. P. Harris-Gaskell	M. R. Fernandez (Ch. d'Aff.)
Denmark	H. G. Macdonell, C.M.G.	M. C. F. De Falbe.
Ecuador	C. W. Lawrence	M. Pedro A. Morino (Con.-Gen.)
France	Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton, G.C.B.	M. W. H. Waddington.
Germany	Rt. Hon. Sir E. B. Mallet, G.C.B.	Count Hatzfeldt.
Greece	Hon. Sir E. J. Monson, K.C.M.G.	M. Gennadius.
Guatemala	J. P. Harris-Gaskell	M. Crisanto Medina.
Hawaiian I.	—	S. B. F. Hoffnung (Ch. d'Aff.)
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Seville, G.C.B.	M. Felix Dejan.
Japan	Hugh Fraser	Cheuv-T. Catalani (Ch. d'Aff.)
Mexico	Sir Spencer St. John, K.C.M.G.	Don F. M. del Campo (Ch. d'Aff.)
Morocco	Sir W. Kirby Green, K.C.M.G.	—
Netherlands	Sir H. Humboldt, Bt., K.C.M.G.	Count C. M. De Bylandt.
Nicaragua	J. P. Harris-Gaskell	Señor Adán Casdenas.
Peru	Sir H. D. Wolf, G.C.M.G.	Prince Nasem Maloom Khan.
Portugal	Sir C. E. Mansfield, K.C.M.G.	M. Camdano.
Roumania	George G. Petre, C.B.	M. M. D'Antas.
Russia	Sir F. C. Lascelles	Prince Ion Ghica.
Serbia	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Morier, G.C.B.	M. De Staal.
Spain	Frederick Robert St. John	M. E. Groulich.
Sweden	Captain H. M. Jones	Marquis de Montri.
Switzerland	Rt. Hon. Sir C. Ford, G.C.M.G.	Don José Albarada.
Turkey	Hon. Sir F. E. Plunkett	Count Piper.
United States	Charles S. Scott, C.B.	H. Vernet (Consul-General).
Uruguay	Rt. Hon. Sir W. A. White	Rustem Pasha.
Württemberg	Sir J. Pauncot, G.C.M.G.	Robert T. Lincoln.
	E. M. Satow, C.M.G.	Dr. Alberto Nin.
	Sir H. Barron, Bart., C.M.G.	—

FEBRUARY.



INSECT AND MOULD PESTS, INJURIOUS TO THE GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND FARM.—SEE PAGE 16.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FEASTS, &c. OF PRINCIPALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, &c.	SUN.		MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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THE MOON is near Saturn during the night common to the 5th and 6th. She rises on the 5th at 5h 20m p.m. She is due south on the morning of the 6th at 3 minutes after 4 a.m., and Saturn 9 minutes later, and will be to the right of the planet almost throughout the night; the nearest approach will be at about 6h a.m. on the 6th. She is near, a little higher, and to the right of Mars on the morning of the 13th, and to his left on the morning of the 18th. She is near both Jupiter and Mercury on the morning of the 17th, Jupiter being very near the Moon, and Mercury a little higher and to the left of Jupiter. And she is near Venus on the morning of the 19th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the 5th at 14 minutes after 1h in the morning.
 Last Quarter " 12th " 51 " 6 " afternoon.
 New Moon " 19th " 26 " 10 " morning.
 First Quarter " 26th " 6 " 2 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the evening of the 2nd, and nearest to it on the morning of the 18th.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 7h 1m a.m., or 40 minutes before the Sun; on the 5th at 6h 37m a.m., or 57 minutes before the Sun; on the 10th at 6h 17m a.m., or 1h 8m before the Sun; on the 15th at 6h 7m a.m., or 1h 9m before the Sun; on the 20th at 6h 4m a.m., or 1h 7m before the Sun; on the 22nd at 6h 2m a.m., or 1h 1m before the Sun; on the 25th

at 6h 1m a.m., or 55 minutes before the Sun; and on the last day 49 minutes before the Sun. He is stationary among the stars on the 10th, near the Moon on the 17th, in descending node and at his greatest western elongation (26 deg. 50 min.) on the 23rd.

VENUS rises on the 1st at 7h 37m a.m., or 4 minutes before the Sun; on the 11th at 7h 29m a.m., or 5 minutes after sunrise; and she sets on the 21st at 6h 23m p.m., or at about the same time as the Sun sets. She is in aphelion on the 6th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 18th, and near the Moon on the 19th.

MARS rises on the 1st at 1h 32m a.m., on the 19th at 1h 19m a.m., and on the 22nd at 1h 6m a.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 9th, and near the Moon on the 12th.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 6h 55m a.m., or 46 minutes before the Sun; on the 10th at 6h 26m a.m., or 59 minutes before the Sun; and on the 20th at 5h 53m a.m., or 1h 14m before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 17th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 6h 21m p.m., on the 10th at 5h 41m p.m., or 39 minutes after sunset; on the 18th at 5h 28m p.m., or 20 minutes after sunset; on the 16th he rises at about the same time as the Sun sets; and on the 20th at 4h 58m p.m., or 23 minutes before sunset, he being then visible all the night. He is near the Moon on the 6th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 19th.



CATHEDRAL DOOR AT SAN REMO.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1890.

BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

Governor.
William Lidderdale.

Deputy Governor.
David Powell.

Directors.

Charles G. Arbuthnot.
John Williams Birch.
Henry C. O. Bonser.
Herbert Brooks.
William M. Campbell.
Sir Mark Wilks Collet,
Bart.
James Pattison Currie.

Benjamin Buck Greene.
Henry R. Grenfell.
Henry Hicks Gibbs.
John Saunders Gilliat.
Charles H. Goschen.
Thomson Hankey.
Henry L. Holland.

Hon. R. B. I. Melville.
Edward Howley Palmer.
Augustus Prevost.
Rt. Hon. Lord Revelstoke.
Albert G. Sandeman.
Hugh Colin Smith.
Alexander F. Wallace.
Clifford Wigram.

The Bank of England is the custodian of all the surplus gold of the country. This surplus, which in June stood at nearly 15½ millions sterling, fell in August to 11½ millions, owing to the heavy demands made upon the Bank by way of loans, and foreign drains. What is called "money" is lent and borrowed, not in gold but in cheques and bills. In a fit of alarm, hard cash will be demanded; accordingly, the Bank of England is compelled by Act of Parliament to publish weekly a return of its Issue and Banking Departments, and the amount of gold locked up in the coffers of the Bank.

TRANSFER DAYS.

The Transfer Days are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Instructions for Transfers are received between 9.30 a.m. and 1 p.m., and between 1 and 3 p.m., on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

Transfers must be executed between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Transfers of Bank Stock are charged 2s. for sums of £25 and under, and 12s. for sums over £25.

All Transfers must be made in the Bank Books by the Stockholder, or by his duly authorised Attorney.

DIVIDENDS, WHEN PAYABLE.

Dividends are due on Jan. 5, April 5, July 5, and Oct. 5, and are payable as follows: To Stockholders in person, or their attorneys, at the Bank of England; to Stockholders at any of the Country Branches, provided they have made arrangements to that effect with the Agent of the Branch in question; Dividend Warrants are forwarded by Post to Stockholders, provided that they reside in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, upon signing a form of request. Forms can be obtained at the Head Office, at any of the Branches, and, in the case of the English Government Stocks, at any Money-Order Office.

Hours when payable: between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. (9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturdays), with the exception of those on Indian Promissory (Rupee) Notes and Registered (Rupee) Stock.

Indian Promissory (Rupee) Notes must be deposited at the India Office, Bank of England, prior to the payment of each Dividend.

Coupons on Foreign Stock must be presented at the Dividend Pay Office, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., and left three clear days for examination.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

Applications for Powers of Attorney must be lodged by hand at the Power of Attorney Office. Applications are received between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Cost of Powers for Acceptance, Sale, or Transfer, or Sale and Transfer combined, and Dividends ... 11s. 6d.

.. Powers for Sale or Transfer, or Sale and Transfer combined, and Dividends ... 11s. 6d.

.. Powers for Sale of Stock producing less than £20 ... 6s. 6d.

.. Powers for Dividends only ... 6s. 6d.

.. Powers for a Single Dividend ... 6s. 6d.

.. Powers for the receipt of Dividends under £3 per annum, Free.

Executed Powers for Dividends only must be presented for examination at the Dividend Office, and, if found to be in order, may be acted upon at once.

Executed Powers for Sale, Transfer, &c., must be presented for examination at the Power of Attorney Office, and if lodged before 2 p.m. (12 noon on Saturdays), and found to be in order, may be acted upon on the following day.

Stockholders whose warrants are sent by post should give notice to the Bank if they are not received on the day on which they ought to be delivered. Communications relative to Stock and Annuities should be addressed to the Accountant-General, Bank of England.

Under the provisions of the National Debt Acts, Stock and Dividends unclaimed for ten years are transferred to the Commissioners of the National Debt, but may be reclaimed by the person entitled thereto.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, Christmas Day, and Dec. 26 or 27, as the case may be.

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND COLONIAL BANKS.

Agra Bank, 25, Nicholas-lane.
Alexander, Fletcher, and Co., 2, St. Helen's-place.
Alexanders and Co., 24, Lombard-street.
Alliance Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane; and Branches.
American Exchange in Europe, 449, Strand; 3, Adelaide-street.
Anglo-Austrian Bank, 21, Lombard-street.
Anglo-Californian Bank (Limited), 8, Angel-court, E.C.
Anglo-Egyptian Banking Co. (Limited), 27, Clement's-lane, E.C.
Anglo-Foreign Banking Co. (Ltd.), 2, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Anglo-Italian Bank (Limited), 9, St. Helen's-place.

Armstrong and Co. (Limited), 28, Palmerston-buildings, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Australian Joint-Stock Bank, 2, King William-street.
Bank of Africa (Limited), 25, Abchurch-lane.
Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-street.
Bank of British Columbia, 22, Cornhill.
Bank of British North America, 3, Clement's-lane.
Bank of Egypt, 28, Old Broad-street.
Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad-street.
Bank of N.W. Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria-street.

Bank of Montreal, 25, Abchurch-lane.
Bank of Scotland, 43, Lothbury.
Bank of South Australia (Limited), 31, Lombard-street.
Bank of Victoria, 23, Clement's-lane.
Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.
Biggerstaff, W. and J., 18, West Smithfield; and 2, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle-Market.
Bisbeek Bank, 29 & 30, Southampton-buildings.
Blokey, Greig, & Co., 23, Clement's-lane.
British Linen Co., 41, Lombard-street.
Brooks and Co., 51, Lombard-street.
Brown, Janson, and Co., 22, Abchurch-lane.
Bywater, Tanqueray, and Co., 79, Queen Victoria-street.
Capital and Counties Bank, 39, Threadneedle-street; and elsewhere.
Central Bank of London, 24, Cornhill; and Branches in various parts.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 55, Old Broad-street.
Cheque Bank (Limited), 20, King William-street, E.C.; and Waterloo-place, S.W.
Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street.
City Bank (Limited), 5, Threadneedle-street; with Branches.
City of Melbourne Bank, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Clydesdale Bank, 30, Lombard-street.
Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing-cross.
Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 18, Birch-lane, Lombard-street.
Commercial Bank of Scotland (Limited), 123, Bishopsgate-st. Within.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle-street.
Consolidated Bank (Limited), 52, Threadneedle-street and 450, West Strand.
Coutts & Co., 55, 57, 58, & 59, Strand.
Cox and Co., Charing-cross, S.W.
Crédit Lyonnais, 40, Lombard street.
Cumliffe, Roger, and Co., 6, Princes-street, Bank.
Delhi and London Bank (Limited), 123, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 1, Drapers'-garden, Throgmorton-street.
Dimesdale, Fowler, Barnard, and Dimesdale, 50, Cornhill.
Dobson and Sons, 6, Tokenhouse-yard.
Drummond's, Messrs., 29, Charing-cross.
English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited), 2A, Moorgate-street.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 73, Cornhill.
Fuller, Banbury, Nix, and Co., 77, Lombard-street.
German Bank of London (Limited), 34, Old-Broad-street.
Gillett Brothers and Co., 9, Birch-lane.
Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street.
Goalings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street.
Green, Tomkinson, and Co., 23, Nicholas-lane.
Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-st.
Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's-street.
Hill, Charles, and Sons, 17, West Smithfield; and 2, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle-Market.
Hoare, Messrs., 27, Fleet-street.
Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard-street.
Hopkinson and Sons, 2, Begent-st.
Imperial Bank (Ltd.), 6, Lothbury; Branches various.
Imperial Ottoman Bank, 26, Throgmorton-street.
International Bank of London (Limited), 56, Old Broad-street.
Ionian Bank (Ltd.), 33, Lombard-st.
King, H. S., and Co., 45, Pall-mall; and 65, Cornhill.
Lacy, Hartland, Woodbridge, and Co., 60, West Smithfield.
Lazard Brothers and Co., 9 and 10, Tokenhouse-yard.
Lloyds Bank and Bosanquets' Bank (Limited), 60, 62, Lombard-street; with Branches.
London and Brazilian Bank (Ltd.), 8, Tokenhouse-yard.

London and County Banking Co. (Limited), 21, Lombard-street; with numerous Branches.
London and General Bank (Limited), 20, Budge-row.
London and Hansatic Bank (Ltd.), 27, Lombard-street.
London and North-Western District Bank (Limited), 53, New Broad-street.
London and Provincial Bank (Ltd.), 7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury; and Branches various.
London and River Plate (Limited), 22, Moorgate-street.
London and San Francisco (Limited), 22, Old Broad-street.
London and South-Western Bank (Limited), 7, Fenchurch-street; and Branches numerous.
London and Westminster Bank (Limited), 41, Lothbury; with many Branches.
London and Yorkshire Bank (Ltd.), 7, Drapers'-garden, E.C.
London Chartered Bank of Australia, 2, Old Broad-street.
London Joint-Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street; and Branches.
London, Paris, and American Bank (Limited), 9, Tokenhouse-yard.
Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company (Limited), 75, Cornhill.
Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street, E.C.
Maynard, Harris, and Co., 126 & 127, Leadenhall-street.
McGrigor, Sir C., Bart., and Co., 25, Charles-street, S.W.
Melville, Evans, and Co., 75, Lombard-street.
Mercantile Bank of Sydney, 159, Leadenhall-street.
Merchant Banking Co. of London (Limited), 112, Cannon-street.
National Bank (Limited), 13, Old Broad-st.; with various Branches.
National Bank of Australasia (Ltd.), 129, Leadenhall-street.
National Bank of New Zealand (Ltd.), 71, Old Broad-street.
National Bank of India (Limited), 39A, Threadneedle-street.
National Bank of Scotland (Limited), 27, Nicholas-lane.
National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), 112, Bishopsgate-street; with several Branches.
New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited), 40, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
Pears and Co., 186, Fleet-street.
Prescott, and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street.
Queensland National Bank (Limited), 20, Lombard-street.
Ransom, Bouverie, Kinnaird, and Co., Pall-mall East, S.W.
Reeves, Whitburn, and Co., 27, St. Clement's-lane.
Richardson and Co., 13, Pall-mall.
Roberts, Lubbock, and Company, 15, Lombard-street.
Royal Bank of Scotland, 123, Bishopsgate-street.
Royal Exchange Bank (Limited), 123, Cannon-street.
Russian Bank (for Foreign Trade), 22, Lombard-street.
Samuel, Montagu, and Co., 60, Old Broad-street.
Scott, Sir Samuel, 1A t., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square.
Shank, J., 4, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle-Market.
Silver and Co., 67, Cornhill.
Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street.
Standard Bank of South Africa, 10, Clement's-lane.
Twining, B., and Co., 215, Strand.
Union Bank of Australia, 1, Bank-buildings, Lothbury.
Union Bank of London (Limited), 2, Princes-street, Bank; with numerous Branches.
Union Bank of Scotland (Limited), 62, Cornhill.
Union Bank of Spain and England (Limited), 21, Old Broad-street.
Western Australian Bank, 31, Lombard-street.
Williams, Deacon, Thornton, and Co., 30, Birch-lane.
Wolphons Specie Bank (Limited), 64, Bishopsgate-street Within.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1890.

THE POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General—RIGHT HON. H. C. RAIKES, M.P.
Secretary—SIR S. A. BLACKWOOD.

Financial Sec.—A. TUNNICLIFFE, C.B. | Assistant Sec.—C. H. B. PATEY, C.B.

The penny post system, first proposed by Rowland Hill in 1837, was adopted throughout the United Kingdom on Jan. 10, 1840. The most important change made in connection with the work of the Post Office during the past year was that of taking over direct telegraphic communication with the Continent of Europe, and the simultaneous reduction of rates to France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium to 2d. per word, with a minimum of 10d. per message.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.—Another noteworthy change in postal arrangements was that made towards the end of the year 1889, when the Postmaster-General introduced for a limited period a system of telegraphic money orders, but in which only the larger towns in the Kingdom were to share. In England: London, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Margate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, and Scarborough. In Scotland: Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. In Ireland: Belfast, Cork, and Dublin. But other large towns will soon claim to be added to the number, for there is no risk or even expense to the Post Office.

The following is the postage to be paid:—

For sums not exceeding £1	4d.
For sums not exceeding £2	6d.
For sums above £2 and not exceeding £4	8d.
For sums above £4 and not exceeding £7	10d.
For sums above £7 and not exceeding £10	1s.

In addition to the above the person at whose request the telegraphic money order is issued will be required to pay the ordinary telegraph rates.

During the past twelve months there were delivered in the United Kingdom 2,369,000,000 letters, being an increase of 37 per cent., and an average of 62 7/7 to each person. The number of registered letters was 11,001,088, an increase of 17 per cent.

SAVINGS BANKS.—The depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks number 3,961,000, and the amount deposited is £33,974,000. The average sum to the credit of each depositor is 18 pence, and in the Trustee Banks it is rather over £29. This preference is thought to be due to the more elastic character of the rules in the Trustee Banks. There is less routine, far less publicity, and it is far easier to draw money out. The security, however, is less. There is no Government guarantee for the solvency of a Trustee Savings Bank as there is of the Post Office Bank, and there have been some calamitous defections in Trustee Banks. Government Stock can be purchased through the agency of the Post Office. The amount already invested through the Post Office Savings Bank on July 31, 1889, was £7,077,677, of which £3,003,157 had at different times been sold, leaving a balance on July 31 of £4,004,510. The depositors in the year numbered 7,640,625, and the sum deposited to £10,062,228.

POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS to or from any part of the United Kingdom are charged at the following rates, viz.:—

Not above 1 oz.	1d.	Above 6 oz. but not above 8 oz.	3d.
Above 1 oz. but not above 2 oz.	1½d.	" 8 oz. "	4d.
" 2 oz. "	2d.	" 10 oz. "	6d.
" 4 oz. "	4d.	" 12 oz. "	8d.
" 6 oz. "	6d.	" 14 oz. "	10d.

and so on at the rate of ½d. for every additional 2 oz.

No inland letter may be above 18 in. in length, 9 in. in width, or 6 in. in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices; and letters for the Colonies and foreign countries must not exceed 2 ft. in length by 1 ft. in width or depth.

BOOK POST (UNITED KINGDOM).—The rate charged is ½d. for every 2 oz., or part of that weight. A book packet must not contain any letter or communication, and it must not weigh more than 5 lb. or exceed the following dimensions: 1 ft. 6 in. by 9 in. by 6 in., unless it be sent to or from a Government Office.

BOOK POST (COLONIAL AND FOREIGN).—To Aden, India, Ceylon, China, via Brindisi, 1½d. per 2 oz.; to Bermuda, Mauritius, Gold Coast, and the West Indies, 1d.; to Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, British possessions in Mediterranean, and all European countries, ½d.

POST CARDS (UNITED KINGDOM).—With impressed ½d. stamp, are sold singly or in packets of ten—about, 6d.; thin, ½d.

POST CARDS FOR ABROAD are sold at 1d., 1½d., 2d.; and 3d. for Australia.

NEWSPAPERS (UNITED KINGDOM).—Charge for each registered newspaper posted singly, ½d. But a packet of newspapers is not chargeable at a higher rate than that of book postage, viz.:—½d. for every 2 oz., or part of that weight. No such packet is to be above 14 lb. in weight, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width, or 1 ft. in depth.

NEWSPAPERS FOR ABROAD, if not posted within eight days of publication, must be prepaid at the book rates of postage. See Postal Guide.

REGISTRATION.—Any letter, newspaper, or book packet may be registered to any place in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and most foreign countries, for a fee of 2d.

TELEGRAMS (UNITED KINGDOM).—The charge is 6d. for the first twelve words and ½d. for every additional word. Addresses also charged for.

Most of the Telegraph Offices in the United Kingdom, the District London Offices excepted which always open, are closed between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., and on Sundays are usually open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. in England. Postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of an additional fee.

A deposit of 5s. is required upon telegrams addressed to persons on board ship (unless to a ship lying alongside a wharf, jetty, or pier) to cover any expense incurred in their delivery; but application within three months can be made to the Secretary for any surplus.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS are divided into three classes—ordinary, code, and cypher. Ordinary telegrams are charged for at 2d. per word; code telegrams are charged for according to a given scale, but words of more than ten letters are not allowed, and only English, French, German, Italian,

Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and Latin may be employed: words in all or any of these languages are allowed. Cypher telegrams are those transmitted in series of letters or figures having a secret meaning, and consisting of not more than ten or fifteen letters. In European telegrams every group of five letters or figures is counted as a word; in extra-European, at the rate of three to a word. A very exact address should be given, and in the language of the country to which the telegram is sent. The name and address of the receiver of a message is charged, and must not consist of less than two words. The sender's name is also charged if sent, but, if not sent, the form must be signed.

INLAND PARCEL POST.—

Not exceeding 1 lb.	0 3	Over 6 lb. and under 7 lb.	1 0
Over 1 lb. and under 2 lb.	0 4½	" 7 lb. "	1 1½
" 2 lb. "	0 6	" 8 lb. "	1 2
" 3 lb. "	0 7½	" 9 lb. "	1 3½
" 4 lb. "	0 9	" 10 lb. "	1 4½
" 5 lb. "	0 10½	" 11 lb. "	1 6

The dimensions allowed for an Inland Post Parcel are: Maximum length, 3 ft. 6 in.; maximum length and girth combined, 6 ft. Weight not to exceed 11 lb.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PARCEL POST.—Parcels must not exceed certain limits in weight and size.

To India, including Aden and British Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements.—Parcels prepaid or to be paid for on delivery—can be sent from London to India at a uniform rate of 1s. per pound or fraction of a pound; and to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements at a rate of 9d. per pound or fraction of a pound. Jewellery and other valuables are charged an additional rate of 1s. on every £5 or fraction of £5, which must be prepaid. The parcel must not exceed 50 lb. in weight, £50 in value, or dimensions in inland parcel post; and it must be sent either to the P. and O. Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., or to their Branch Office, 35, Cockspur Street, S.W. before 4 p.m. Monday in each week. It must be marked "To be forwarded by Indian Parcel Post," and must be accompanied by a letter of advice to the Company stating name and address on parcel, its value, its contents, and whether carriage is to be prepaid or not. Parcels of a fragile nature, or containing liquids, or articles of a dangerous or damaging description, cannot be conveyed. The Company, if required, will effect insurance against sea and land risks, at a charge—to be prepaid—of 1s. for every £5 or fraction of £5 value on each parcel up to £50. Book packets can also be sent by Indian Parcel Post at the rate of 9d. per pound or part of a pound (except to the Straits Settlements, 10d.).

To Hong Kong.—10d. for every pound or fraction of a pound. By P. and O. as above.

To Gibraltar and Malta.—8d. not exceeding 1 lb., 6d. every additional pound or fraction of a pound. By P. and O., sailing every Wednesday.

To Egypt.—1s. 8d. not exceeding 2 lb., and 7½d. for every additional pound or fraction of a pound. By P. and O. as above.

To Jamaica.—9d. for every pound or fraction of a pound. By Packet leaving Southampton every alternate Thursday.

To Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago, or Trinidad.—8d. for every pound or fraction of a pound. By packet, as above.

POSTAL ORDERS for certain fixed sums from 1s. up to £1 are now issued in the United Kingdom, and at Malta and Gibraltar, at following rates:—

For 1 d.	1d.	For 4 d.	1d.
" 1 6 "	1½d.	" 5 0 "	1½d.
" 2 0 "	2d.	" 7 6 "	2d.
" 2 6 "	2½d.	" 10 0 "	2½d.
" 3 0 "	3d.	" 10 6 "	3d.
" 3 6 "	3½d.	" 15 0 "	3½d.
" 4 0 "	4d.	" 20 0 "	4d.

INLAND MONEY ORDERS.—The rates are:—

On sums not exceeding £1	2d.	Above £4, and not exceeding £7	5d.
Above £1, and not exceeding £2	3d.	" 7, "	10d.
" 2, "	4d.	" 10, "	15d.

above which sum no single order can be granted.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.—The regulations are the same as for inland orders. Money orders are issued on nearly all foreign countries, British Possessions, Agencies, and Colonies, at the following rates of commission:—viz.: For sums not exceeding £2, 8d.; £5, 1s.; £7, 1s. 6d.; £10, 2s. The charge for a duplicate is the same as for an inland order. For stoppage of payment, a commission at inland rate is.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—Every money-order office receives deposits of one shilling (or twelve penny-stamps) on an official form, or any number of pounds and shillings, from any depositor, provided the sums deposited do not exceed £20 in any year, ending Dec. 31, and the total amount standing in the depositor's name does not exceed £150, exclusive of interest.

INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT STOCK.—By the Savings Bank Act, 43 and 44 Vict. cap. 38, any depositor in a savings-bank who desires to invest a certain sum in Government stock must send to the savings-bank, together with his deposit book, an application signed by him on a form to be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank. The sum invested shall not be less than £10. The whole amount of stock credited to any one account shall not exceed £300 stock.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES, &c.—The Act 27 and 28 Vict. c. 43 empowers the Postmaster-General to insure the lives of persons of either sex between the ages of sixteen and sixty for not less than £20, or more than £100; and also to grant immediate or deferred annuities on the lives of persons of either sex, of the age of ten years and upwards.

INSURANCE AND COMPENSATION FOR LOST PARCELS.—The Postmaster-General will make compensation for the loss and damage of inland parcels according to the following scale:—

Where no fee is paid, to an amount not exceeding £1. Where, in addition to the postage, an insurance of 1d is paid, to an amount not exceeding £5. Where 2d is paid, to an amount not exceeding £10. But in no case will a larger amount be paid, and no legal liability is understood to attach to the same.

INLAND REVENUE AND FEE STAMPS can now be obtained through all post money-order offices.

Except for Jamaica, 2 ft. in length and 4 ft. in girth; and Canada, 2 ft. in length and 1 ft. in depth or width.

MARCH.



INSECT AND MOULD PESTS, INJURIOUS TO THE GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND FARM.—SEE PAGE 16.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVAL OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	South after Noon	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	S	St. David	6 48	12 31	5 37	0 8	4 14												9 31	10 17	6 12	6 56	60
2	S	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT	6 46	12 19	5 39	1 2	5 3												11 1	11 39	7 42	8 26	61
3	M	W. C. Macready born, 1793	6 44	12 6	5 41	2 4	5 41												—	0 15	9 4	9 40	62
4	Th	Lord Somers born, 1652	6 42	11 53	5 43	3 8	6 11												0 45	1 9	10 10	10 21	63
5	W	Covent-Gard. Theatre burnt, 1823	6 40	11 39	5 45	4 18	6 37												1 30	1 49	10 55	11 14	64
6	Th	Artemus Ward (Charles Brown) died, 1867	6 38	11 25	5 46	5 27	6 58												2 8	2 24	11 33	11 49	65
7	F	St. Perpetua	6 36	11 10	5 48	6 39	7 16												2 40	2 54	—	0 5	66
8	S	Sir J. F. W. Herschel born, 1792	6 34	10 55	5 50	7 49	7 34												3 9	3 24	0 19	0 34	67
9	S	3D SUN. IN LENT Emp. Wm. died, 1688	6 31	10 40	5 51	9 3	7 52												3 40	3 55	0 49	1 5	68
10	M	Prinze of Wales married, 1863	6 28	10 24	5 53	10 19	8 8												4 11	4 27	1 20	1 36	69
11	Th	Benjamin West (artist) died, 1820	6 26	10 8	5 55	11 35	8 29												4 44	5 0	1 52	2 9	70
12	W	Gregory, Bishop & Martyr	6 23	9 52	5 57	Morn.	8 53												5 18	5 35	2 25	2 43	71
13	Th	Assassination of Alexander II. of Russia, 1881	6 21	9 36	5 58	0 53	9 24												5 55	6 16	3 0	3 20	72
14	F	King of Italy born, 1844	6 18	9 19	6 0	2 10	10 5												6 40	7 9	3 41	4 5	73
15	S	Sir W. M. Gomm died, 1873	6 16	9 2	6 2	3 20	11 0												7 39	8 16	4 34	5 4	74
16	S	4TH SUN. IN LENT	6 13	8 45	6 4	4 19	Aftern.												8 59	9 48	5 41	6 24	75
17	M	St. Patrick	6 11	8 27	6 6	5 3	1 26												10 39	11 24	7 13	8 4	76
18	Th	A. De Morgan died, 1871	6 9	8 10	6 8	5 38	2 49												—	0 2	8 49	9 27	77
19	W	Admiral Sir E. Belcher died, 1877	6 7	7 52	6 10	6 7	4 15												0 37	1 3	10 2	10 28	78
20	Th	Sir I. Newton died, 1727.	6 5	7 34	6 11	6 30	5 38												1 28	1 52	10 53	11 17	79
21	F	St. Benedict	6 3	7 16	6 12	6 49	6 56												2 13	2 34	11 38	11 59	80
22	S	William I. of Prussia born, 1797	6 1	6 58	6 14	7 7	8 18												2 54	3 13	—	0 19	81
23	S	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT	5 59	6 40	6 15	7 26	9 37												3 33	3 51	0 38	0 58	82
24	M	Henry W. Loughfellow died, 1892	5 57	6 21	6 17	7 47	10 51												4 10	4 28	1 16	1 35	83
25	Th	Annunciation Lady Day	5 54	6 3	6 18	8 11	Morn.												4 45	5 1	1 53	2 10	84
26	W	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819	5 52	5 45	6 20	8 40	0 3												5 19	5 36	2 26	2 44	85
27	Th	John Bright died, 1889. Cambridge Lent Term ends	5 50	5 26	6 22	9 15	1 10												5 55	6 17	3 1	3 20	86
28	F	Duke of Albany died, 1884	5 48	5 8	6 24	9 58	2 9												6 38	7 1	3 42	4 3	87
29	S	Oxford Lent Term ends	5 45	4 49	6 26	10 50	2 58												7 30	8 4	4 26	4 55	88
30	S	PALM SUNDAY	5 43	4 31	6 28	11 47	3 40												8 42	9 29	5 20	6 7	89
31	M	Treaty of Paris, 1806	5 41	4 13	6 30	Aftern.	4 14												10 17	11 0	6 54	7 42	90

THE MOON will be near Saturn during the night common to the 4th and 5th. She rises on the 4th before sunset, and will be to the right of the planet throughout the night, the distance between them decreasing as the night advances. On the 4th the Moon will be due south at 10h 55m p.m., and Saturn 19 minutes later. She will be near Saturn during the night of the 5th, being situated to the left of the planet, the distance between them increasing as the night advances. Saturn will pass the Meridian on the 5th, at 11h 14m p.m., and the Moon 31 minutes later. She is near Mars on the morning of the 12th, being to his right, and on the morning of the 13th, being to the left of the planet. She is near Jupiter during the morning hours of the 17th, being to the left of the planet. She is near Mercury on the morning of the 19th. She rises on this morning at 6h 7m a.m., or at about the same time as the Sun. She is near Venus on the morning of the 21st, and she is near and to the right of Saturn on the 31st. The Moon passes the Meridian at 8h 45m p.m., and Saturn 31 minutes later; and the space between them decreases as the night advances. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the	6th	at 45 minutes after	6h	in the afternoon.
Last Quarter	"	14th	" 5	"	morning.
New Moon	"	20th	" 1	"	afternoon.
First Quarter	"	28th	" 33	"	morning.

She is most distant from the Earth on the morning of the 2nd, nearest to it on the morning of the 18th, and most distant again on the evening of the 29th.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 6h 1m a.m., or 45 minutes before the Sun; on the 7th at 5h 56m a.m., or 38 minutes before the Sun; on the 12th at 5h 56m a.m., or 27 minutes before the Sun; on the 17th at 5h 52m a.m., or 19 minutes before the Sun; on the 22nd at 5h 48m a.m., or 13 minutes before the Sun; and on the 27th at 5 minutes only before sunrise. He is in aphelion on the 5th, and near the Moon on the 19th.

VENUS sets on the 3rd at 5h 54m p.m., or 13 minutes after the Sun; on the 13th at 6h 27m p.m., or 29 minutes after the Sun; and on the 23rd at 7h p.m., or 45 minutes after the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 21st. Mars rises on the 4th at 6h 50m a.m., on the 14th at 6h 58m a.m., and on the 24th at 6h 11m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 12th.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 5h 31m a.m., or 1h 21m before the Sun; on the 12th at 4h 45m a.m., or 1h 57m before the Sun; and on the 22nd at 4h 12m a.m., or 1h 44m before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 17th. SATURN rises in daylight, and sets on the 3rd at 6h 58m a.m., or 6 minutes before sunrise; on the 13th at 5h 58m a.m., or 33 minutes before sunrise; and on the 23rd at 6h 17m a.m., or 42 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 5th.



TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1890.

STAMPS, TAXES, ETC.

STAMP DUTIES.

Admission—To act as an advocate in any court	£50 0 0
To the degree of a barrister-at-law in England or Ireland	50 0 0
As attorney, solicitor, or proctor in England or Ireland, or writer to the Signet in Scotland	25 0 0
To act as a notary public in England	30 0 0
To be a Notary in Scotland or Ireland	20 0 0
To be fellow of College of Physicians	25 0 0
To degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Universities of Scotland	10 0 0
To a corporation in respect of privilege	1 0 0
To ditto, any other ground	5 0 0
Affidavit, or Statutory Declaration, except declaration forming part of an application for a patent	0 2 6
Agreements—Under hand only of the value of £5 or upwards	0 0 6
Deeds not otherwise charged	0 10 0
Appraisements—Amount not above £5	0 0 3
Above £5, and not above £10	0 0 6
For each £10 up to £50	0 0 6
Above £50, and not above £100	0 0 6
100, " 300	0 10 0
300, " 500	0 15 0
500	1 0 0

BANKERS' NOTES—payable on demand and renewable:—

Not above £1	s. d. 0 5	Not exceeding £100	0 8 6
" 2	0 10		

BILL OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTE of any other kind whatsoever (except a bank note) drawn, payable, endorsed, or negotiated in United Kingdom:—

Not above £5	s. d. 0 1	Not above £50	0 0 6
" 10	0 2	" 75	0 0 9
" 25	0 3	" 100	0 1 0

And for every £100, and for any fractional part of £100, of such amount

Bill of Exchange for payment of money on demand	0 0 1
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BODIES CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE—Upon the annual value, income, or profits, a duty of 5 per cent.

BOND, MORTGAGE, DEED, COVENANT, AND WARRANT OF ATTORNEY to confess and enter up judgment. Being the only or principal or primary security for:—

The payment or repayment of money not exceeding £10	0 0 3
On equitable mortgages under Sect. 15, Act 1898, a duty of 1s. per cent. is now charged.	

CHARTER PARTIES

Contract, Notice, advising sale, &c., of stock, &c., of £100 value and upwards	0 0 6
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CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER of any property (except Stock of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England):—

Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5	0 0 6
MARINE INSURANCES—For every £100 or fraction thereof	0 0 3
For every £100 or fraction thereof not exceeding six months	0 0 3
Ditto above six and not exceeding 12 months	0 0 6

PASSENGER

POLICY OF ASSURANCE for loss or damage by fire, or for loss of life by accident, or as compensation for personal injury	0 0 1
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POLICY OF INSURANCE upon any life where the sum insured shall not exceed £10, i.e. £25

Above £25, and not above £500, for every £50, or part of £50	0 0 6
Above £500, and not above £1000, for every £100, or part of £100	0 1 0
Above £1000, for every £1000 or part	0 10 0

SECURITY FOR MONEY, transferable by delivery:—

For every £10, or less	0 1 0
Securities substituted for those already stamped, for every £20 or part of £20	0 0 6
STOCK CERTIFICATE TO BEARER, for each £100 or part of £100	0 7 6

DEATH DUTIES.

PROBATE OR INVENTORY AND ACCOUNT DUTY:—

On affidavit of value for probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland, or inventory in Scotland; and on accounts delivered of personal or movable property as described in sect. 38 of Act 44 Vict. c. 12:—

Where the estate and effects exceed the value of—	
£100, but do not exceed £500—£1 for each £50 and fraction of £50.	
£500, " £1000—£1 5s for each £50 and fraction of £50.	
£1000, " " £3 for each £100 and fraction of £100.	

An additional tax of 1 per cent. is to be paid on all estates of over £10,000, whether consisting of real or personal property.

Where the deceased died domiciled in the United Kingdom, debts and funeral expenses may be deducted before the value of the estate is ascertained for duty.

The legacy duty of £1 per cent. is not payable on assets covered by the stamp duties paid at the foregoing rates.

Where the gross value of an estate does not exceed £300, a fixed stamp duty of 30s. is payable on the affidavit or inventory, which also satisfies any claim to legacy or succession duty in respect of the estate or effects to which such affidavit or inventory relates.

LEGACY DUTY—SUCCESSION DUTY:—

From 1 per cent. to 10 per cent., according to the relationship. (The legacy duty at the rate of £1 per cent. is not payable in cases where probate or letters of administration were obtained, or account duty was paid, on or after June 1, 1891, in conformity with the provisions of the Act 44 Vict. c. 12.)

CORPORATION DUTY.—5s per cent. on net annual income or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property.

DUTIES AND LICENSES.

INCOME TAX (United Kingdom)—The duty for 1889-90 is 6d. in the £. Persons whose whole income from every source is under £15 a year are exempt. A deduction of £120 a year to be allowed from incomes below £400 a year,

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY (Great Britain)—On inhabited houses value of £20 per annum or upwards, if used for the sale of goods, or for the retail of beer, wine, or spirits; or if occupied by any person carrying on the business of an hotel or coffee-house, although not licensed to sell liquors by retail; or if occupied by a tenant or farm servant for husbandry purposes only, for every 20s. of annual value, 6d. If occupied as a private dwelling or for other purpose, 3d.

POSTAGE STAMPS are in future to be used instead of adhesive Inland Revenue stamps of the value of 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 12d., 13d., 14d., 15d., 16d., 17d., 18d., 19d., 20d., 21d., 22d., 23d., 24d., 25d., 26d., 27d., 28d., 29d., 30d., 31d., 32d., 33d., 34d., 35d., 36d., 37d., 38d., 39d., 40d., 41d., 42d., 43d., 44d., 45d., 46d., 47d., 48d., 49d., 50d., 51d., 52d., 53d., 54d., 55d., 56d., 57d., 58d., 59d., 60d., 61d., 62d., 63d., 64d., 65d., 66d., 67d., 68d., 69d., 70d., 71d., 72d., 73d., 74d., 75d., 76d., 77d., 78d., 79d., 80d., 81d., 82d., 83d., 84d., 85d., 86d., 87d., 88d., 89d., 90d., 91d., 92d., 93d., 94d., 95d., 96d., 97d., 98d., 99d., 100d.

Agreements liable to a duty of 6d. Bills of Exchange for payment of money on demand liable to the duty of 1d. (certified copies of, or extracts from, Registers of Births &c. (duty 1d.) Charter Parties (duty 6d.) Contract Notes (duty 1d.) Delivery Orders (duty 1d.) Lease, or Tack, or Agreement, for the letting, for any definite term less than a year, of a dwelling-house, or part of a dwelling-house, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 a year (duty 1d.) Of a furnished dwelling-house, or apartment, for any definite term less than a year, one or more stamps may be used to make up the requisite amount, each being taken, however, in every case to cancel the stamps by writing the signature (or initials) and the date across each stamp.

APPRENTICE'S LICENSE	£2 0 0
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ARMORIAL BEARINGS—If worn, or painted, or affixed to carriage	2 2 0
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If otherwise worn or used	1 1 0
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ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS—London, Edinburgh, and Dublin

First three years	9 0 0
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Ditto, elsewhere	4 10 0
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First three years	6 0 0
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Auctioneers	10 0 0
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Bankers	30 0 0
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BEER, CYDER, AND PERRY—Sellers of Beer wholesale, not Brewers	8 6 1
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Retailer of Cyder, Beer, and Perry in United Kingdom	3 10 0
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Ditto, in England, not to be consumed on premises	1 5 0
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Retailers of Beer and Wine in United Kingdom, to be consumed on premises	4 0 0
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Ditto, not to be consumed on premises	3 0 0
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Retailers of Table Beer, at a price not exceeding 1 1/4d. per quart, not to be drunk on premises	0 5 0
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Retailers of Spirits in the United Kingdom: If the annual value of the dwelling-house, &c., in which the retailer uses or retails spirits is under £10	4 10 0
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In £10 and under £15	£ s. d. 6 0 0
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" 15 " 20	8 0 0
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In £20 and under £100	25 0 0
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£5 for every additional £100 to £700.	1 0 0
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BREWERS—Brewers of beer	0 0 0
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Ditto, but if not for sale, annual value of house exceeding £10, and not exceeding £15	0 0 0
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Ditto, if not for sale, annual value of house not exceeding £10, and for domestic use	0 0 0
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CARRIAGES—Other than Hackney, with less than four wheels, or with four wheels and weighing less than 4 cwt.	0 15 0
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Ditto, with four wheels and weighing 4 cwt. and upwards	2 2 0
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Hackney carriages	0 15 0
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DOGS—For every dog above the age of six months	0 7 6
--	-------

One or two dogs solely for tending sheep and cattle on a farm are exempt. (Licenses are issued at all Money Order Offices.)	
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Penalty for non-payment, 25s.	
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DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS of Stage and Hackney Carriages, and Watermen (London)	0 5 0
--	-------

FIREARMS—To carry a gun or firearm of any description	0 10 0
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(Persons holding Game Licenses, sold etc., and volunteers are exempt.)	
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GAMK—To kill game, annually	3 0 0
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Ditto, for fourteen days	1 0 0
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Ditto, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31	2 0 0
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Ditto, from Nov. 1 to July 31	2 0 0
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GAME DEALERS	2 0 0
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GAMEKEEPERS, being an assessed servant, whether deputed or not	2 0 0
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Ditto, in Ireland, acting under a deputation registered with supervisor, whole year	3 0 0
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From Aug. 1 to Oct. 31	2 0 0
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Nov. 1 to July 31	2 0 0
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HAWKERS—Annual license	2 0 0
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HOUSE AGENTS	2 0 0
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MALE SERVANTS—Male servants of any age	0 15 0
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MARTIALS—By special license	5 0 0
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Ditto, not special	0 10 0
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MERCHANT VENDORS—Great Britain	0 5 0
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PASSENGER VESSELS OR PACKET BOATS on which liquors or tobacco is sold	5 0 0
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Ditto, for one day only	1 0 0
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PAWNBROKERS—Great Britain, Magistrate's Certificates required annually, except by persons licensed in 1873	7 10 0
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PLATE DEALERS—Selling 2 oz. gold and 30 oz. silver and upward	5 15 0
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Ditto, under the above weight	2 6 0
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PLAYING CARDS—Maker (as Seller)	1 0 0
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SPIRITS—Distillers, rectifiers, compounders, or makers of methylated spirits	10 10 0
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SWEETS—Sellers of	1 5 0
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TORACCO—Manufacturers of Tobacco and Snuff, not exceeding 20,000 lb.	5 5 0
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For every additional 20,000 lb. up to 100,000 lb.	5 5 0
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Dealers in Tobacco and Snuff	0 5 0
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VINHOSE MARKS	5 5 0
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WINE—Dealers in Foreign Wine having license to retail beer	2 4 1
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Ditto, having no license to retail beer and spirits	10 10 0
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The alteration in the Wine duties relates solely to imported sparkling wines, the additional duty on which is, if of less value than 30s. per doz. at per gallon value	0 2 0
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Ditto, above 30s. per doz. at per gallon value	0 5 0
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REPORT ON ROYAL GRANTS.

Towards the latter part of the Session of 1889 a Select Parliamentary Committee was appointed to consider the grants made to the Royal Family. On the accession of her Majesty to the throne a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the accounts of income and expenditure of the Civil List from Jan. 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1888, and an estimate was then formed of the probable future charge of the Civil List of her Majesty. In considering this the Committee was guided to a considerable extent by the expenditure of her Majesty's predecessor, William IV. By Act 1 Will. IV. c. 25, the Civil List of the Crown was relieved from certain expenses which had no immediate connection with the Royal dignity or personal comfort of the Sovereign. Under this distribution, a sum of upwards of £8,000,000, which during the reign of George IV. had been charged on the Civil List and the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland was provided for in supply, or from the Consolidated Fund. The Civil List of his late Majesty William IV. was apportioned for the following purposes:—

1st Class—Privy Purse	£110,000
2nd Class—Salaries of the several departments of the Royal household, and superannuation and retired allowances	180,800
3rd Class—Transcendental bills	171,500
4th Class—Royal Bounty	23,300
5th Class—Special and Secret Service	75,000
6th Class—Pensions	75,000
Total	£516,000

At the conclusion of the sittings of the Committee of 1887 the sum of £885,000 per annum was voted by Parliament to her Majesty for life. This sum was apportioned between six classes:—

1. For her Majesty's Privy Purse	£80,000
2. Salaries of her Majesty's household and retired allowances	131,280
3. Expenses of her Majesty's household	172,500
4. Royal Bounty alms, special sources	13,200
5. Pensions to the extent of £1,200 per annum.	
6. Unappropriated moneys	8,000
Total	£396,000

At the same time her Majesty surrendered the net surplus of the Crown Lands, which amounted to £150,000, to which should be added the charge of Hyde and other Royal parks, and the maintenance of Buckingham Palace, amounting to £60,000, and which together with other charges were paid out of the income derived from Crown Lands, but are now annually voted by Parliament and charged on the Consolidated Fund. The total produce of these lands in 1887-8 amounted to about £210,000, and in the year 1888-9 the net surplus available was £296,000.

In the first year of her Majesty's reign the annuities charged on the Consolidated Fund for members of the Royal family amounted to £277,000, after deducting that part of King Leopold's annuity returned to the Exchequer. The annuities now payable to members of the Royal family are reduced to £182,000.

Her Majesty has now annually at her private disposal £80,000 from Class 1 of the Civil List; £50,000 from the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster; about £16,000, which constitutes the average transfers from Classes 2, 3, 4, & 5 of the Civil List to the Privy Purse, and all interest derived from the investment of previous savings. The net revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster have increased from £12,000 in 1839 to £50,000 in 1888. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been in possession of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall since his birth, but during his minority they were allowed to accumulate, and on his attaining his majority a grant of £40,000 per annum was made to him, and of £10,000 per annum to the Princess of Wales. In 1863 the net revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall were £46,000, in 1888 they amounted to £61,971.

But while her Majesty was now graciously pleased to declare that she did not purpose to press her claim for a pension for the children of her daughters and younger sons, she directed Parliament to take into consideration the claims of the family of the Heir Apparent. The Committee, after due consideration, came to the resolution, and this was ultimately ratified by Parliament—“That there shall be paid quarterly out of the Consolidated Fund to a separate account on behalf of his Royal Highness, during each year while he shall remain Prince of Wales and for six months thereafter, the sum of £9,000; and that out of the said sum his Royal Highness may, with the sanction of her Majesty, and with the assent of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, make such assignments of money, and in such manner, to any of his children as to his Royal Highness shall seem good.”

It was suggested by a minority of the Committee that much of the expenditure thrown upon the Civil List by Act 1 Vict. cap. 2 is of no personal advantage to her Majesty; that a considerable number of Court offices to which high salaries are attached are distributed among members of the House of Lords for political services rendered to the party in power, and

* The following list of pensions, making up a total of £120,000, was granted during the year ended June 30 last:—

- Mrs. Evelyn Lucy Hewett, in consideration of the distinguished naval services of her late father, Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett, £75.
- Mrs. Jane Hewett, £75.
- Mrs. Katherine Elgar, in consideration of the literary services of her late husband and of his long service in trying climates, £50.
- Mrs. Belle Huford Proctor, in consideration of the service rendered to the cause of science by her late husband, Mr. R. A. Proctor, £100.
- Mrs. Blanche Gertrude Guthrie, in consideration of the eminence of her late husband, Professor F. Guthrie, as a physicist, £50.
- Mrs. Emily Faithfull, in consideration of her services as a writer and worker on behalf of the emigration, education, and employment of women, £50.
- Mr. Wm. Smyth Rockstro, in consideration of his services to musical literature, £50.
- Mrs. Eliza Sharp, in consideration of the services rendered by her late husband, Professor Sharpe, to literature, £50.
- Mrs. Maria Jane Graves, in consideration of the services of her late husband, the Rev. James Graves, to archaeology, and to the early history of Ireland, £50.
- Dr. O. A. M. Fennell, in consideration of his eminence as a classical and philological scholar and of his services to literature, £50.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Gertrude and Juliana Frances Birch, in consideration of the services of their late father, Dr. S. Birch, as an archaeologist, £50 each.
- Mr. W. Cave Thomas, on account of his personal services to the Royal family, and in consideration of his services to art, £50.
- Mrs. Helen Paley, in consideration of the services rendered by her late husband Mr. G. H. B. Paley, in the improvement of the telegraph services of this country, £50.
- Mrs. Margaret Bailey Porter, in recognition of the services of her late husband, Dr. J. L. Porter, to education and literature, £50.
- Mrs. Sophie Watts, in recognition of the services of her late husband, Mr. Henry Watts, to chemistry, £75.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Sowter, in consideration of the botanical works of her late husband, £75.
- Dr. James Hutcheson Stirling, in recognition of his services to philosophy and literature, £50.

which are usually vacated on a change of Ministry; that in other items of expenditure in Class 2 economies might be effected without detriment to the honour and dignity of the Crown or inconvenience to her Majesty. In confirmation of this an extract from Appendix 2 affixed to the Report of the Committee of 1837 is given, since it appeared as an Estimate of the Civil List of her Majesty, and has been very much departed from. It is as follows:—

Principal Heads of Charge in the Establishment of the Lord Chamberlain.

Class II.	
Lord Chamberlain	£2,000
Vice-Chamberlain	924
Eight Lords in Waiting	5,616
Eight Grooms in Waiting	2,585
First Lady of the Bedchamber	500
Seven Ladies	3,500
Eight Maids of Honour	2,400
Night Bedchamber Women	2,400
Corps of Gentlemen at Arms	5,120
Corps of Yeomen of the Guard	7,100
Order of the Garter	892
Order of the Bath	419
Kings and Heralds at Arms	365
Sergeants at Arms and Officers of Ceremonies	1,536
Chaplains at Windsor, Kensington, Brighton, and Whitehall	1,236
Medical establishment of her Majesty and Household	2,705
Gentlemen in livery, grooms, pages, &c.	7,576
Master of Music and Band	1,916
Officers having charge of furniture, &c.	5,809
Surveyor of Pictures, and Principal Painter	182
Barbers and watermen	400
Comptroller of Accounts, clerks, and messengers	3,110
Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Windsor Castle	1,293
Retired and superannuation allowances	7,558

Principal Heads of Charge for Lord Steward's Establishment—Class II.

The Lord Steward	£2,000
Treasurer	904
Comptroller	904
Master of the Household	1,158
Secretary, Paymaster of the Household, clerks, messengers, &c., in Steward's office	2,280
Ranger of Windsor Home Park	800
Domestic servants in the stery, wine and beer cellars, clerks of the kitchen's office, kitchens, confectionery, pastry, table deckers, &c.	9,938
Knight Marshal, Marshalsmen, and expenses of the Marshalsea Prison	1,224
Chapel Royal, Chaplain at St. James's, Whitehall Chapel, and Lethbridge Chapel	3,585
Allowance in lieu of table money	1,576
Superannuations, bounties, and retired allowances	6,395

Principal Heads of Charge for the Master of the Horse's Establishment in Class II.

Master of the Horse	£2,500
Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshall	1,000
Four Equeries	3,000
Four Pages of Honour	480
Secretary, Clerks of Stables in London, at Windsor, and Brighton	1,500
Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon	600
Equerry of Crown Stables	445
Master of Buckhounds	1,700
Coachmen, postillions, helpers, grooms, porters, footmen, and domestic servants	12,563
Superannuation and retired allowances	2,766

It is once more suggested that, subject to the approval of her Majesty, if Clause II. of the Civil List were relieved of a considerable portion of the above expenditure the amount thus saved might well be transferred to Class I. (Privy Purse), to be available for disposal as her Majesty might think fit. There is also appended to the Report a return of the gross income and expenditure, and net receipts of the Woods, Forests, and Land revenues of the Crown, and of the small branches of hereditary revenue, from Jan. 5, 1889, to March 31, 1889. It would appear from this return that although these revenues have of late increased, they never have, nor do they now, amount to the sums annually paid out of the Consolidated Fund for the support of her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown, and for the maintenance of members of the Royal family.

A COMPARISON OF THE CIVIL LISTS OF EUROPE.

	Amount.	Cost per Head.
Russia	£2,450,000	5s.
Austria	775,000	4d.
Prussia	610,905	5 1-16d.
Italy	614,000	5d.
France	423,880	3d.
Spain	387,089	4d.
Great Britain	152,000	under 4d.
Belgium	140,000	5d.
Sweden	115,000	4d.
Portugal	108,000	5d.

Acting, it would appear, upon the above suggestion, a Select Committee was appointed to report upon certain offices of Parliament, and, at the request of the First Lord of the Treasury, to reduce the salaries of the officers of the House of Lords to a scale corresponding with that of the House of Commons officers who perform similar duties. The Committee recommended that the Sergeant-at-Arms's salary should be reduced by £250; that the proposal of the Clerk of the Parliaments to accept £2000 per annum and a suitable official residence, instead of £2500 and £500 as allowance for a house, should be accepted; that the salary of Clerk Assistant be reduced from £1800 and £300 allowance for a house to £1500 without any allowance; that two accountants at £710 be reduced to one accountant £200; that Black Rod receive £1000 a year without a house, instead of £3000 and a house; that the duties of Yeoman Usher, at £1000, be transferred to the secretary in the Lord Chamberlain's department, whose salary of £200 is to be raised to £500 in consequence; and other smaller offices to be abolished or modified; a net saving being effected of £2574, in addition to £300 saved in the Public Building Vote for the Clerk Assistant's house.

* It will be seen that the sum put down to Great Britain is erroneously given at £102,000, whereas it nearly approaches £700,000, and stands third on the list—cost per head, 4 3-4d.

APRIL.



INSECT AND MOULD PESTS, INJURIOUS TO THE GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND FARM.—SEE PAGE 16.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	MOON.						DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT						Day of Year.		
			Rises.		Sets.		Rises.		Sets.		Before Sunrise.						After Sunset.						London.		Bridge.			Liverpool Dock.	
			H. M.	M. A.	H. M.	M. A.	H. M.	M. A.	H. M.	M. A.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		Morn.	Aftern.
1	Th	Prince Bismarck born, 1815	5 38	3 54	6 31	2 0	4 41				12												11 38	—	8 25	9 3	91		
2	W	Richard Golden died, 1805. Hilary Law Sittings end	5 36	3 36	6 33	3 12	5 3				13												0 10	0 36	9 35	10 1	92		
3	Th	Richard, Bishop	5 34	3 18	6 35	4 21	5 21				14												0 56	1 16	10 21	10 41	93		
4	F	GOOD FRIDAY	5 32	3 0	6 37	5 34	5 39				15												1 34	1 51	10 59	11 16	94		
5	S	Dr. Lathely died, 1876	5 29	2 43	6 38	6 48	5 57				16												2 9	2 24	11 34	11 49	95		
6	S	EASTER SUNDAY	5 27	2 25	6 40	8 5	6 14				17												2 38	2 54	—	0 3	96		
7	M	Prince Leopold born, 1833	5 24	2 8	6 41	9 24	6 32				18												3 9	3 26	0 19	0 34	97		
8	Th	Lord Chatham died, 1778	5 22	1 51	6 43	10 44	6 56				19												3 44	4 1	0 51	1 9	98		
9	W	Fire Insurance due. Oxford Easter Term begins	5 20	1 34	6 44	Morn.	7 26				20												4 19	4 38	1 26	1 44	99		
10	Th	Battle of Toulouse, 1814	5 18	1 17	6 45	0 2	8 2				21												4 56	5 15	2 3	2 21	100		
11	F	Peace of Utrecht, 1713	5 15	1 1	6 46	1 14	8 53				22												5 37	6 1	2 40	3 2	101		
12	S	Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1781	5 13	0 45	6 48	2 16	9 56				23												6 28	6 57	3 26	3 53	102		
13	S	LOW SUNDAY	5 11	0 30	6 50	3 4	11 11				24												7 31	8 10	4 22	4 56	103		
14	M	Princess Beatrice born, 1857	5 9	0 14	6 52	3 42	Aftern.				25												8 56	9 46	5 35	6 21	104		
15	Th	The Spencer Dock, Dublin, opened, 1873. Easter Law Sits. begin	5 7	Before Noon.	6 53	4 11	5 53				26												10 32	11 12	7 11	7 57	105		
16	W	Battle of Culloden, 1746	5 5	0 15	6 55	4 33	3 15				27												11 48	—	8 37	9 13	106		
17	Th	Lord Seaton died, 1863	5 2	0 29	6 57	4 53	4 37				28												0 18	0 43	9 43	10 8	107		
18	F	Albion died 1831. Cambridge Easter Term begins	5 0	0 43	6 59	5 11	5 56				29												1 8	1 29	10 33	10 54	108		
19	S	St. Alphege	4 58	0 56	7 0	5 29	7 14				30												1 49	2 9	11 14	11 34	109		
20	S	2ND SUNDAY AFT. EASTER	4 56	1 9	7 2	5 49	8 30				1												2 28	2 46	11 53	—	110		
21	M	Baroness Burdett-Coutts b., 1814	4 55	1 22	7 4	6 10	9 43				2												3 5	3 24	0 11	0 30	111		
22	Th	Earthquake at Colchester, 1864	4 53	1 34	7 6	6 37	10 53				3												3 41	3 59	0 49	1 6	112		
23	W	St. George	4 51	1 46	7 8	7 8	11 58				4												4 17	4 34	1 24	1 42	113		
24	Th	Daniel Defoe died, 1731	4 49	1 57	7 10	7 49	Morn.				5												4 52	5 9	1 59	2 17	114		
25	F	St. Mark, Evangelist	4 47	2 7	7 11	8 37	0 53				6												5 27	5 47	2 34	2 52	115		
26	S	Austrians entered Piedmont, 1859	4 45	2 18	7 13	9 35	1 38				7												6 8	6 32	3 12	3 33	116		
27	S	3RD SUNDAY AFT. EASTER	4 43	2 28	7 14	10 38	2 14				8												6 59	7 29	3 57	4 24	117		
28	M	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789	4 41	2 37	7 16	11 44	2 44				9												8 5	8 45	4 54	5 30	118		
29	Th	Russian War ended, 1856	4 39	2 46	7 17	Aftern.	3 8				10												9 29	10 10	6 10	6 54	119		
30	W	London University founded, 1827	4 37	2 54	7 19	2 4	3 28				11												10 47	11 19	7 35	8 12	120		

THE MOON will be near Saturn during the night of the 1st. The planet passes the Meridian on this evening at 9h 21m p.m., and the Moon 18 minutes later; she sets on the morning of the 2nd, at 5h 3m a.m. The Moon rises on the 8th at 10h 44m p.m., and will be near and to the right of Mars throughout the night; she passes the Meridian, or is due south, on the morning of the 9th, at 3h 9m a.m., and the planet 34 minutes later. The Moon rises on the 9th at a little after midnight, and will be near and to the left of Mars during the morning hours of the 10th; he passes the Meridian on this morning at 3h 30m a.m., and the Moon 35 minutes later. On the morning of the 18th the Moon will rise at 3h 4m a.m., and will afterwards be a little to the right of Jupiter. On the morning of the 14th she rises at 3h 42m a.m., and she will be near Jupiter, but situated to his left. On the morning of the 20th she is near both Mercury and Venus. The Moon rises at 4h 49m a.m., and she is near Saturn a second time this month on the 26th; she is a little higher in the heavens than Saturn, and they will be on the Meridian together at 7h 33m p.m.; she will then pass to the left of Saturn, and the Moon will set on the 26th, at 8h 8m a.m. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the 5th at 24 minutes after 9h in the morning.
Last Quarter " 19th " 53 " " 10 " morning.
New Moon " 19th " 6 " " 8 " morning.
First Quarter " 27th " 52 " " 4 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the 13th, and most distant from it on the 26th.

MERCURY at the beginning of the month rises a few minutes before the Sun; on the 11th he sets at 7h p.m., or 14 minutes after the Sun; on the 16th at 7h 44m p.m., or 49 minutes after sunset; on the 21st at 8h 26m p.m., or 1h 22m after sunset; on the 26th at 9h 3m p.m., or 1h 50m after the Sun; and on the last day he sets at 2h 5m after the Sun. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 9th; in ascending node on the 14th; in perihelion on the 18th; near the Moon on the 20th, and near Venus on the 26th.

VENUS sets on the 2nd at 3h 31m p.m., or 58 minutes after the Sun; on the 12th at 8h 5m p.m., or 1h 15m after the Sun; and on the 22nd at 8h 36m p.m., or 1h 30m after the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 20th, and in ascending node on the 26th.

MARS rises on the 2nd at 11h 48m p.m., on the 12th at 11h 18m p.m., and on the 22nd at 10h 48m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 8th, stationary among the stars on the 22nd, and in descending node on the 28th.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 3h 37m a.m., or 2h 1m before the Sun; on the 11th at 3h 1m a.m., or 2h 14m before the Sun; and on the 21st at 2h 25m a.m., or 2h 30m before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 18th.

SATURN sets on the 2nd at 4h 37m a.m., or 50m before sunrise; on the 12th at 3h 57m a.m., or 1h 10m before sunrise; and on the 22nd at 3h 18m a.m., or 1h 31m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 1st and again on the 26th, and stationary among the stars on the 26th.



IN THE TIME OF THE EMPIRE.

OCTOBER—(Continued).

- o. p. Dorsal and under-view of mother (tail-lose of same, u. o. p. highly magnified).
- v. Swelling of gall.
1. Under-side of grape-leaf, covered with galls.
2. The grape-leaf Trampet Gall (Vitis vitifolia).
- v. Fungus on vine (Oidium Tuckeri), in the opinion of Monsieur C. Martins, of Montpellier, identical with Erysiphe pist found upon peas. Here is shown a fructiferous branch of the parasite in various stages of maturity. The most advanced of the upper extremity is sending forth a white filament, which in turn will elongate, and ramify into mycelium fungus.
1. A yellowish fruit, sometimes observed

on the Oidium Tuckeri. This fruit, a cellular structure, contains hundreds of spores.

2. A spore highly magnified.

3. Grass Oidium (Oidium couillioide), forming dirty white patches on grass leaves.

4. PARTS OF PLANTS INFESTED.—Broccoli leaves, Grape vine, twigs of the domesticated cultivated Plum-tree (Prunus domestica), fruit mostly solitary; and the engrafted Plum-tree, or Bullace plum; Friezied Filbert (Corylus Avellana crispata), with indurated calyx; slender Fox-tail (Alopecurus agrestis). An agrarian species well known under the name of Black Grass as a common and detested weed in the poor and exhausted arable field (flowers in October).

NOVEMBER.

- a. Mushroom spores in a section of the spore case, magnified by 100.
- b. The Winter Moth (Chimabotia brunnea), male, nearly natural size.
- c. Female of same, nearly wingless.
- All objects within circle magnified about 100.
- d. Spores of Wheat Mildew (Puccinia graminis).
- e. Spores of Rye Smut (Polycystis paradoxa).
- f. Alder blight (Microsphaera penicillata). One form of this species is found on the leaves of the Alder tree, another on those of the alder.
- g. Bony mould (Dactylium rosarium), on varying decaying vegetable substances in patches of insects patches.
- h. Whorled Mould (Verticillium dactylii), on the decaying stem of an herbaceous plant in white mouldy patches.
- i. Botrytis, one of the moulds found on grapes.
- j. Potato blight, fragment of the upper

part of a conidiophore of the potato fungus (Peronospora infestans), with conidia and zoospores germinating.

f. Conidium or zoospore of Peronospora infestans, on a large scale.

g. Lettuce mould (Peronospora gangliiformis).

i. Spores of fungi floating in the air of a beach.

m. Mottled Umber Moth, or Great Winter Moth (Hybernina defloraria), male moth 1½ in. across wings.

n. Female of same, wingless, length ½ in. Confined to alder, spruce, and myrica, growing in distilled water.

4. PARTS OF PLANTS.—Ivy in flower, leaves of the common Pear-tree (Pyrus communis, var. Glout Morceau), common Blackberry, of which the Great Winter Moth feeds; and.

5. LICHENS.—Polyporus squamosus, 1-1½ nat. size; Parmelia farinacea (Cuddelee), Tremella mesenterica, orange colour, greasy.

DECEMBER.

- a. Clustered-spored White Mould (Monotheca simplex), occurs on decaying vegetable substances.
- b. Spores of Crowned Mildew (Puccinia coronata), occur on the leaves of the more delicate grasses.
- c. Spores of Fungus growing on barley, termed "smut."
- d. Puccinia Athalia growing on herbaceous plants.
- e. Ventriculium glaucum.
- f. Acarus farinæ, or Meal Mite, found in damaged flour, highly magnified, as are all the eggs and moulds represented in this drawing.
- g. Egg of the cherry moth (Abraxas grossulariana).
- h. Egg of Cabbage Butterfly (Pieris brassicae).
- i. Egg of Mottled Umber Moth (Hybernina defloraria).
- j. Egg of Cabbage Moth (Mamestra brassicae). All these eggs are exquisitely geometric in form.
- k. Mildew of Parsnips (Peronospora nigra).

f. Germinating spore of Uredo rubigovora (the spring rust of wheat).

m. Pea Mildew, conceptacle of Erysiphe Maritima on leaf of Pea.

n. Larva and pupa of Oak Leaf-miner (Tephritis oenopliana), slightly enlarged, and on distended leaf.

o. Caterpillar of C. concordinia, magnified, measures across wings 7-10 in.

p. Rust of Wheat, spores of Tilletia caries; a fold olive powder which fills the whole interior of the grains of wheat and other cereals.

g. Spores of Tilletia caries germinating.

r. Teliospores of Puccinia graminis germinating in early summer.

s. White Rust of Cabbages (Cryptosporangium).

t. Putrefactive Mildew of Turnips and Cabbages (Peronospora parasitica).

u. Transparent slice of Ergot of Rye, showing mass of cells which have pale brown walls.

v. Claviceps purpurea growing from Ergot.

PARTS OF PLANTS.—Bastard, Parsnip, Scotch Kale, Mistletoe, Ivy, and Holly with berries.

In the autumn of the past year the hollyhock, long the pride of the English cottage garden, was almost exterminated by a mould, *Puccinia Athalia*, a virulent little fungus, which two or three years ago made its appearance in the marsh-mallow and kindred herbaceous plants; thence it attacked the hollyhock, and threatened its complete extermination. This pest preys upon the stem and leaves of the plant, first appearing as minute raised reddish-brown spots, which become deeper coloured and more marked as they spread, and deprive the leaves of all nourishment, when the blossoms fade and the plants slowly perish.

The hop-gardens of 1889 had to contend against their three greatest pests—aphid, mould, and wind, which successively threatened their very existence. Towards the end of May the gardens suffered much from a devastating attack of aphides, both sides of the leaves being simultaneously covered by these insects, which were seen to deposit their lice in millions. Later on, in July, the cold winds and rains brought a bitter enemy—mildew; and to this some gardens completely succumbed. At the same time the ergot attacked the rye-grass, and whole fields of rye were destroyed. Fortunately, the looked-for visitation of the dreaded Hessian fly was nowhere reported or seen. It was much feared that the English climate, which is more humid than that of America, would exactly suit the nature and habits of this fly. In the face of this impending danger the farmer should keep a good look-out for the eggs of the fly—"flax seeds," as they are called—which come to us either in the corn or firmly attached to the straw. Other injurious insects are reported to come to us in the foreign matter mixed with corn imported from India. The rice-weevil does a enormous harm. Taking the value of the wheat imported at £6,000,000, the loss by this beetle equals £180,000.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.

Census of Metropolitan paupers, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants, taken on the last day of the weeks named hereunder (enumerated inhabitants in 1881, 3,815,000): Second week of August 1889—Indoor, 55,407; outdoor, 31,832; total, 87,239. Second week of August 1888—Indoor, 54,814; outdoor, 31,795; total, 86,609. Second week of August 1887—Indoor, 53,222; outdoor, 30,334; total, 83,556. Second week of August 1886—Indoor, 52,042; outdoor, 30,408; total, 82,450 (excluding patients in the fever and smallpox hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums district—the number of these patients on the last day of the week was returned as 839 in 1889, 890 in 1888, 608 in 1887, and 107 in 1886). Vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the second week of August 1889: 754 men, 191 women, twenty-five children under sixteen—total, 970.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1890.

In the year 1890 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and one of the Moon.

June 17.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, visible as a Partial Eclipse from Europe. The Central Eclipse begins at 2 minutes after 5h a.m. Greenwich mean time, in longitude 82½ deg. W. of Greenwich and 5 deg. N. latitude, near the northern coast of South America, thence passes to the northern part of Africa, the southern part of the Mediterranean Sea, Turkey, Persia, India, and ends at E. longitude 101½ deg. in N. latitude 18½ deg. at 11h 50m a.m. Greenwich time. At Greenwich there will be a Partial Eclipse. It begins at 20 minutes after 5h a.m., the middle of the Eclipse will be at 23 minutes after 5h a.m., and it will end at 30 minutes after 10h a.m. At the time of greatest phase a little more than one-third of the Sun's diameter will be obscured. At Liverpool the Eclipse will begin at 14 minutes after 5h a.m., the middle will be at 11 minutes after 5h a.m., and it will end at 12 minutes after 10h a.m. mean time at Liverpool. At Dublin the Eclipse begins at 8h a.m., the middle at 5 minutes to 9h a.m., and it ends at 7 minutes to 10h a.m. mean time at Dublin. At Edinburgh the Eclipse begins at 21 minutes after 5h a.m., the middle will be at 14 minutes after 5h a.m., and it ends at 10 minutes after 10h a.m. Edinburgh mean time. At the time of greatest phase, at Liverpool, Dublin, and Edinburgh, somewhat less than one-third of the Sun will be obscured.

Nov. 30.—A very small Eclipse of the Moon, not visible here. It begins at 29 minutes after 1h p.m., its middle at 33 minutes after 1h p.m., and it ends at 39 minutes after 1h p.m., Greenwich mean time. At the middle of this Eclipse the Moon will be in the zenith of the place phase E. longitude is 153 deg. 40 min. and N. latitude 30 deg. 10 min.

Dec. 12.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, not visible from Europe. The Central Eclipse begins at 23 minutes after 1h a.m. in longitude 57 deg. E. of Greenwich and S. latitude 18½ deg., near Madagascar, thence south of Australia, near New Zealand, and ends at 38 minutes after 4h a.m. Greenwich time, in the Pacific Ocean in W. longitude 160½ deg. and S. latitude 20½ deg. The Eclipse will be seen in the Indian Ocean, Australia, and in New Zealand.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The railways of the United Kingdom no longer expand by leaps and bounds, but they have not yet ceased to grow. Each year sees a moderate addition to the mileage and a greater increase in the capital account. The length of line open for traffic at the end of 1889 was 19,812 miles, an increase of 234 miles; and the total capital paid up amounted to £304,696,000, an increase of £18,724,000, which raises the sum per mile of line open from £43,210 to £43,645. Taking the three countries separately, the capital has been raised in the following manner:—

THE PAID-UP CAPITAL.

	Ordinary.	Guaranteed.	Preferential.	Grants and Leases.	Total Capital.
England	£255,841,372	£2,341,060	£180,001,945	£185,218,807	£714,003,571
Scotland	£4,028,891	£13,620,774	£7,074,003	£23,400,049	£118,120,119
Ireland	£10,467,393	£1,766,375	£8,061,763	£10,228,602	£29,334,273
Total	£270,338,660	£7,708,209	£255,137,711	£218,847,460	£851,993,900

In addition to these amounts £29,229,000 are set down as subscriptions to other companies.

THE GROSS AND NET RECEIPTS.

Concurrent with the increase in the capital account, there has been a substantial increase in the growth and net receipts. The gross amounted in 1889 to £72,895,000, an increase of £1,752,000; and the net to £35,135,000, an increase of £1,253,000. The total from traffic per train mile has declined from 4s. 10d. to 4s. 5½d. The working expenditure has remained stationary for three years at 52 per cent., while the proportion of the net receipts to paid-up capital has improved fractionally from 4 to 4½ per cent.

	Passenger traffic.	Goods traffic.	Total receipts.	Net receipts.	Percentage.
England	£25,374,308	£22,860,504	£48,234,812	£29,814,436	62
Scotland	£1,163,195	£4,514,427	£5,677,622	£4,140,061	68
Ireland	£1,640,207	£1,301,353	£2,941,560	£1,399,081	48
Total	£28,177,710	£28,676,284	£56,853,994	£35,353,578	62

The travelling public desire the first and second classes for the third. The figures are:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Season.
England	£24,267,000	£5,444,000	£27,402,000	£57,113,000	1,630,180
Scotland	£4,027,000	£1,444,000	£2,122,000	£7,593,000	160,380
Ireland	£1,389,000	£420,000	£1,329,000	£3,138,000	24,396
Total	£30,683,000	£7,308,000	£30,853,000	£68,844,000	1,795,956

The receipts emphasise the above figures:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Season.	Total.
England	£2,449,000	£2,010,466	£10,009,520	£1,033,023	£25,492,009
Scotland	£394,708	£65,769	£1,022,578	£194,009	£5,677,064
Ireland	£106,974	£10,021	£75,761	£24,000	£1,303,157
Total	£3,050,682	£2,086,256	£11,107,859	£1,251,032	£27,472,230

The payments by all the companies as compensation for personal injuries amounted to £107,727, which is less than the sum disbursed as compensation for damage and loss of goods, which is returned at £165,880.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1890

MAY.



INSECT AND MOULD PESTS, INJURIOUS TO THE GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND FARM.—SEE PAGE 10.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	Rises.	MOON.						DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.				
				South before Noon.	Seta.	Rises.	Aftern.	Seta.	Morn.	Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	London.	Bridges.	Liverpool.	Dock.
1	Th	Duke of Connaught born, 1850	4 35	3 2 7 21	3 16	3 46																								121
2	F	St. James's	4 33	3 9 7 23	4 28	4 3																								122
3	S	Postal Union ratified, 1875	4 31	3 16 7 24	5 44	4 19																								123
4	S	4TH SUNDAY AFT. EASTER	4 29	3 22 7 26	7 4	4 37																								124
5	M	Napoleon Buonaparte died, 1821	4 28	3 27 7 27	8 26	4 59																								125
6	Th	Carl Frederick (Cromwell) and Mr. Burke assassinated, 1802	4 26	3 32 7 29	9 48	5 25																								126
7	W	The Schiller wrecked, 1875	4 24	3 37 7 30	11 5	5 59																								127
8	Th	Half Quarter Day	4 22	3 41 7 32	Morn.	6 46																								128
9	F	Religious Tract Society instituted, 1799	4 21	3 44 7 33	0 16	7 47																								129
10	S	Indian Mutiny commenced, 1857	4 19	3 47 7 35	1 7	8 59																								130
11	S	REGATON SUNDAY	4 17	3 49 7 36	1 45	10 19																								131
12	M	Sir C. Barry died, 1860	4 15	3 50 7 38	2 17	11 40																								132
13	Th	Old May Day	4 14	3 51 7 39	2 41	Altern.																								133
14	W	"Illustrated London News" first published, 1842	4 12	3 52 7 41	3 0	2 22																								134
15	Th	Ascension. Holy Thurs.	4 11	3 51 7 42	3 18	3 39																								135
16	F	Dr. D. Solander died, 1782	4 10	3 51 7 44	3 34	4 55																								136
17	S	Prince Talleyrand died, 1838	4 8	3 49 7 45	3 55	6 11																								137
18	S	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION	4 6	3 47 7 47	4 13	7 26																								138
19	M	Dunstan, Archbishop	4 5	3 45 7 48	4 38	8 38																								139
20	Th	Columbus died, 1506	4 4	3 42 7 49	5 8	9 45																								140
21	W	Maria Edgeworth died, 1849	4 3	3 38 7 50	5 43	10 45																								141
22	Th	Length of day, 16h 53m	4 2	3 34 7 52	6 28	11 34																								142
23	F	Easter Law sittings end. Oxford	4 0	3 29 7 53	7 23	Morn.																								143
24	S	Birth of Queen Victoria. Oxford	3 59	3 24 7 55	8 23	0 14																								144
25	S	Trinity Term begins	3 58	3 18 7 56	9 29	0 46																								145
26	M	Whit Sunday. Pentecost	3 57	3 12 7 58	10 37	1 11																								146
27	Th	St. Augustin	3 56	3 5 7 59	11 45	1 32																								147
28	W	Duke of Cumberland born, 1819	3 55	2 58 8 0	Altern.	1 50																								148
29	Th	Earl Russell died, 1878	3 54	2 51 8 1	2 5	2 7																								149
30	F	King Charles II. restored, 1660	3 53	2 45 8 2	3 20	2 24																								150
31	S	Earl Spencer died, 1796	3 52	2 35 8 3	4 37	2 41																								151

The Moon rises on the 5th at 8h 26m p.m., and she will be some little distance to the right of Mars throughout the night. She passes the Meridian, or is due north, on the morning of the 6th at 1h a.m., and the planet 43 minutes later; she rises on the 6th at 9h 45m p.m., and will be to the left of the planet throughout the night. He will pass the Meridian on the morning of the 7th at 1h 35m a.m., and the Moon 19 minutes later. She is near Jupiter on the morning of the 10th, and will be to the right of the planet; she passes the Meridian at 5h a.m. on the 10th, and the planet 45 minutes later; she will be to the left of Jupiter on the morning of the 11th. The planet passes the Meridian on this morning at 5h 41m a.m., and the Moon 17 minutes later. The Moon is near both Mercury and Venus on the evening of the 19th, Mercury being a little higher and to the left of the Moon, and Venus a little higher than Mercury and some distance to the left of him. She is very near Venus during the evening hours of the 20th, the planet being a little north of the Moon; Venus sets on this evening at 9h 58m p.m., and the Moon at 9h 45m p.m. and she is near Saturn on the morning of the 26th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the 4th at 9 minutes after 9h in the afternoon.
Last Quarter " 11th " 23 " " "
New Moon " 18th " 19 " " "
First Quarter " 26th " 8 " " "

She is nearest to the Earth on the 8th, and most distant on the 24th.

Mercury is an evening star setting on the 1st at 9h 26m p.m., or 2h 7m

after sunset. on the 5th, 6th, and 7th he sets at about 2h 14m after sunset on each evening, being the largest intervals in the year, and favourably situated for observation; on the 11th at 9h 42m p.m., or 2h 6m after sunset; on the 16th at 9h 27m p.m., or 1h 45m after sunset; on the 21st at 8h 58m p.m., or 1h 8m after sunset; on the 26th at 8h 21m p.m., or 23 minutes after sunset; and on the 28th at only 3 minutes after sunset. He is at his greatest eastern elongation (21 deg. 9 min.) on the 6th, near Venus on the 10th, stationary among the stars on the 18th, near the Moon on the 19th, in descending node on the 22nd, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 30th. Venus is an evening star, and sets on the 2nd at 9h 58m p.m., or 1h 45m after the Sun; on the 12th at 9h 38m p.m., or 1h 58m after the Sun; and on the 22nd at 10h 2m p.m., or 2h 10m after the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 19th, and in perihelion on the 29th. Mars rises on the 2nd at 10h 3m p.m., or 2h 40m after sunset; on the 12th at 9h 17m p.m., or 1h 39m after sunset; on the 22nd at 8h 37m p.m., or 35 minutes after sunset; and on the 27th at 7h 59m p.m., or at about the same time as the Sun sets. He is near the Moon on the 6th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 37th. Jupiter rises on the 1st at 1h 49m a.m., or 2h 46m before the Sun; on the 11th at 1h 22m a.m., on the 21st at 0h 32m a.m., and on the 31st at 11h 55m p.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 1st, near the Moon on the 11th, and stationary among the stars on the 21st. Saturn sets on the 2nd at 2h 38m a.m., on the 12th at 1h 59m a.m., and on the 22nd at 1h 20m a.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 19th, and near the Moon on the 26th.



YOUNG DUCKS.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED DURING THE SESSION 1888-9.

The figure before each Act denotes the Chapter.
51 and 52 Victoria.—Session 1888.

44. An Act to provide for the establishment of Local Courts of Bankruptcy in Ireland.
45. An Act to extend the privileges of the graduates of the Victoria University.
46. An Act to amend the law as to oaths.
47. An Act to amend the law relating to execution for small debts, and the levying of distress for rent in Ireland, with special provisions for the City of Dublin.
48. An Act to amend the Companies Clause Consolidation Act 1845, in respect to voting by proxy.
49. An Act further to facilitate the purchase of land in Ireland by increasing the amount applicable for that purpose by the Land Commission.
50. An Act to amend the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act 1883.
51. An Act for registering certain charges on land, and for facilitating mortgages thereon.
52. An Act to amend the Public Health Acts in relation to buildings.
53. An Act to authorise the application of funds of municipal corporations and other governing bodies in Ireland in certain cases.
54. An Act for the regulation of the sea fisheries of England and Wales.
55. An Act for the better protection of the sand grouse in the United Kingdom.
56. An Act to make further provision for the nomination of Bishops Suffragans.
57. An Act for further promoting the revision of the Statute Law by repealing superfluous expressions of enactment, and enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.
58. An Act to continue the Employers' Liability Act 1880.
59. An Act to amend the law relating to the duties, powers, and liability of trustees.
60. An Act for assigning to Scotland and Ireland respectively certain shares of the probate duties, and for providing for the application of such shares.
61. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on March 31, 1889, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
62. An Act to amend the law with respect to preferential payments in bankruptcy, and in the winding up of companies.
63. An Act to amend the 23rd section of the Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act 1880.
64. An Act to amend the law of libel.
65. An Act to provide for the custody of the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court in England by the Incorporated Law Society, and otherwise to amend the law relating to solicitors.
66. An Act to amend the Friendly Societies Act 1875, with reference to certain societies now subject to the provisions of section 30 of that Act.

53 and 53 Victoria.—Session 1889.

1. An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on March 31, 1888, 1889, and 1890.
2. An Act to apply the sum of £3,729,203 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1890.
3. An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the discipline and regulation of the Army.
4. An Act to provide for the redemption of the Consolidated Three per Cent. Stock and the Reduced Three per Cent. Stock.
5. An Act to amend the Removal of Wreck Act 1877.
6. An Act to amend the law relating to the National Debt.
7. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other Duties, and to amend the law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue.
8. An Act to make further provision for naval defence and defray the expenses thereof.
9. An Act to amend the Public Libraries Act 1855.
10. An Act for amending and consolidating enactments relating to the administration of oaths.
11. An Act to regulate the sale of horseflesh for human food.
12. An Act to relieve the Courts of Assize from the trial of persons charged with offences triable at Quarter Sessions.
13. An Act to amend the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act 1885, and the Acts amending the same.
14. An Act to amend the provisions relating to hackney carriages of the Town Police Clauses Act 1849.
15. An Act to apply the sum of £26,473,944 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1890.
16. An Act to explain the Secretary for Scotland Act 1887.
17. An Act to abolish any duties on coals leviable by the Corporation of London.
18. An Act to suppress indecent advertisements.
19. An Act to extend the time for the preparation of the registers of county electors in England and Wales.
20. An Act to amend the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act 1889.
21. An Act for amending the law relating to weights and measures, and for other purposes connected therewith.
22. An Act to amend the Friendly Societies Acts.
23. An Act to amend the Herring Fishery (Scotland) Acts, and for other purposes relating thereto.
24. An Act to repeal certain statutes relating to masters and servants in particular manufactures which have ceased to be put in force or have become unnecessary by the enactment of subsequent statutes.
25. An Act to provide a site for a National Portrait Gallery, and for other purposes connected therewith.
26. An Act to extend and amend the law relating to the recovery of small debts in Scotland.
27. An Act to amend the law with respect to rating places used for advertisements.
28. An Act to declare the boundaries of the Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada.
29. An Act to amend the Passengers Act 1855 and the Passengers Act Amendment Act.
30. An Act for establishing a Board of Agriculture for Great Britain.
31. An Act to make provision for the audit of the manufacturing and ship-building and other like accounts of the Army and Navy.

32. An Act to amend the law relating to the investment of trust funds.
33. An Act to provide for modifying the constitution of the Court of Appeal for the Windward Islands.
34. An Act to amend the Telegraph Acts 1863 to 1885, and the Post Office Acts in relation to the Isle of Man.
35. An Act to make provision for the support and maintenance of the children of his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; to be cited as the Prince of Wales's Children Act.
36. An Act to amend the Settled Land Act 1882.
37. An Act to amend the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1868.
38. An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain marriages solemnised in Basutoland and in British Bechuanaland.
39. An Act to amend and extend the law relating to judicial factors and others in Scotland, and to unite the offices of the Accountant of the Court of Session and the Accountant in Bankruptcy in Scotland.
40. An Act to promote intermediate education in Wales.
41. An Act to amend the Acts relating to lunatics.
42. An Act to amend the law relating to the Customs and Inland Revenue, and for other purposes connected with the public revenue and expenditure.
43. An Act to amend the law relating to the measurement of the tonnage of merchant ships.
44. An Act for the prevention of cruelty to, and better protection of, children.
45. An Act to amend and consolidate the Factory Acts.
46. An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, and the other Acts amending the same.
47. An Act to amend the practice and proceedings of the Court of Chancery of the county palatine of Durham.
48. An Act to amend the County Court (Ireland) Acts.
49. An Act for amending the enactments relating to arbitration.
50. An Act to amend the laws relating to local government in Scotland.
51. An Act to amend the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act 1882.
52. An Act to prevent the disclosure of official documents and information.
53. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the office of Paymaster-General, and to make better provision for the discharge of the duties of that office.
54. An Act to regulate the number and duties of the clerks of the Court of Session and Bill Chamber in Scotland, and for other purposes.
55. An Act for the better administration and endowment of the Universities of Scotland.
56. An Act to amend the law respecting children in workhouses, and respecting the borrowing of money by guardians and managers of district schools, and respecting the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District.
57. An Act to amend the Regulation of Railways Acts, and for other purposes.
58. An Act to amend the Coinage Act 1870, as respects light gold coins.
59. An Act to amend the Land Law (Ireland) Act 1886, with regard to leaseholders.
60. An Act to amend the law with respect to preferential payments in bankruptcy in the administration of insolvent estates and in the winding up of companies in Ireland.
61. An Act to further amend the Acts relating to the raising of money by the London County Council, and for other purposes.
62. An Act to make further provision for the regulation of cotton cloth factories.
63. An Act for consolidating enactments relating to the construction of Acts of Parliament, and for further shortening the language used in Acts of Parliament.
64. An Act to remove doubts as to the power of local government boards to make regulations respecting cholera.
65. An Act to amend the law as to the Council of India.
66. An Act to facilitate the construction of light railways in Ireland.
67. An Act to continue various expiring laws.
68. An Act to amend the law relating to pilotage.
69. An Act for the more effectual prevention and punishment of bribery and corruption of and by members, officers, or servants of corporations, councils, boards, commissions, or other public bodies.
70. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on March 31, 1890, to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
71. An Act to grant money for the purpose of certain local loans, and for other purposes relating to local loans.
72. An Act to provide for the notification of infectious diseases to local authorities.
73. An Act to amend the law relating to the use of flags in the British merchant service.
74. An Act to enable the inspectors of Irish fisheries to prohibit steam-trawling within a certain distance of the coast of Ireland.
75. An Act to amend the law in regard to annual Parliamentary grants in the counties of Galloway and Sutherland.
76. An Act to facilitate the provision of technical instruction.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION 1889.

On summing up the work of the Parliamentary Session of 1889, it will be said that fewer Bills of real importance to the country than usual have found a place on the Statute Book. Many Legislative promises made at the beginning of the Session are unfulfilled, and County Government is left in an unsatisfactory state. The District Councils throughout the country are without that which is so necessary to produce anything like real local and effective life. London in particular is left without the means of governing. It is without the control of the police, of the water, the gas, and its several markets. Among the more important Acts which were passed we may place the County Government Bill for Scotland; but this is merely the complement of the English County Bill of last year, with somewhat more power. The real achievement of the Session was the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Bill, the framing and passing of which is almost entirely due to the labours of the Rev. B. Waugh, who after years of agitation and trouble has been rewarded by seeing his Bill made the law of the land. The chief points of the Bill are:—

1. The oath for children is abolished.
2. Parents can give evidence against each other.
3. The powers of Chancery are transferred to the police-court; that is, when a parent or guardian is proved to be cruelly using a child the police-court can order a fresh guardian.
4. All ill-treatment, neglect, exposure, abandonment of children is made illegal. This touches nurse-girls, tramps, drunkards, baby farmers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1890.

5. A house in which it is suspected that a child is being ill-treated can be searched by warrant.
6. Child-bewitchers can be run in after ten in summer, and nine in winter.
7. When children are charged with begging the charge is not against them, but against the persons who sent them out.

The Welsh Intermediate Education Act, which received the Royal assent just before Parliament was prorogued, is intended to promote secondary education in Wales. The Bill consists of seventeen sections, and is very comprehensive in its character. While it recognises without supplanting the higher elementary schools of half a dozen years ago, it takes additional powers to deal with intermediate education properly so called, and also technical instruction, in everything but in name. As a secondary Education Act it promotes the teaching of the higher branches of knowledge generally, inclusive of Latin, Greek, Welsh, modern languages, mathematics, natural and applied sciences; technically the use of tools; modelling in clay, wood, and other materials; commercial and other subjects applicable to our industries, agriculture, trade, &c. The only restriction to their fullest development is that the technical instruction given "shall not include teaching the practice of any trade, industry, or employment." Here, then, we have, for the first time, a thoroughly ample field for the most ambitious educational operations. The Government made an attempt to deal with the Tithe question, which has for so long produced strife and discord in Wales and in England; but this hopelessly broke down, and the measure, after reaching the committee stage, had to be withdrawn and reconstructed, merely to be ruled out of order by the Speaker; and so it came about that the Tithe Rent-Charge Recovery Bill went the way of the Wheel Tax and the Sugar Bounties Bills.

The Technical Instruction Bill was the 76th and last Act of the Session. It was rushed through the House of Commons, and sent up to the Lords, who passed it through its several stages at one sitting, and without amendment or debate.

THE TRADE OF THE KINGDOM AND ITS COLONIES.

As bearing on the great question of the federation of the Empire, it is of interest to note the extent of the trade which the United Kingdom does with its Colonial possessions. The figures are derived from the annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom which the Customs House authorities prepare. For the two years 1887-8 the value of the merchandise imported and exported was as under, the exports including foreign and colonial as well as British produce:—

	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Foreign countries.....	300,720,005	278,429,830	208,460,878	198,727,504
British possessions.....	68,915,738	65,795,660	91,424,658	82,035,637
Total.....	369,635,743	344,225,490	299,885,536	280,763,141

Taking the British possessions separately with which there is business of any importance, we find that in 1888 trade to the following extent was done:—

	Imports from.	Exports to.
Channel Islands.....	£237,268	£809,354
Gibraltar.....	37,575	765,406
Malta and Gozo.....	149,119	630,511
West African Settlements.....	107,080	314,868
The Gold Coast.....	64,480	609,072
South Africa.....	2,638,661	6,406,517
Mauritius.....	275,546	289,072
Aden.....	287,306	811,070
India.....	30,768,677	33,590,878
Straits Settlements.....	8,361,332	2,742,785
Ceylon.....	2,632,999	741,748
Hong Kong.....	1,861,600	8,003,370
Australasia.....	25,836,052	28,596,566
British North America.....	9,308,209	5,699,046
British West India Islands.....	2,237,470	2,515,182
British Guiana.....	1,125,404	785,292
British Honduras.....	228,041	120,808

The Falkland Islands, Ascension, St. Helena, and a few other minor places not included in this list make up the total set out in the first table. No account is taken in these figures of the movements of specie.

BUDGET OF VICTORIA, 1889-90.

The revenue for the past year amounted to £4,674,000, being £292,000 above the estimate. The actual expenditure, including £128,000 reimbursements, amounted to £4,152,000, being less than was estimated owing to the withdrawal of certain proposals contained in last year's Budget. The estimated revenue for the current year, exclusive of the balance and reimbursements and after allowing for reductions in traffic rates, was £4,168,000. The estimated expenditure by special appropriations and votes, and excluding reimbursements, was £4,780,000, leaving a balance of £285,000 at the end of 1889. The increase in the revenue had been chiefly derived from the Customs which showed an increase of £206,000, including an increase in spirits, beer, tobacco and cigars, and live stock. It is to be further increased by Municipal Endowments £140,000. Also by an increase in the Defence vote, with a view to purchasing torpedo-boats. £150,000 would be expended in rabbit-proof wire netting, with a view to effectually coping with the pest. £250,000 would be devoted to bonuses for the agricultural and wine-growing industries. The expenditure also included £215,000 for the erection of school buildings, £20,000 would be expended in the completion of the Parliament House, and £91,000 for the University. Further sums were set aside for the Public Library, the Working Men's College, the National Gallery and Museum, and the galleries at Ballarat and Sandhurst, and £80,000 to the construction of the Warrambool Breakwater. With regard to the railways, it is explained that the total spent in construction was £20,125,000, of which £28,275,000 had been raised by means of loans; £2,500,000 having been already spent on lines still in course of construction. The net railway revenue was £1,085,000, and the net interest £1,135,000, leaving a balance of £280,000. The duty on tea it was proposed to reduce to one penny, and a reduction would be made on dress and juke piece-goods.

The duties on coffee, cocoa, kerosene, and other articles will be altogether abolished, involving a total loss to the revenue of £284,000, while an increase would be imposed on oats and barley from 2s. to 2s. per cental the total increase being £78,000. Wharfage duties are to be reduced one half, and no increase would be made in the Stock Tax, because it was opposed to the federal spirit.

TRADE AND FINANCE OF OTHER COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, 1888-9.

GIBRALTAR is reported free of debt. Some difficulty, however, has been experienced in consequence of the change made in the currency from English gold and silver to Spanish pesetas, a measure which has been deemed necessary, and as there is scarcely any Spanish gold to be had—the unwieldy silver dollar or five-peseta piece being the coin of largest denomination available. The number of vessels touching at Gibraltar is enormous—8869 of nearly six million tons in 1888, being 740,000 tons more than in 1887. Difficulties, it appears, have arisen with respect to education, owing to the variety of creeds; nevertheless, the various schools seem to be well attended. The total military expenditure for the year was £237,042. The total population in 1888 was 24,467, of whom 6003 were military.

MALTA enjoyed last year a period of unprecedented material prosperity and social development. The shipping movements of the ports during the year showed an increase of 1478 steam vessels, and an increase of 511 sailing vessels, and also an increase in tonnage of both steam and sail of 1,883,308 tons and 87,751 tons respectively. The following figures show how much Malta has improved as a port of call:—

	1888.	1887.
Value of cargoes landed.....	£275,853	£267,521
Value of cargoes in vessels which called.....	25,367,370	9,498,131
Total.....	£25,643,223	£10,765,652

As a coaling-station Malta still holds its pre-eminence. The importation and re-exportation of coals amounted during the year to 689,071 tons. The customs receipts for 1888 gave a most favourable indication of the increasing prosperity of the island.

The revenue was considerably above, and the expenditure considerably below, the average. The population at the end of the year was 160,423, about 1800 more than the previous year. Education is in a fairly satisfactory condition: about 10,000 children attend primary and infant schools, 150 students at the university, and 401 at the lyceums. The value of the trade of 1888 shows a great increase over 1887. The total imports of the former year amounted to £24,763,123, as compared with £10,265,652 in 1887; the exports being about £800,000 less in both years. But then it must be stated that of the so-called imports £25,867,270 worth merely touched at the port, and were re-exported in the same vessels. Of the total so-called imports, all but about £800,000 were from foreign countries.

BERMUDA.—The report states that though the revenue showed an increase over 1887, the expenditure was still slightly greater, and there is a public debt of £2614. The shipping showed a considerable increase—225,335 tons, as compared with 199,000 tons. Both imports and exports were better, the latter being valued at £29,650, as compared with £25,921 in 1887. The satisfactory increase in the value of the exports is accounted for by the large amounts realised last year for onions and Lily bulbs. Bermuda, curiously enough, finds a ready market in the States and Canada for all the vegetables she can grow, including potatoes and tomatoes. The total civilian population is 15,531, of whom 9379 are coloured persons.

TRINIDAD, although a sugar-producing colony, shows a decreasing sugar crop. The export of sugar in 1888 amounted to 2724,103, as against £800,595 in 1887. But the total exports in 1889 amounted to £2,122,781, as compared with £1,870,612 in 1887. The cocoa crop was an excellent one, the export being valued at £211,876, as compared with £254,420 in 1887. Among the other exports asphalt, bitters, coconuts, and molasses figure for considerable sums. The revenue, £490,522, is in excess of the previous year by £24,355, and of the expenditure by £17,000, though the latter was nearly £39,000 more than in 1887. Trinidad has a debt of £252,990. Coolie labour is largely used in Trinidad; 1860 immigrants having been introduced from India in 1888, while 435 returned, after serving their terms. It argues well for the treatment of these immigrants that many of them renew their contracts after their time has expired, while others return to settle in the colony after having gone home.

JAMAICA.—Though the year started with a deficit, the revenue covered both deficit and expenditure, leaving a surplus of £30,000. About one half of the revenue of the colony is derived from import duties. Unfortunately the debt goes on increasing; it is over £1,500,000. Half of this is railway debt, and it remains to be seen whether the new railway arrangements will improve matters. The railway expenditure of the year amounted to 61.78 per cent. of the total receipts. Education shows progress both in the number of schools and in number of pupils attending them. The total number of municipalities, mostly East Indian, in the colony at the end of the year was 13,686, and of these 1012 were serving under indenture, and 1888 had not completed a residence of ten years. A remarkable increase in trade, both imports and exports, is shown during the year. The imports were valued at £1,895,605, an improvement on the best of the nine preceding years; and the exports at £1,828,500, also considerably in excess of any of the nine preceding years. This marked improvement is chiefly the result of increases in cocoa, coconuts, coffee, bananas, oranges, ginger, sugar, and logwood. While sugar has decreased from 31.7 of the total exports of island produce in 1883-4 to 17.4 in 1887-8, it is gratifying to find that coffee has increased from 7.8 to 19.8, and fruit from 10.3 to 21.2 of the export of island produce. It is noteworthy that the trade of the colony with the United Kingdom has decreased from 66.5 of the total in 1880-1 to 40.2 in 1887-8, while that with the United States has grown from 15.9 to 42.8. On the whole, the year has been one of much benefit to the cultivators of the soil generally.

THE BANANAS.—The report shows that the cultivation of Sisal hemp is being introduced. Land is being extensively taken up for this purpose, and capital introduced from the outside. At the same time, other cultures are worth consideration: pineapples and other fruits should certainly receive increased attention, as well as the sponge fishery. In other respects the report from the Bahamas is satisfactory.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—Here there was a considerable decrease in exports, mainly owing to the cessation of the export of frozen mutton, which in 1889 was valued at £15,000, and in 1887 at £18,582. The export of live sheep fell in value from £10,940 in 1888 to £1118 in 1889. Fortunately these exports are likely to be resumed.

JUNE.



INSECT AND MOULD PESTS, INJURIOUS TO THE GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND FARM.—SEE PAGE 16.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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THE MOON on the 1st is some distance to the right, and a good deal higher than Mars. She is due south at 10h 46m p.m., and Mars at 11h 27m p.m. She is near and to the left of Mars during the night hours of the 2nd. She rises on this day at 7h 20m p.m. He passes the Meridian, or is due south, at 11h 23m p.m., and the Moon 20 minutes later. She sets on the morning of the 3rd at 3h 55m a.m. She is near Jupiter on the morning of the 7th. She rises on the 6th at 11h 47m p.m., and will be due south at 8h 51m a.m. on the 7th, and the planet 5 minutes later. She will be a little to the right of the planet till towards 6h a.m. on the 7th, when the nearest approach takes place. She is near Mercury on the 15th. She is near Venus during the evening hours of the 19th and 20th, being to the right of the planet on the former and to the left on the latter evening. She is near Saturn on the evening of the 22nd, the planet being to the right of the Moon; and she will be near Mars again during the night hours of the 28th and 29th, being to the right of the planet on the former, and to the left on the latter night. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the 3rd at 34 minutes after 6h in the morning.
 Last Quarter " 9th " 50 " " " aftern.
 New Moon " 17th " 58 " " " morning.
 First Quarter " 25th " 51 " " " aftern.

She is nearest to the Earth on the 5th, and most distant on the 31st.
 Mercury rises on the 3rd at nearly the same time as the Sun; on the 6th

at 3h 40m a.m., or 8 minutes before the Sun; on the 11th at 3h 21m a.m., or 24 minutes before the Sun; on the 16th at 3h 3m a.m., or 41 minutes before the Sun; on the 21st at 3h 50m a.m., or 54 minutes before the Sun; on the 28th at 2h 40m a.m., or 1h 6m before the Sun rises; and on the 30th at 2h 37m a.m., or 1h 10m before the Sun. He is in aphelion on the 1st, stationary among the stars on the 11th, near the Moon on the 15th, and at his greatest western elongation (22 deg. 3 min.) on the 24th.

VENUS sets on the 1st at 10h 17m p.m., or 2h 53m after the Sun; on the 3rd at 10h 20m p.m., or 2h 14m after the Sun; on the 11th at 10h 23m p.m., or 2h 10m after the Sun; and on the 21st at 10h 30m p.m., or 2h 2m after the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 20th.

MARS sets on the 2nd at 3h 22m a.m., or 28 minutes before sunrise; on the 19th at 3h 31m a.m., or 1h 14m before sunrise; and on the 22nd at 1h 36m a.m., or 2h 6m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 2nd, and again on the 29th.

JUPITER rises on the 9th at 1h 16m p.m.; on the 19th at 10h 36m p.m.; and on the 29th at 8h 54m p.m., or 1h 36m after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 7th.

SATURN sets on the 1st at 0h 41m a.m.; on the 11th at 0h 2h a.m.; on the 30th at 1h 15m p.m., and on the 30th at 10h 48m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 2nd.



LOVE LIGHTENS LABOUR.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1890.

An ABSTRACT of the GROSS PRODUCE of the REVENUE of the UNITED KINGDOM in the undermentioned periods, ended March 31, 1889, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

	Quarters ended				Year ended March 31, 1889.	Quarters ended				Year ended March 31, 1888.
	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.	March 31, 1889.		June 30, 1887.	Sept. 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	March 31, 1888.	
Customs.....	4,737,000	4,759,000	5,515,000	5,645,000	10,067,000	4,641,000	4,652,000	5,452,000	4,885,000	19,630,000
Excise.....	5,530,000	5,580,000	7,870,000	8,240,000	15,800,000	5,500,000	5,870,000	7,380,000	6,400,000	25,930,000
Stamps.....	3,490,000	3,080,000	2,960,000	2,800,000	12,370,000	3,190,000	2,970,000	3,180,000	2,990,000	13,000,000
Land Tax.....	45,000	—	5,000	970,000	1,090,000	45,000	—	5,000	980,000	1,080,000
House Duty.....	535,000	40,000	10,000	1,335,000	1,940,000	550,000	50,000	80,000	1,310,000	1,940,000
Property & Income Tax.....	2,500,000	790,000	1,010,000	8,400,000	12,700,000	2,985,000	980,000	1,180,000	9,395,000	14,440,000
Post Office.....	1,940,000	2,170,000	2,880,000	2,390,000	9,100,000	1,790,000	2,070,000	2,370,000	2,420,000	8,650,000
Telegraph.....	450,000	565,000	515,000	590,000	2,060,000	465,000	520,000	465,000	485,000	1,935,000
Crown Lands.....	100,000	65,000	160,000	105,000	430,000	60,000	65,000	160,000	95,000	390,000
Interest, &c.....	—	14,257	113,771	112,829	240,857	—	15,018	21,827	205,229	345,479
Miscellaneous.....	718,323	769,265	737,036	610,211	3,024,855	784,290	684,973	722,697	917,815	2,806,775
Totals.....	29,075,323	18,082,542	21,286,907	29,048,040	89,472,812	19,810,290	17,896,786	21,876,384	20,745,644	89,807,254

* Exclusive of Transfers in the year ended March 31, 1889, amounting to £1,400,000 in respect of Probate Duty, which have been made to the Local Taxation Account.

INCREASE and DECREASE in the periods ended March 31, 1889, as compared with corresponding periods of the preceding year.

	Quarter ended March 31, 1889.		Year ended March 31, 1889.			Quarter ended March 31, 1889.		Year ended March 31, 1889.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.....	£140,000	—	£427,000	—	Brought forward ...	£415,000	£1,925,000	£1,017,000	£2,507,000
Excise.....	—	£20,000	—	£20,000	Crown Lands.....	10,000	—	40,000	—
Stamps.....	—	£60,000	—	730,000	Interest on Local Loans.....	—	—	—	—
Land Tax.....	—	10,000	—	10,000	Interest (Suez Canal).....	—	88,000	—	1,522
House Duty.....	25,000	—	—	—	Miscellaneous.....	—	107,804	115,080	—
Property & Income Tax.....	—	995,000	—	1,740,000	Totals.....	425,000	2,125,804	1,172,080	2,501,522
Post Office.....	210,000	—	450,000	—					
Telegraph Service.....	40,000	—	180,000	—					
Carry forward.....	415,000	1,925,000	1,017,000	2,500,000		£1,700,804		£1,339,412	
						Net Decrease.		Net Decrease.	

An ACCOUNT SHOWING the REVENUE and other RECEIPTS in the Quarter ended March 31, 1889, the Issues out of the same, the Charges on the Consolidated Fund at that date, and the Surplus or Deficiency of the Balance in the Exchequer on March 31, 1889, in respect of such Charges.

Income received, as shown in first Table	£29,048,040	Net deficiency of the Balance in the Exchequer to meet the Charge on Dec. 31, 1888, as per last account	£2,293,398
Amount raised by Treasury Bills:—		Less amount cancelled in respect of such charge	88
Issued to replace (in part) Treasury Bills paid off	£7,502,000		£2,293,360
Issued to replace Exchequer Bills paid off	548,000	Amount applied out of the Income to Supply Services	16,874,338
Issued to meet payments in connection with the conversion of the Debt (51 Vict. c. 2, sec. 13)	1,000,000		
	9,050,000	Consolidated Fund Charges for the Quarter to March 31, 1889, namely:—	
Amount received in repayment of advances for the purchase of bullion	70,000		
	38,168,040		
Excess of the sums charged on the Consolidated Fund on March 31, 1889, payable in June Quarter, 1889, above the balance in the Exchequer on March 31, 1889, namely:—		Debt Charges:—	
Excess of Charge in Great Britain	681,501	Inside the Fixed Charge	£2,535,745
Surplus over Charge in Ireland	556,085	Outside the Fixed Charge	110,594
Net deficiency	104,806	Other Consolidated Fund Services	104,581
Total of Charges (as on the other side)	18,105,148	Payments in connection with the Conversion of the Debt	1,810
Paid out of Growing Produce in March Quarter, 1889	12,408,839	Principal of Treasury Bills	7,514,000
Portion of Charges remaining to be paid on the 31st March, 1889	5,696,800	Principal of Exchequer Bills	473,000
To meet which there was in the Exchequer on March 31, 1889	5,592,003	Advances for purchase of Bullion for Coinage	80,000
* Net deficiency as above	£104,806	Advances under the Imperial Defence Act, 1888	660,000
		Of Sinking Fund (balance of surplus revenue, 1887-8)	876,609
			£12,408,839
			£5,696,800
			—18,105,148
			£38,372,846

LAST YEAR'S BALANCE SHEET IN BRIEF.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Compared with Estimate.		Compared with Estimate.
Customs	£20,007,000	Consolidated Fund	£27,854,550
Excise	25,800,000	Army	15,919,738
Stamps	12,370,000	Navy	12,398,985
Land Tax	1,030,000	Civil Service	17,822,936
House Duty	1,940,000	Customs	926,853
Property and Income Tax	12,700,000	Inland Revenue	1,701,838
	78,597,000	Post Office	5,637,949
Post Office	9,100,000	Telegraphs	1,700,065
Telegraphs	2,080,000	Packet Service	687,502
Crown Lands	490,000		
Miscellaneous	3,266,000	Total	£85,677,872
Total	£88,473,000		£84,072,128

There is thus a realised surplus of £2,500,128, or, as Mr. Goschen stated it, £2,798,000, the largest realised surplus since 1873.

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.—THE BUDGET (1889-90).

We are so accustomed to look upon the whole of the vast continent of India as British that it is important to observe that the Native States still cover a third of the entire area of India. These alone contain fifty-four millions of people. There is very little possibility, at present at least, of bringing about a centralised Indian nation. It is rather more probable, as it is in every way desirable, that there should be, as there is, a great number of distinct and varying communities; and, so far as finance goes, the independence and decentralisation of the provinces is an accomplished fact. The provinces of India now receive 26½ per cent. of the whole of the revenue of India, and are accountable for 38½ per cent. of the annual expenditure of the country. The Central Imperial Government restrict expenditure on such matters as interest on debt, the army, post-office, telegraph-office, railways, military works, and opium; while the provincial governments have the exclusive regulation of the whole of the domestic expenditure. The Indian Budget, which came up as usual at the last moment of an expiring session, and as if it were so entirely unimportant to the English Parliament, will nevertheless be found to have very considerable interest for those who regard the financial prosperity of our great Indian Empire—and which involves a rigid economy in the expenditure of many millions of money and the good government of many more millions of our fellow-subjects—as a matter of the greatest national importance.

We gather from the annual Budget statement presented to Parliament with regard to the material prosperity of the country, that in round numbers the exports from India during the year 1888-9 exceeded that of the preceding year by £8,500,000 sterling, while the imports were £4,500,000 in excess of those of the previous year. At first sight there is an apparent total deficiency of Rs 2,023,832* tons of rupees, but this is fully accounted for by the compulsory conversion of the £88,361,820 of Four per Cent. Stock to Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced, but which effects an annual saving to the revenue of £286,300. On the whole, it was expected that there would be a deficit on the year of Rs 1,540,000; but this was not verified, for it turned out to be only Rs 201,700. This calculation, it should be explained, was in part based upon an estimate that the exchange value of the rupee would decline: it turned out, however, that for a great part of the year there was a rise, and the improvement in exchange amounted to Rs 263,030.

EXCHANGE.—The following table shows the amount of the net sterling expenditure in England during the years 1888-9, and that estimated in 1890, the average rate at which the remittances from India have been effected, the amount under the head of exchange involved in that sterling expenditure, the further charge or gain in India on the remittance account, the additional estimated payment to the British soldiers arising from the fall in exchange, and total charge. The average rate of the previous seven years is given in "The Illustrated London News Almanack" of last year—see p. 32.

Year.	Net Sterling Expenditure.	Average Rate at which Remittances were effected.	Exchange on Net Sterling Expenditure.	Exchange on Net Remittance Accounts.	Additional Payment to European Soldiers on account of Exchange (approx.)	Total Charge for Exchange.
1887-8	£ 15,128,000	d. 16-898	Rs 6,367,000	Rs 745,000	Rs 437,000	Rs 6,049,000
Revised Estimate 1888-9	14,714,000	16-879	6,842,000	— 952,000	502,000	6,392,000
Budget, 1889-90	14,966,000	16-890	6,954,000	— 527,000	682,000	7,069,000

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The gross revenue and expenditure of the Government of India for the three years are as follows:—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Account, 1887-8.	Revised Estimate, 1888-9.	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.
Revenue ...	Rs 78,759,744	Rs 81,565,500	Rs 82,829,300
Expenditure chargeable thereon ...	80,788,576	81,787,200	82,829,300
Surplus	—	—	100,000
Deficit	2,028,832	201,700	—

Those who study Indian Finance know very well that the actual account seldom agrees with the Budget estimate. In the present, however, the reduction of the balance is largely due to special contributions, made by certain local Governments, amounting to Rs 740,000, of which Rs 300,000 is obtained from the Putwari cess in the North-West Provinces, and the remainder is thus made up: Madras, Rs 175,000; Bombay, Rs 175,000; Bengal, Rs 100,000; Barinah, Rs 50,000; Central Provinces, Rs 30,000; and Assam, Rs 10,000.

We commend to members of Parliament a careful study of the Table devoted to Exchange, as the net sterling expenditure set down to this cause amounted in 1881-2 to £14,048,000, and in 1888-90 to £14,966,000. That the total charge for exchange amounted in 1881-2 to £2,988,000, but in 1888-90 to £7,069,000, and it may be asked will this charge go on increasing. It is scarcely right that in 1881-2 the average rate at which remittances were effected was 18-8964, in 1884-5 19-7068, and in 1887-8 16-8969. The seven millions of pounds lost by exchange demands inquiry, and so also does the charge of Rs 61,000 for her Majesty's ships in India. It might be asked in the House of Commons why India was made to pay for two or three years £10,000 per annum for the services of a ship which afterwards sold for Rs 20,000, and why the enormous charge of Rs 295,100 for troop services and transport.

RAILWAYS.—The sanctioned mileage of railways in India on March 31, 1889, was 17,507, of which 15,245 miles were open for traffic. The additional length opened in 1888-9 was 885 miles, of which 110 were on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 80 on the Mysore system, 808 on the Indian Midland, 222 on the Doungou-Mandalay Extension, 76 on the Nizam's and Bezwada Extension, 67 on the Bhavnagar-Gondal system, and 27 on other lines. The length sanctioned during the year was 880 miles. Up to the present time the frontier railways had cost 30,500,000 tons of rupees, and the special

defence works had cost 8,000,000 tons of rupees. There remained to complete the plan an expenditure of three quarters of a million upon railways and two millions and a half on special defence works. The net earnings of the several railways amounted to Rs 58,000,000, an increase upon that of the previous year, and giving a return on capital of 5-18 as against 3-9 of 1887-8. The interest payable, however, exceeded the net earnings by Rs 1,30,00,000. Of this, Rs 68,00,000 accrued on the State railways leased to companies, and only partially open, the remaining deficit being due to the military railways and to loss on the guaranteed lines, which must earn 6½ per cent. to cover the sterling payments in England. The total loss on working was Rs 2,02,00,000. This was due to the enforced necessity of borrowing at higher rates in gold instead of in silver, and directly through the guaranteed companies instead of directly from the money market.

Inquiry is imperatively needed for the solution of the problem how capital can best be raised for the construction of railways, since it is seen that upon the £193,151,381 (reckoning lrs. 10 to the pound sterling) invested in the railways at the close of the last financial year, the net return of the year was at the rate of 5½ per cent., while the expense of paying in England the interests at ratio fixed in gold was so heavy that the result of the revenue account is to impose a considerable charge on the Government. The net burden upon the revenue on account of the railways is set down at £2,904,900 for the past year, and at £2,026,000 for 1889. This is a fact which demands serious attention.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—In the following rough calculation the burden of the taxation on the people of British India is shown:—

	1887-8.	Revised Estimate, 1888-9.	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Salt	6,671,000	7,677,400	8,080,000
Stamps	3,470,000	3,382,000	3,960,000
Excise	4,585,000	4,708,000	4,727,000
Provincial rates	3,035,000	3,019,000	3,288,000
Customs	1,349,000	1,370,000	1,418,000
Assessed taxes	1,431,000	1,518,000	1,515,000
Registration	311,000	349,000	331,000
Total	21,208,000	22,542,400	23,336,000

* The population of British India in 1881 was 128,791,000; and allowing for natural increment, and for the incorporation of Upper Burma in 1886 it may be now taken at about 200 millions. On this basis the payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation from salt, excise, &c., is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is:—

1887-8	1888-9	1889-90
Rs. 2 11 11	Rs. 2 11 11	Rs. 2 11 11
1887-8	1888-9	1889-90
Rs. 2 11 11	Rs. 2 11 11	Rs. 2 11 11

* There is an increase of at least a million per annum taking place in the population of India.

As to this taxation be added the payment of land revenue, which is on the average one rupee one anna and nine pies, the payments to the Government per head, for land revenue and taxes taken together, amount to Rs. 2 11 11 in 1887-8, Rs. 2 11 11 in 1888-9, and Rs. 2 11 11 in 1889-90.

It is seen by the above table that the salt tax is the principal source of revenue. It produced last year about eight millions sterling, whereas the proceeds of other excise duties were less than five millions. As to this tax, about which a good deal has been said, a family of six—assuming that each person used 11 lb. or 12 lb. of salt in the year—would pay an impost of two rupees one anna, or about 5½d., each, and the increased tax represents about one penny per head per annum.

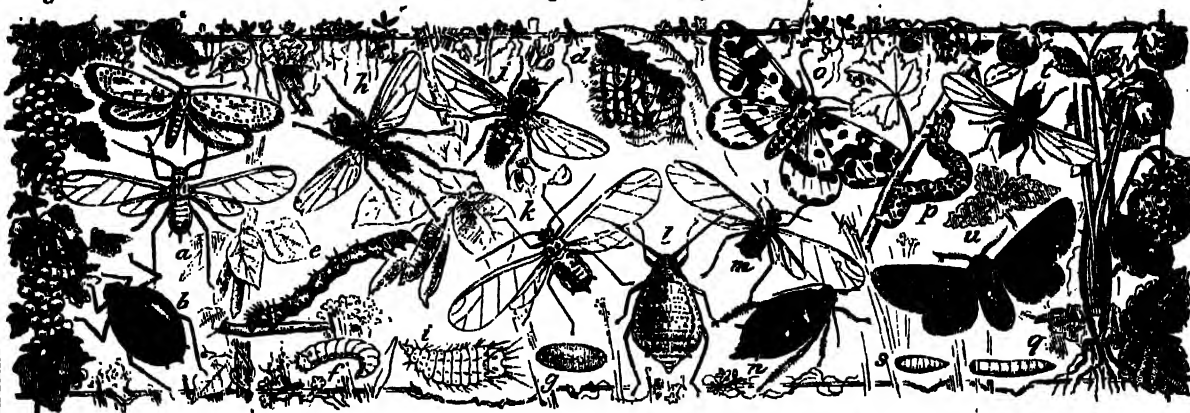
EXPORTS.—The export of raw materials has increased by about 2,500,000 rupees. The increase in yarns and textile fabrics generally has been very marked; but the largest was in tea. In 1889 the exports in tea amounted in round numbers to 8,000,000 lb.; in 1878, 38,000,000 lb.; and in 1884 they were 62,000,000 lb.; while the estimate for 1890 is 100,000,000 lb. But the more remarkable growth in tea is that of Ceylon, as in 1873 the exports amounted to 23 lb., and it rose in 1885 to 3,750,000 lb., while last year it reached to 20,500,000 lb.; and it is estimated that at the close of 1889 it reached the somewhat astonishing total of 40,000,000 lb. On the whole, the statistics of India indicate a thriving and promising condition of trade.

The damaging effect of the inequality of the rate of exchange between the home country and that of India is strikingly exemplified in the cotton trade. British law in India gives to the Bombay manufacturer of cotton his money in full weight as in former days, but the same law in England reduces the amount received by the Lancashire manufacturer by 25 per cent. upon all cotton goods sent to India.

POOR RELIEF IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

From a return presented to Parliament it appears that the amount expended for in-maintenance and outdoor Poor Law relief in England and Wales during the half-year ending Lady Day 1889, in the 647 unions and parishes under separate Boards of Guardians, was £2,881,886, of which £1,192,323 was for in-maintenance alone. This total amount was larger than in six out of the eleven preceding corresponding half-years from 1878 onward; but the charge per head on the estimated population which that expenditure represented was smaller in 1889 than it was in any of the other half-years. The expenditure on in-maintenance comprised £663,856 for workhouses, and other establishments under the control of guardians or managers, and £44,866 for maintenance of paupers in institutions not under such control. Of the latter amount £37,487 was expended on pauper children in schools, and the remainder on paupers in hospitals and kindred institutions. The expenditure on outdoor relief was made up as follows: in money other than payments for school fees, £1,076,402; further relief for school fees, £16,018; in kind, 122,788; and for children boarded out, £19,354.

JULY.



INSECT AND MOULD PESTS, INJURIOUS TO THE GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND FARM.—SEE PAGE 10.

D. OF W.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL REMARKS, &c.	SUN.		MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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The Moon rises on the 3rd at 10 30m p.m., and she will be to the right of Jupiter throughout the night. She passes the Meridian on the morning of the 4th, at 1h 30m a.m., and the planet 2 minutes later. She rises on the 4th at 10 15m p.m., and will be to the left of the planet throughout the night. He passes the Meridian, or is due south, on the 5th at 2h a.m., and the Moon 37 minutes later. She is near and to the right of Mercury on the morning of the 10th. She is near both Venus and Saturn during the evening hours of the 10th and 20th, being to the right of both planets on the 10th, and some distance above Saturn, Venus being a little lower and to the left of Saturn; on the evening of the 20th, she will be to the left of both planets, the Moon, Saturn, and Venus forming a triangle, Venus being the lowest. On this evening Saturn sets at 5h 30m p.m., Venus at 5h 37m p.m., and the Moon at 10 40m p.m. During the evening hours of the 20th the Moon will be to the right of Mars. She passes the Meridian at 7h 13m p.m., and the planet 23 minutes afterwards. On the 27th she will be to the left of the same planet. He passes the Meridian at 7h 13m p.m., and the Moon 35 minutes afterwards, and she sets a little after midnight. She is at some little distance to the right of Jupiter on the night of the 30th. The Moon is due south at 1h 13m p.m., and Jupiter 40 minutes later. She is also near and to the left of the same planet on the 31st. Jupiter is due south at midnight, and the Moon 18 minutes later. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the 2nd at 23 minutes after 2h in the afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 4th " 43 " morning.
New Moon	" 17th " 50 " morning.
First Quarter	" 23th " 44 " morning.
Full Moon	" 31st " 26 " afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the 3rd, most distant on the 18th, and nearest to it again on the 31st.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2h 35m a.m., or 1h 18m before the Sun; on the 6th at 2h 40m a.m., or 1h 13m before the Sun; on the 11th at 2h 50m a.m., or 1h 4m before sunrise; on the 16th at 3h 11m a.m., or 44 minutes before sunrise; on the 21st at 3h 30m a.m., or 11 minutes before sunrise. He sets on the 26th at 5h 18m p.m., or 25 minutes after sunset; and on the 31st at 5h 21m p.m., or 34 minutes after the Sun. He is in ascending node on the 11th, in perihelion on the 15th, near the Moon on the 18th, and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 22nd.

VENUS sets on the 1st at 10h 10m p.m., or 1h 52m after the Sun; on the 11th at 9h 50m p.m., or 1h 42m after the Sun; on the 21st at 9h 30m p.m., or 1h 2m after the Sun; and on the 31st at 9h 12m p.m., or 1h 20m after the Sun. She is near Saturn on the 17th, and near the Moon on the 20th.

JUPITER rises on the 2nd at 6h 50m a.m., on the 12th at 6h 20m a.m., and on the 22nd at 5h 47m p.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 4th, and near the Moon on the 27th.

SATURN rises on the 5th at 1h 13m p.m., or 59 minutes after sunset; on the 10th at 3h 11p.m., or 24 minutes after sunset; and on the 20th, at 7h 48m p.m., at about the same time as the Sun sets. He is near the Moon on the 3rd, in opposition to the Sun on the 20th, and near the Moon again on the 31st.

SATURN sets on the 1st at 10h 44m p.m.; on a 16th at 10h 10m p.m.; or 1h 57m after sunset; on the 26th at 9h 33m p.m., or 1h 20m after sunset; and on the 30th at 8h 50m p.m., or 1h 4m after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 20th.



WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING?

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

SPRING-GARDENS, S.W.

The London County Council is constituted under the Local Government Act (England and Wales) 1888. It consists of 118 elected Councillors, and 19 Aldermen elected by the Council. The Councillors hold office for three years, the Aldermen for six—one half retiring after three years. The elections were held on January 17, 1889, in all the constituencies, and the number of votes recorded was 416,119. The two members for St. George's, Hanover-square, were returned without opposition, while in all the rest there was a very considerable contest, the majority of whom professed more or less sincerity of being strictly non-political.

The elected Chairman of the Council Earl of ROSEBURY.

Vice-Chairman ... Sir JOHN LUNBOK, Bart., M.P.

Deputy-Chairman ... Vacant.

(who will receive £2000 a year for his services).

Clark of the Council ... H. DE LA HOOKE.

Member.	Constituency.	Member.	Constituency.
Aesworth, W.M.	Dulwich.	Hubbard, N.W.	Norwood.
Ambrose, J.	Limhouse.	Hughes, Colonel.	Woolwich.
Antrobus, R.C.	W. St. George's.	Hunter, W.	Bow and Bromley.
Arnold, A.	Alderman.	Hutton, J.	S. St. Pancras.
Arten, A.	Hammer-smith.	Jackman, R.S.	Greenwich.
Austin, E.	Hoxton.	James, Captain.	S. Kensington.
Barker, J.	Alderman.	Johnson, W.	C. Hackney.
Beal, J.	Fulham.	Jones, E.	Peckham.
Beaufoy, M.	Alderman.	Jones, J.	S. Hackney.
Beaumont, Capt. Steppley.		Lawson, H. L. W.	W. St. Pancras.
Beck, J.	N. Hackney.	Lemon, W. G.	Lewisham.
Beechcroft, R. M.	N. Paddington.	Leon, A. L.	Limhouse.
Bell, F.	N. Lambeth.	Lewes, C. L.	N. St. Pancras.
Benn, J. W.	E. Finsbury.	Lidgett, G.	Greenwich.
Bott, W. G.	W. Newington.	Lingen, Lord.	Alderman.
Boulton, E.	W. Marylebone.	Lloyd, J.	N. Kensington.
Brace, J.	S.W. Bethnal-grn.	Longstaff, G. B.	Wandsworth.
Brereton, F.	Lewisham.	Lowles, J.	C. Hackney.
Bullivant, W. P.	Poplar.	Lubbock, Sir J.	City.
Burns, J.	Battersea.	Lyons, R.	Peckham.
Campbell, C. H.	S. Kensington.	McDougal, J.	Poplar.
Carr-Gomm, F. C.	Rotherhithe.	Macfarlane, D. H.	W. Islington.
Carter, R. B.	W. Islington.	Marks, H. H.	E. Marylebone.
Chapman, Rev.		Marsland, J.	Waltham.
H. B. A.	N. Camberwell.	Martineau, P. M.	E. St. George's.
Charrington, F. N.	Mill-end.	Maule, T. W.	E. Holborn.
Clarke, H.	City.	Meath, Earl of.	Alderman.
Cobden, Miss.	Bow and Bromley.	Monkwell, Lord.	Haggerston.
Cohen, B. L.	City.	Morley, S. Hope.	Alderman.
Collard, E.	Deptford.	Moss, N.	Hoxton.
Compton, Earl.	C. Finsbury.	Myer, H.	Kensington.
Cooms, Miss.	Alderman.	Osborn, G. W.	Chelsea.
Cooper, G.	Bermondsey.	Parkinson, W. C.	N. Islington.
Corbett, T. L.	Clapham.	Phillips, W.	Deptford.
Costelloe, B. F. C.	Stepney.	Powell, H. J.	Dulwich.
Cramp, C. C.	Hammer-smith.	Probyn, Captain.	Strand.
Davies, A.	N. Hackney.	Raphael, H. H.	W. St. Pancras.
Debenham, F.	Alderman.	Rentoul, J. R.	Woolwich.
Dickinson, W. H.	Wandsworth.	Rhodes, J. G.	W. Southwark.
Douglas, W. B.	Norwood.	Roberts, R.	S. Islington.
Edis, Colonel.	S. St. Pancras.	Robinson, N.	E. St. Pancras.
Elliot, G. S.	S. Islington.	Rosebery, Earl of.	City.
Faircliff, T. G.	S. Paddington.	Rotton, Colonel.	Clapham.
Farguhar, H.	E. Marylebone.	Routledge, E.	Alderman.
Farrer, Sir T.	Alderman.	Russell, G. W. E.	Alderman.
		Samuel, S. M.	Whitechapel.
Fletcher, J. S.	Hamstead.	Saunders, W.	Waltham.
Ford, F. A.	C. Finsbury.	Sinclair, Captain.	E. Finsbury.
Foster, H. S.	Kensington.	Sly, E. S.	E. St. George's.
Frye, F. C.	N. Kensington.	Smith, Angus.	Chelsea.
Germane, R. A.	Fulham.	Souza, Sir W. De.	Westminster.
Gibb, T. Eccleston.	Alderman.	Spicer, E.	Alderman.
Gigby, W. E.	N. Islington.	Stevens, L.	Rotherhithe.
Grosvener, Hon.		Strong, R.	Camberwell.
R. C.	Alderman.	Tarling, C.	Whitechapel.
Haggis, A. H.	W. Southwark.	Taylor, S. G.	Alderman.
Hanson, Sir R.	W. Marylebone.	Thornton, G.	Bermondsey.
Harber, H.	Hamstead.	Tims, J.	Battersea.
Harris, A.	Strand.	Torr, J. F.	N.E. Bethnal-grn.
Harris, Sir G. D.	S. Paddington.	Torrance, A. M.	E. Islington.
Harrison, C.	S.W. Bethnal-grn.	Verney, Captain.	Hrixton.
Harrison, F.	Alderman.	Vincent, Colonel.	
Hoare, A.	Holborn.	Howard	W. St. George's.
Hoare, J. R.	N. Lambeth.	Watney, V. J.	Westminster.
Hobhouse, Lord.	Alderman.	Westacott, T. B.	E. St. Pancras.
Hogg, Quintin	Alderman.	Williams, Rev.	
Hollington, A. J.	Mill-end.	C. O. F.	Alderman.
Holmes, G. B.	S. Hackney.	Williams, T. H.	N. St. Pancras.
Hope, Beresford.	Hrixton.	Wren, W.	N.E. Bethnal-grn.
Hopkins, A. B.	W. Newington.	Young, P.	N. Paddington.
Horsley, C.	E. Islington.		

In our last year's Almanack we briefly alluded to the vastness of the interests about to be committed to the County Council; then to be constituted. The Metropolitan Council was no sooner elected than it set about its work. It came into existence with an evident desire to evolve order out of the chaos bequeathed to it by a discredited Board. In the next Parliament the Council will make an effort to deal more equitably with the burdens of the tax-payers—to provide that the burden of all future loans for the permanent improvement of the metropolis shall not fall almost solely, as heretofore, on the house- or leaseholder—that at least a portion of

such charges shall be borne by owners of property. That is, the rate imposed should in the first instance be paid by the occupier and subsequently deducted from his rent, as is now provided with regard to the property-tax. The present balance of capital debt incurred for the permanent improvement of London and adding up to this time very nearly approaches the enormous amount of £39,000,000. A large portion of this sum—amounting to £6,000,000—has been spent in acquiring freehold sites for school buildings; several millions more have been spent for acquiring freehold sites for police stations, fire-brigade stations, street improvements, the freeing of bridges, and the remainder for the Thames Embankment; and by all of which the owners of property, the large landlords in particular, have been enormously benefited, without having contributed a fair quota to the outlay.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1889.

The statistics published show that up to the commencement of 1889 the various local authorities have borrowed no less a sum than £200,000,000, and that it is now increasing at a greater ratio than the increase of population, while the rateable value of property is diminishing. From the last return issued by the Metropolitan Board of Works, in March 1889, before its final dissolution, it is seen that the Consolidated Stock alone then had now outstanding amounts to the enormous sum of £27,884,335 18s. 11d.

The National Debt since the battle of Waterloo, 1815, has risen to more than £100,000,000, and the annual charge to £38,645,000. As the population of the United Kingdom was then only a little over nineteen millions, the amount of the debt per head was £47, and the annual charge was nearly 8s. per head. This charge, moreover, was merely for the interest and annuities on the debt, while a sinking fund is now included, the amount in 1888 being about £5,000,000.

As in the case of some foreign countries in the present day, England did not borrow at par in those early years. From 1783 to 1817, £590,078,861 was the money value actually received or paid for the capital stock of funded debt, but the capital stock of funded debt thereby created amounted to £911,600,682. In 1813 a loan of £22,000,000 was issued, and £21,219,802 was actually paid into the Exchequer, but the stock created amounted to £38,940,000 in Three per Cent.; so that the annual charge was £1,184,200. But this interest, although only 3 per cent. on the nominal capital, is no less than £5 6s. on the cash actually received.

The changes in the methods of stating the National Debt charges in recent years have caused some complexity, but the following statement gives the main features:—

Year.	Capital of Funded Debt.	Estimated Capital of Terminable Annuities in 3 per cent. Stock at par.	Unfunded Debt.	Estimated Total National Debt.
1884	£40,684,005	91,662,269	14,110,000	746,423,064
1885	£40,181,886	86,115,658	14,083,100	740,380,651
1886	£39,849,604	85,622,317	17,602,800	742,882,411
1887	£37,687,640	81,128,148	17,517,900	733,278,688
1888	£36,740,748	78,449,230	17,385,100	705,575,073

To the above sum of £705,591,078 must be added certain liabilities which amounted in the two years ending March 31, 1887-8, to £1,352,508, bringing up the total to £706,943,586. From this total there should be deducted various sums amounting to £5,522,917, and also the balances at the Banks of England and Ireland, amounting to £7,017,172, so that the National Debt on March 31, 1888, stood at £694,403,597. The great decrease in the debt in 1887-8 is mainly due to the transference of the Local Loans Stock, amounting to £26,556,959, which really formed no part of the National Debt, but which was capital expended for reproductive purposes.

While successive Chancellors of the Exchequer have somewhat succeeded in reducing our national indebtedness, the municipal bodies of the country have been piling up a vast debt. The latest statistics published by the Government in reference to local authorities relate to the year 1887, and from these it appears that the amount of local indebtedness has reached £300,000,000. The following passages show how serious this burden is becoming, absolutely and relatively:—

A comparison of the financial condition of the country in the years 1875, 1881, and 1888, so far as it appertains to local debt, brings out these results: the debt per head in 1875 was £3 12s. 3d.; in 1881, £5 12s. 2d.; and in 1888, £6 10s. 3d. This shows an increase of debt per head in 1881 over 1875 of 43 1/2 per cent.; in 1888 over 1875, of 68 1/2 per cent.; and in 1888 over 1881, of 16 1/2 per cent.

The rateable value of property assessed to the Poor rate per head was, in 1875, 25 6s. 4d.; in 1881, 25 8s. 7d.; and in 1888, 25 6s. 10d.: that is to say, an increase per cent. in 1881 of 1-5 over 1875. In 1888, however, the increase per cent. over 1875 was 6 1/2 only; and comparing 1888 with 1881 there was a decrease per head of 1 3-5 per cent.

It would thus seem that the local debt is increasing at a greater ratio than the increase of population, but that the rateable value of property, which is the ultimate security for this debt, in the five years 1883 to 1888, has considerably diminished. This, no doubt, is due principally to the reduction in the letting value of agricultural land; but there are not wanting signs to show that property even in towns is diminishing in value. But, whatever may be the causes which have contributed to this end, the fact is significant, and its significance must not be ignored by those who are entrusted with the power of controlling this section of the financial burdens of the country. The ratepayer cannot shut his eyes to the fact that, owing to our complex state of civilization, we are constantly requiring new things for education, drainage, and the protection of health. Free education must of necessity come to pass sooner or later, because it is unreasonable to compel poor people to send their children to school and expect them to pay for education while they are without bread. Scotland shows the way. All this will necessarily increase the rates, now thought to be somewhat unfairly levied wholly upon the occupiers of houses.

SCHOOL BOARD EDUCATION.

The annual Report of the Council on Education affords satisfactory proof of progress made during the past year. It tells us more schools having been opened, of more scholars presented for examination, and, of a high percentage of passes. The want of regular and punctual school attendance is the chief blot; for, although there are now school places for all, and school teachers willing and ready for their work, parents will not insist upon their children's diligence and punctuality. At the end of 1888 there were 19,328 day schools under separate management on the list for inspection, and claiming annual grants. These 19,328 schools contained 29,220 departments, under separate head teachers, with accommodation for 5,365,643 scholars: the number of scholars on the registers was 4,714,036, and the average number in attendance 3,633,034. While the increase of the population during the year is estimated at 1.75 per cent., the accommodation has increased by 77,692 school places (or 1.47 per cent.); the scholars on the registers by 82,326 (1.73 per cent.); the average attendance by 87,686 (2.43 per cent.). The local effort which has resulted in this improvement may be measured by the continued support derived from voluntary contributions (£748,918, against £743,787 last year), and by an advance in the contributions from rates to the maintenance of Board schools from £1,101,900 to £1,281,787. The school pence have risen from £1,833,986 to £1,981,706. The annual Government grants to elementary day schools rose in the year from £2,071,647 to £2,106,110, or from 17s. 8d. to 17s. 6d. per scholar in average attendance. The night schools examined during the year were 980 in number; 83,800 scholars above twelve years of age were, on an average, in attendance each night; 41,723 scholars were, qualified by attendance for examination. Of these, 80,406 were actually examined, and out of every 100 scholars so examined 95.57 passed in reading, 78.82 in writing, and 51.62 in arithmetic. The additional subjects of examination were taken in 342 schools by 9332 scholars, of whom 5915 passed, 1420 of them in two subjects.

SCHOOL BOARD RATING.—The estimate for the year's expenditure was in excess of previous averages, although it was based on the ascertained expenditure of the half-year ended Sept. 29, 1888. It is possible that the difference between the rate of expenditure now and the rate of expenditure then must be measured by the increase of £70,000. It appears that the School Management Committee for the first half-year of the present Board spent £34,100 more in the education of 500 fewer children than was spent by the previous Board in educating the larger number of children. The amount payable for the salaries of teachers at Sept. 29, 1889, was £274,000, and on March 25 last it had risen to £2818,000, while the average attendance at school had fallen off. For the most part it is a fact that the extra expenditure referred to was the reason why the late Board's estimated balance of £35,000 was absorbed between September 1888 and March last. The increase in the precept was undoubtedly owing to the increased expenditure under the present Board. It was a fact that £50,000 of the £70,000 increase in the expenditure was directly traceable to the School Management Committee under the head of teachers' salaries.

WHAT FREE SCHOOLS WOULD COST.—It is probable that the cost of free education would be very much less than is generally supposed, for the savings made in other departments would go far towards balancing the charge. The London Board schools in 1889 contributed £443,485 14s. 8d. towards the total expenditure on them of £1,061,902 17s. 4d. This was made up as follows:—

Government Grant	£16,198	7	4
School Fees	121,110	1	1
Sundries (Science and Art Grants, &c.)	6,177	6	8
	£443,485	14	8

The average grant per child amounted to 18s. 7d., while the average amount paid in fees per child was 7s. 5d. The total cost of each child's education was £24s. 1d., and the deficit of £1 17s. 1d. was made up out of the local rates.

The question of collecting the fee of 7s. 5d. is a very serious matter. It necessitates the keeping of accounts by each head teacher for each of the hundreds of children in his or her care; and these accounts take a large number of hours every week. Many head teachers are so burdened with clerical work that they do no teaching at all, and the valuable time of teachers is wasted in fee-collecting. The managers also devote two or three hours a week to the cancelling and remission of fees. Out of the 341,425 children who attended the London Board schools in the year 1888-9, no fewer than 110,719 obtained remission. In some schools, half the children attending have their fees constantly remitted; and as an account must be kept of all these, and as the longest period of remission that may be granted is thirteen weeks, the amount of labour entailed both on teachers and managers will be easily appreciated.

SCOTLAND. Parliament determined at the latter part of the Session of 1889, shall make the experiment of Free Education. This will probably lead the School Board of London to reconsider its position and the burden of taxation generally. The various School Boards in Scotland will receive their payments from the money available for the relief of fees under section 19, sub-section 3, of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1889. In a letter accompanying the minute the following passages occur:—"So far as any Lords are able to foresee, the amount payable on account of each scholar in average attendance, in respect of the half-year ending on March 31, 1890, will be about 6s. 6d.; but this must be understood to be only an approximate calculation, and to be subject to modification according to the total average attendance in all schools entitled to share in the grant, and also according to the total amount available, which is approximately calculated at £190,000. The information thus given will enable your Board to calculate approximately what proportion the amount which may be claimable in respect of the schools under their management will bear to the sum hitherto paid into the school fund under the head of fees. Should the Board feel themselves able, in consideration of the sum so paid, to remit the fees entirely in the case of the infant classes and the first five standards, this should be stated, and the regulations for each school will be sanctioned accordingly. But should this not be the case, I am to ask you to state precisely the nature of the arrangements proposed under the alternative schemes admissible in terms of their Lordships' minute, and the grounds or other grounds upon which the proposals are based." Conditions as to the grant are set forth in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of the minute thus: 2. "That the distribution shall be made in proportion to the average attendance of each school as shown by the annual

returns for the school year ending between the 31st day of March, 1889, and the 26th day of February, 1890, inclusive. 3. That the following conditions shall from and after the 1st day of October, 1889, be observed by the managers of all State-aided schools sharing in the probate duty grant in respect of such schools, and by the School Boards in respect of the school provision in the public schools of their district: No fees shall be exacted from—A. Scholars who have not yet passed the Third Standard, and B. Either (1) Scholars who have passed the Third Standard, but have not yet passed the Fifth Standard; or (2) Such proportion of the scholars who have passed the Third Standard, but have not yet passed the Fifth Standard, as may be arranged with the Scotch Education Department in view of the amount available from the Probate Duty Grant, and in such manner as to secure that the full amount shall, as far as possible, be applied in relief of fees."

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION. although not placed by the Bill under the superintendence of School Boards, will, in all probability, and in absence of any other constituted authority, come under their direction and supervision. The new Act provides for technical education, not in elementary schools or under the superintendence of School Boards, but in special schools—it may be under some local authority, or may be County Council. But so far as it goes it upsets the Educational Settlement of 1876.

SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

ELECTED NOVEMBER 1888.

Rev. JOSEPH R. DIGGLE, M.A., Chairman of the Board.
Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S., Vice-Chairman.
GEORGE HENTON CHAD, Clerk of the Board.

City of London.

Miss Davenport-Hill ... 25, Relsing-avenue, N.W.
Mr. Albert Ratson ... 74, Eaton-square, S.W.
Rev. William Martin ... 27, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P. ... Heathrow, Hampstead, N.W.

Chelsea.

Rev. George W. Gent, M.A. ... St. Mark's College, Chelsea, S.W.
Mr. John H. Chapman, M.A., F.S.A. ... 38, St. Charles-square, W.
Rev. Prebendary Eyton, M.A. ... 141, Sloane-street, Chelsea, S.W.
Professor Gladstone, F.R.S. ... 17, Pembroke-square, W.
Mr. George White, B.A., LL.B. ... 2, Garden-court, Temple, E.C.

Finsbury.

Mr. Benjamin Lucraft ... 18, Green-lanes, Stoke Newington.
Mr. Alfred George Cook ... 72, Marlborough-road, N.
Rev. John H. Rose, M.A. ... 11, Lloyd-street, Lloyd-square, W.C.
Mr. Roston Bourke ... Holloway College, Spencer-road, N.
Mr. James Wilson Sharp ... 40, Highbury Park, N.
Mr. C. A. V. Conbeare, M.P. ... Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.

Greenwich.

Mr. George Collins ... 91, Fernham-road, New-crow, S.E.
Mr. Henry Gover ... 3, Adelaide-pl., London Bridge, E.C.
(Vacancy.) Caused by the resignation of the Rev. J. G. Holmes.
Rev. Richard Rhodes Hristow, M.A. ... St. Stephen's Vicarage, Lewisham, S.E.

Hackney.

Mr. John Lobb, F.R.G.S. ... Carlton House, 75, Victoria Park-rd.
Mr. James Hart ... 304, Mary-street, Hackney, E.
Rev. William Cuff ... Shoreditch Tabernacle, Hackney.
Rev. Stewart D. Headlam ... 31, Upper Bedford-place, W.C.
Rev. B. Meredith-Kilson, M.A. ... All Saints' Vicarage, Lower Clapton.

East Lambeth.

Mr. G. Criepe Whiteley ... The Chestnuts, Dulwich Common, S.E.
Rev. G. Burbanck Ryley ... 177, Lr. Addiscombe-road, Croydon.
Rev. Oliver Mitchell, M.A. ... 24, Sutherland-sq., Waltham, S.E.
Mr. John Gerard Laing ... 1, Elm-court, Temple, E.C.

West Lambeth.

Mr. Henry Lynn ... 5, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.
Rev. Hubert Curtis, M.A. ... The Vicarage, Malwood-road, S.W.
Mrs. Ashton Dilke ... 23, Hyde Park-gate, S.W.
Mr. James Thomas Helby ... Glasgow-rd., Horse-hill, S.E.
Rev. Arthur W. Jephson, M.A. ... 178, Stamford-street, S.E.
Mr. Councillor Foster, F.G.S. ... Sutton Court, Sutton, Surrey.

Margebour.

Mr. Edmund Barnes ... 220, Camden-road, N.W.
Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley ... 40, Dover-street, Piccadilly, W.
Mrs. Maitland ... 18, Primrose Hill-road, N.W.
Rev. Joseph R. Diggle, M.A. ... 19, Cornwall-terrace, N.W.
Rev. John J. Coxhead, M.A. ... St. John's Vicarage, 12, Fitzroy-sq., W.
General Moberly ... 50, Sutherland-avenue, W.
Mr. Herbert H. Raphael ... 4, Curabell-pl., Regent's Park, N.W.

Southwark.

Rev. Edmund Buckley ... 41, Mellor-street, Weston-street, S.E.
Rev. W. Copeland Howle ... 31, Bennett-st., Stamford-st., S.E.
Mr. Edric Bayley ... Tooley-street, Southwark, S.E.
Rev. Charles D. Lawrence, M.A. ... The Rectory, Bermondesey, S.E.

Tower Hamlets.

Mrs. Besant ... 19, Avenue-rd., St. John's-wood, N.W.
Sir Edmund Hay Currie ... The People's Palace, Mile-end-rd., E.
Rev. W. Parkinson Jay, M.A. ... Christ Ch. Vicarage, Watney-st., E.
Colonel Lennox-Pendergast ... 22, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.
Mr. Frederick J. W. Dellow ... 73, St. George-street, E.

Westminster.

Rev. A. Gera'd Bowman ... St. Andrew's Vicarage, S.W.
Mr. William Winnett ... 73, Wardour-street, W.
General Sim ... 8, James-street, Buckingham-gate, Westminster, S.W.
(Two vacancies.)



SATURN sets on the 1st at 8h 45m p.m., on the 9th at 8h 16m p.m., or 46 minutes after sunset; on the 19th at 7h 42m p.m., or 20 minutes after sunset; and on the 29th at 7h 4m p.m., or 11 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 16th, and in conjunction with the Sun on the 20th.



MUSSEL GATHERERS

PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED LEAVING FORTUNES OF £100,000 AND UPWARDS—1888-9.

(From the "Illustrated London News" Weekly Report of Wills and Bequests.)

1888.	
Lambert, Charles Joseph, Mr., of No. 1, Crosby-square, Aug. 18	2374,000
Bassett, Gustavus Lambert, Esq., August	102,500
Piercy, Benjamin, Esq., of Marchview Hall, Dunbligh, Sept. 5	894,000
Newall, William Johnstone, Esq., of No. 38, South-street, W., Sept. 8	257,000
Holland, Walter, Esq., of Worcester, Sept. 12	104,000
Bartlett, John Edward, Esq., of Stone, Aylesbury, Sept. 28	103,000
Hardy, Sir John, Bart., of No. 7, Carlton House-terrace, Sept. 28	1,088,482
Audley, The Right Hon. Margaret Anne, Baroness, Sept. 29	154,000
Elger, John, Esq., of Queen's-gate, W., Sept. 29	114,392
Hampson, Robert, Esq., of Bourneham, Cheshire, Oct. 1	146,000
Paget, General Lord Alfred, of No. 60, Queen Anne-street, Oct. 1	107,000
Brace, Henry, Esq., of Walsall, Stafford, Oct. 6	288,000
Newman, John, Esq., of Hychenden, Bucks, Oct. 13	101,000
Myers, Miss Mary Catherine Ann, of No. 4, Tilney-street, W., Oct. 15	189,416
Harrison, Thomas, Esq., of Staleybridge, Lancashire, Oct. 16	110,000
Young, Edward, Esq., of Bournemouth, Oct. 17	110,000
Balston, Richard Elison Phillips, Esq., of Maidstone, Oct. 10	348,000
Backhouse, Alfred, Esq., of Pymore Hall, Darlington, Oct. 24	370,000
Roakell, Robert, Esq., of Park House, Fulham, Oct. 24	277,000
Griffith, John, Esq., of No. 6, Hanover-terrace, N.W., Oct. 25	178,000
Littledale, Arthur, Esq., of Bournemouth, Oct. 27	143,000
Marshall, Charles, Esq., of Chesterfield, Oct. 28	238,900
Searlett, William James, Esq., of Queen's-gate, W.	142,000
Petter, George William, Esq., of Ludgate-hill, Nov. 1	520,000
Vennables, George Stovin, Q.C., of the Temple, Nov. 1	146,000
Byron, The Hon. Mrs. Mary, of No. 17, Portland-place, W., Nov. 6	125,000
Clouston, Peter, Esq., of Park-terrace, Glasgow, Nov. 13	178,000
Jones, John Joseph, Esq., of Stourport, Nov. 21	247,000
Derry, Mrs. Caroline Louisa, of Brighton, Nov. 24	220,000
Longueville, Thomas L., Esq., of Oswestry, Nov. 24	133,000
Levy, J. M., Esq., of No. 51, Grosvenor-street, Dec. 8	525,000
Bredie, John Clark, Esq., of Idvies, Scotland, Dec. 10	139,000
Giffiter, William, Esq., of Norfolk-street, W., Dec. 13	575,000
Sneyd, The Rev. Walter, of No. 55, Portland-place, W., Dec. 14	236,000
Clarke, Herbert, Esq., of Lustleigh, Devon, Dec. 14	187,000
Lassall, Mrs. Elizabeth Sutherland, of Tonbridge, Kent, Dec. 14	108,000
Smith, William, Esq., of Ecclefield, Sheffield, Dec. 15	160,000
Brace, William, Esq., of Old-street, St. Luke's, Dec. 20	182,000
Cookson, William Isaac, Esq., of Workshop, Notts, Dec. 29	585,000
1889.	
Hughes, James Irvin, Esq., of No. 828, Camden-road, N.W., Jan. 2	104,000
Openshaw, William, Esq., of Southport, Lancashire, Jan. 15	110,000
Perry, Thomas Gambier, Esq., of Highnam Court, Gloucester, Jan. 22	184,000
Bryant, Frederick Carkeet, Esq., of Leatherhead, Jan. 26	272,000
Platt, Mrs. Margaret, of Staleybridge, Cheshire, Jan. 28	412,000
Jowitt, John, Esq., of Harehills-prove, Leeds, Jan. 29	111,000
Parkinson, The Rev. Stephen, D.D., F.R.S., of Newham, Jan. 31	111,000
Spencer, David, Esq., of Coventry, Feb. 2	240,000
Hornby, Henry Hill, Esq., of Weymouth-street, W., Feb. 6	281,000
Greffalhe, Louis Charles, Count, Feb. 8	685,000
Fowles, Robert, Esq., of Leeds and St. James's-street, W., Feb. 13	219,000
Carter, William, Esq., of Uxbridge, Kent, Feb. 16	142,000
Lyall, Charles, Esq., of Sudley-gardens, W., Feb. 18	157,000
Horwicz, George, Esq., of Morven, near Torquay, Feb. 25	259,000
Woods, Miss Catherine, of Hyde Park-gardens, March 2	152,800
Bradshaw, Richard, Esq., of No. 10, Stanhope-street, W., March 5	156,000
Thwaites, John, Esq., of Blackburn, Lancashire, March 6	164,000
Joseph, Moses, Esq., of No. 47, Bedford-square, March 6	126,000
Chatteris, William Pollett Brown, Esq., of Sandleford Priory, Berks, March 8	155,000
Llewellyn, Griffith, Esq., of Baglan Hall, Glamorgan, March 9	352,000
Hedley, William, Esq., of Burnhope Hall, Durham, March 13	174,000
Hunt, Sir Henry Arthur, of The Lees, Folkestone, March 16	100,000
Walker, William Benjamin, Esq., of Hove, Brighton	266,000
Crawford, William Horatio, Esq., of Lakelands, Cork, March 20	828,000
Scott, John Lindsay, Esq., of Castle Douglas, N.B., March 25	148,000
Upton, Henry, Esq., of Aldwick Pugham, March 26	110,000
Thwaites, David, Esq., of Addison-road, W., March 27	494,000
Arkwright, The Rev. Henry, of Bodenham, Hereford, March 28	134,000
De Kresby, Clementina Elizabeth Heathcote - Drummond - Willoughby, Baroness Willoughby, April 1	207,000
Campbell, Henry James, Esq., of Lorne, Craigavad, April 5	228,000
Walker, John, Esq., of Cheltenham, April 5	178,000
Norman, Charles Lloyd, Esq., of No. 8, Babopgate-street, April 9	908,000
Anderson, Thomas Henry Wright, of St. James's-street, W., April 9	137,000
Parker, George, Esq., of Lewisham, April 16	100,000
Nutter, Whitaker Leighton Esq., late of Brookwood, St. Leonards, May 3	170,000
Code, Theophilus, Esq., of Marazion, Cornwall, May 4	228,000
Wickens, James, Esq., of Ledbury, Herefordshire, May 6	110,000
Cankrien, Hugh Ker, Esq., of Beverley, May 13	135,000
Mitford, William Townley, Esq., of Cavendish-square, May 15	160,000
Mayler, William Baker, Esq., of Ponder's End, May 16	128,000
Tracy, The Hon. Henry Hanbury, of Eccleston-square, S.W., May 18	152,000
Hobson, John, Esq., of Tipton Elms, Sheffield, May 18	120,000
Roe, Warren De La, Esq., F.R.S., of Portland-place, May 22	307,000
Newall, Robert Estlin, Esq., F.R.S., of Fern Dene, Galeshead, May 22	168,000
Lomax, John, Esq., of No. 7, Orme-square, W., May 23	168,000
Gladstone, Sir Thomas, Bart., of Faeque and Balfour, May 23	254,000
Moore, Robert, Esq., of No. 10, Prince's-gardens, May 24	303,080
Goldschmidt, Alderman Philip, of Rusholme, Manchester, May 25	180,240
Radnor, The Right Hon. Jacob, Earl of, May 27	288,000
Fordham, Edward King, Esq., of Ashwell, Herts, May 27	118,000

Eason, Miss Mary, late of Ladbroke-gardens, W., May 30	2113,000
Cole, William Henry, Esq., late of No. 64, Portland-place, May 31	228,000
Walker, Mrs. Ellen, late of Blyth Hall, Nottingham, May 31	234,000
Cambridge, Her Royal Highness Augusta, Duchess of, May 31	189,340
Jervoise, Sir Jervoise Clarke, Bart., of Jidworth Park, June 23	103,000
Watson, Robert Brown, Esq., of Queen's-gate-gardens, W., June 27	107,000
Teacock, Richard, Esq., M.P., late of Gorton Hall, Manchester, July 1	304,000
Hayter, Dame Ann, late of Hyde Park-terrace, July 11	325,000
Clarke, Henry Matthew, Esq., of No. 25, Mount-street, W., July 11	185,000
Hois, Sir John Ralph, Bart., of Cockfield Hall, Suffolk, July 20	200,000
McMurdo, Edward, Esq., late of No. 48, Charles-street, W., July 23	385,000
Fellows, James, Esq., J.P., D.L., late of Kingston House, Dorset, Aug. 9	201,000
Wedd, Harry Arthur, Esq., late of Woodmansterne, Surrey	118,000
Goddard, Mr. Joseph, late of No. 63, Tottenham-court-road, Aug. 20	137,000
Ewart, Sir William, Bart., late M.P. county Down, Aug. 28	350,000

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

The Act passed in 1889, and the steps taken towards the establishment of the Board of Agriculture for Great Britain, will, it is believed, prove of great value: at any rate, it will bring the practice of this country more in accord with that of other Governments in the performance of its duty towards the vast interests concerned in agriculture. Moreover, a number of scattered offices, all of which have to deal with the cultivation of the soil, are by this Act consolidated under one department, and one responsible head answerable to Parliament. In the first place the following powers have been transferred to the new Board: The powers and duties of the Privy Council, so far as they relate to contagious cattle diseases, injurious insects, the collection and preparation of statistics on agriculture and forestry, and the making of grants in aid of lectures or instruction in agriculture or forestry, but not in public schools. The powers and duties of the Land Commissioners, and those vested in the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings under the Survey Act, &c.

The amounts annually spent on the several departments referred to are very large. In the estimates for the years 1888-9 and 1889-90 they appear as follows:

COST OF DEPARTMENTS TRANSFERRED TO NEW BOARD.

Departments.	1888-9.	1889-90.
1. Agricultural Department:—		
Salaries and Wages	£12,635	£12,635
Travelling Expenses	2,000	2,000
Collection of Agricultural Statistics	153.0	15,300
Grants in aid of Agriculture and of Dairy Schools	5,000	5,000
Incidental Expenses	4'00	50
Total	£20,335	£35,485
2. Land Commission	12,210	12,934
3. Public Works and Buildings and Surveys	228,000	215,000
Total	£270,545	£261,419

There are many other important items of annual expenditure not included in the above, which bring the total up to about £300,000. This amount is proportionately larger than that of France, with an acreage three times greater. The new department is intended to effect a consolidation of offices, and the appointment of a Minister who will be responsible to Parliament for all matters relating to agriculture and forestry, it will also take charge of certain other matters hitherto performed by voluntary agency.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR 1889.

From a summary of the returns issued by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council, 1889, it was seen that there was a considerable decrease in the acreage of wheat, and also a diminution in the amount of land given over to the growing of potatoes and hops; the acreage of barley and oats under cultivation showed a satisfactory improvement as compared with that of last year. Taking 1887, however, for the purposes of comparison, wheat, barley, and potatoes in 1889 were grown in larger quantities, whereas oats and hops exhibited a decrease in the amount of land under cultivation. The figures which were collected on the 4th of June in each year stand as follows: The acreage of wheat in 1889 is 2,449,589, in 1888 it was 2,564,237, and in 1887 2,317,324: the year 1889 showed a decrease as compared with 1888 of 114,648 acres, or 4.5 per cent., and an increase over 1887 of 123,265 acres, or 5.7 per cent. Barley: 1889, 2,121,814 acres; 1888, 2,045,581; 1887, 2,036,156, being an increase of 84,233 acres, or 1.7 per cent., over 1888, and of 36,654, or 1.8 per cent., as compared with 1887. Oats: 1889, 2,889,821; 1888, 2,882,252; 1887, 3,067,869, an improvement of 6,569 acres, or 0.2 per cent., over 1888, but a decrease of 189,168 acres, or 6.4 per cent., in comparison with 1887. Potatoes: 1889, 579,250 acres; 1888, 580,160; 1887, 551,652, a decrease of 10,910 acres, or 1.8 per cent., against 1888, but an increase of 19,607 acres, or 3.5 per cent., compared with 1887. Hops: 1889, 57,754 acres; 1888, 58,484; 1887, 63,706, a decrease as compared with the two preceding years of 140 acres, or 1.3 per cent., and 5082 acres, or 8.3 per cent., respectively. Taking the total number of live stock in Great Britain in 1889 as compared with 1888, cattle, sheep, lambs, and pigs all exhibited a marked improvement; but as compared with 1887 there was equally striking decrease, with the exception of pigs, which continued to give an increased total. This is illustrated by the following figures: Cattle, 1889, 6,140,045; 1888, 6,139,375; 1887, 6,441,368, an increase of 20,670, or 0.3 per cent., over 1888, as against a decrease of 301,323, or 4.7 per cent., in comparison with 1887. Sheep: 1889, 15,883,311; 1888, 15,728,947; 1887, 16,146,240, an increase of 154,364, or 0.9 per cent., compared with 1888, and a decrease of 262,929, or 1.6 per cent., on the figures of 1887. Lambs, 1889, 9,770,880; 1888, 9,580,202; 1887, 9,812,519, an increase of 240,678, or 2.5 per cent., against 1888, but a decrease of 41,830, or 0.4 per cent., taking the total of 1887. Pigs: 1889, 2,510,024; 1888, 2,404,344; 1887, 2,399,323, an increase of 105,680, or 4.4 per cent., over 1888, and of 211,615, or 9.2 per cent., compared with 1887.

THE POLICE FORCE.—SCOTLAND-YARD.

JAMES MONRO, C.B., COMMISSIONER.

From the annual report submitted to Parliament it appears that the strength of the Metropolitan Police is 14,231, being an increase of 180 on the previous year. The number of men available for service, and exclusive of those employed on special service, is 12,887. An average loss of one fourteenth to the force is caused by the absence of men on sick leave, so that there are but 9087 actually fit for duty. Sixty per cent. of the number are on night duty—that is, from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.; and the remainder in four reliefs, from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. During the day, however, 522 constables are stationed at fixed points to regulate the ever-increasing traffic of the large thoroughfares of the metropolis. The district placed under the watchful care of the police extends over a radius of fifteen miles from Charing-cross, and, exclusive of the City of London, embraces an area of 686.31 square miles. The rateable value of the metropolitan area for the year 1888 was £38,742,779, and the total amount of police-rate levied on the various parishes produced £728,807, the Treasury contributing £582,839 to the fund; together making a total of £1,311,646. The police-rate is fixed at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is paid by the Treasury. Since 1849, when the authorised strength of the police was 5632, of whom 5288 were available for police purposes, there have been built 513,278 new houses, while 3182 are in course of erection, 1883 miles of new streets have been added to the charge of the police, and the population has increased from 2,473,756 to 5,560,576.

It is needless to dilate on the difficult nature of the duties performed by the force, and of the yearly increasing strain imposed upon them; but it is not so generally known that among the multifarious duties which fall to their lot they have a considerable share in the sanitary work of the metropolis. As an example, domiciliary visits were paid to common lodging-houses, 996 of which were inspected and registered as affording accommodation for 32,172 lodgers, among whom 88 cases of illness were detected and cared for; and 24 cases of infectious fevers, being classified, were sent off to hospitals. The action taken under the Smoke Nuisance Act produced good results. Proceedings were taken in fifty-three cases, and fines inflicted in forty-nine, varying from £40 to 10s. Bakers are among the greatest offenders, their ovens being for the most part in underground cellars, and worked under conditions of an extremely dirty and unwholesome character.

Lost Property.—The articles left in cabs and other public vehicles were considerably greater than in any previous year since 1881—23,147—representing property of the value, probably, of £25,000.

Hackney Carriages.—In the licensing department there was a considerable increase, as will be seen by comparing the tables of the last five years:—

Year	Hackney Carriages.		Stage Carriages.		Total.
	Hansoms.	Carriages.	Tramway Cars.	Omnicycles.	
1884	6,432	3,787	898	1,525	12,905
1885	6,577	3,573	887	1,594	13,151
1886	7,030	3,997	868	1,863	13,558
1887	7,219	4,027	887	1,783	13,966
1888	7,396	4,613	840	1,988	14,347

The returns show that 1399 new vehicles were brought into public use during the year, a considerable advance upon the numbers in any previous year, while 296 of those in use were rejected or their licenses withdrawn as being unfit for the public service.

Convictions of Drivers and Conductors.—The total number of convictions for drunkenness during the year was 2527, being an increase upon the previous year of nearly 200.

A good deal of watchful care appears to be exercised over horses as well as self-drivers, and no less than 529 horses were reported by the police to be totally unfit for work. Even under careful supervision an enormous sacrifice of horses goes on annually in London. Out of the total stud of the General Omnibus Company, numbering 8399 animals, no fewer than 884 were sold or destroyed, being no longer fit for work, in the first six months of last year. An average loss of 1700 seems a very large one. The number of stray and rabid dogs either killed in the street or taken to the Dogs' Home, although numbering many thousands, is not given.

Felonies.—The following table shows the total number of felonies relating to property committed, the number of persons apprehended, the first amount of loss, the amount recovered, and the net loss; also, the proportion per 1000 of felonies to the estimated population for the under-mentioned years:—

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. offenders apprehended.	First Amount recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion per 1000 of Felonies to the Estimated Population.
1884	21,311	12,995	108,408	21,787	86,069	5.147,727
1885	19,508	12,433	112,386	19,061	93,255	5.255,069
1886	18,156	12,147	118,940	18,120	103,311	5.364,627
1887	20,026	12,769	113,671	17,896	96,778	5.476,447
1888	22,559	13,948	126,296	27,066	99,380	5.690,576

Crime in the metropolis during the past year appears to have been on the increase, which points to the fact that the police were either too few in number or were diverted from their proper duties and functions. The number of persons apprehended for drunkenness was: males, 1287; females, 2907; drunk and disorderly, males, 10,264; females, 6230; total, 20,638.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—On a comparison of the relative cost of the Irish Constabulary with that of the Metropolitan Police, which has about the same number of people to protect, and about the same numerical proportion, we find that the total cost of the Irish force greatly exceeded that of the metropolis. The pay of the London police, inclusive of officers and men of all grades, was £1,180,182, while that of the Irish was £1,450,000. Superannuation allowances and gratuities alone amounting to £100,000 more than the London force. Another item, to which there is no parallel in the metropolitan report, is that for postage, which amounted to £18,000, and, if correctly given, shows that the police force of Ireland wrote the extraordinary number of 4400 letters per diem.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES.

The question of the metropolitan water supply is urgent, since the population of this vast city is growing at the rate of seventy thousand a year. The metropolis, within a radius of some twenty-five miles, is parcelled out among a number of private companies. In 1850 the metropolitan water companies supplied 44,000,000 gallons a day; in July of 1886 it reached 180,000,000 gallons, and it is now estimated that at least 100,000,000 gallons are drawn from the Thames alone, being more than one third of the entire volume of the river water flowing over Teddington Weir. The total volume allowed by Act of Parliament to be drawn from the Thames is only 110,000,000 gallons a day, while from 8,000,000 to 4,000,000 gallons are required each year to meet the growth of London. The companies pay a very inadequate sum for the right they have acquired to draw so largely upon our beautiful Thames. There is, however, a constituted authority for watching over the public interests involved in this matter, and necessarily so, seeing that in almost all dry seasons the bed of the river at Richmond is left nearly dry; and, what must be admitted of equal importance, the Royal Commission, which as so long ago as 1860, ominously reported that the future control of the metropolitan water supply "should be entrusted to a responsible public body, with powers conferred upon them for the purchase and extension of existing works." This "public body" London now has in its County Council. It is true that the Thames Conservancy Board, formed by 21 and 22 Vict. c. 104 and 27 and 28 Vict. c. 118, exercises a certain amount of jurisdiction over the Thames from Cricklade to Yantlet Creek. This Board consists of twenty-three members nominated by the Corporation of London, the Trinity House, the Lord High Admiral, the Privy Council, the Board of Trade, and the owners of ships, river steamers, lighters, tugs, docks, and wharves. The party most deeply interested, the people of London, is unrepresented on this strangely composed body governing London's river. The Board raised in 1886-7 £26,530, spent £75,850, and finished the next year with a debt of £102,410.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE WATER COMPANIES.

The eight metropolitan water companies, it seems by the last report presented to Parliament, maintain a gradual increase in income and capital value. The number of houses supplied during the year 1888 was 666,249, and in the previous year 729,162, being an increase of 10.4 per cent. in the four years. The water rentals showed an increase of 8.2 per cent. The average rental fell from £2 14s. 5d. per house in 1888 to £2 4s. 5d. in 1887, or 2.2 per cent. In contrast with these figures, during the period from 1872 to 1888 the average rental rose from £1 18s. 1d. per house to £2 4s. 5d. or 10.9 per cent. as regards the profits made by shareholders; whereas during the twelve years 1872-83 the rate per cent. of the dividends, in nearly every case, steadily rose from the commencement to the end of the period; some have fallen, and only two have considerably risen during 1883-7. The following table gives the rentals and dividends for 1887-8 compared with 1883-4:—

WATER RENTALS AND DIVIDENDS.

Name of Company.	Rentals, 1887.	Increase on 1883.	Dividends.	
			1884.	1888.
Chelsea	£123,492	19.1	7½	9
East London	247,815	8.7	7½	7
Grand Junction	156,232	9.6	8½	9
Kent	90,170	12.8	10	10
Lambeth	191,585	14.6	7½	7½ on 1-8rd. 9 on 2-8rd.
New River	608,887	5.2	£11 18s. 8d.	£11 18s. 8d.
Southwark and Vauxhall	168,646	5.0 (decrease)	8	6
West Middlesex	307,001	19.2	10½	10

It will be seen from the foregoing that the highest increase in dividend is 13 per cent., and that three of the companies have fallen slightly. During 1872-83 all the companies rose by amounts varying from 3s. 6d. per cent. to £4 10s. per cent. Coming to the capital, the market value of the share capital of the New River and the Southwark and Vauxhall Companies was less at the end of 1887 than at the end of 1883, yet on the whole the rise of both the share and loan capital of the companies continues to be greater than the increase in the amount of the capital. The following are the figures:—

AMOUNT AND VALUE OF CAPITAL.

Name of Company.	Share Capital.	Increase on 1883.	Estimated Value.	Increase on 1883.
Chelsea	£1,030,350	8.0	£2,007,680	25.4
East London	1,720,580	1.5	3,268,664	1.8
Grand Junction	1,130,800	5.7	2,540,840	10.4
Kent	780,949	11.6	1,967,870	17.6
Lambeth	1,450,000	5.4	3,218,038	38.8
New River	9,019,958	—	7,617,000	7.8
Southwark and Vauxhall	1,618,000	9.2	2,279,890	3.0
West Middlesex	1,150,008	1.5	2,561,104	4.3
Total share capital	10,805,988	5.8	26,181,570	5.6
Total loan capital	8,180,475	14.4	8,808,320	23.3

By the 15 and 16 Vict., 1852, the metropolitan water companies' rates and charges are defined. A subsequent Act, 1885, further determines that by "annual value of any house" is meant the percolal rateable value as settled by the local authority. All the water companies are now bound by this Act, and their rates so adjusted, they are empowered to collect quarterly and in advance—on Lady Day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas Days. By sect. 43 of the Water Companies Act of 1847 the water consumer has his remedy in case of a refusal by the companies to duly furnish a supply of water when requested to do so. The companies, or rather a certain portion of them—for some have contrived to evade this portion of the Act—are liable to a penalty of £11, and a further fine of 40s. a day for every day during which they refuse or neglect to furnish water to any owner or occupier of premises entitled to receive a supply of water, and for which he has asked and duly tendered the legal rate.

SEPTEMBER.



INSECT AND MOULD PESTS, INJURIOUS TO THE GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND FARM.—SEE PAGE 16.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.				MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise. O'Clock.					After Sunset. O'Clock.							London Morn.	Bridge. Morn.	Liverpool Morn.	Dock. Aftern.				
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	<i>St. Giles</i>	5 13	0	9 6 46	8 13	7 49									17						3 11	3 33	0 14	0 36		244
2	Tu	Great Fire of London, 1666	5 15	0	28 6 44	8 32	9 13									18						3 54	4 16	0 58	1 19		245
3	W	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658	5 16	0	48 6 42	8 52	10 32									19						4 37	4 57	1 41	2 2		246
4	Th	Battle of Worcester, 1651	5 18	1	7 6 40	9 16	11 50									20						5 15	5 36	2 22	2 40		247
5	F	Malta captured, 1800	5 20	1	27 6 37	9 44	Aftern.									21						5 56	6 17	3 1	3 21		248
6	S	Lord Northbrook died, 1806	5 21	1	47 6 35	10 16	2 15									22						6 39	7 2	3 42	4 4		249
7	S	13TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 23	2	7 6 32	10 59	3 17									23						7 29	7 58	4 27	4 54		250
8	M	<i>Nativity of Virgin Mary</i>	5 25	2	27 6 29	11 49	4 11									24						8 35	9 18	5 23	6 0		251
9	Tu	Second Battle of Kasan, 1572	5 26	2	48 6 27	Morn.	4 52									25						10 4	10 48	6 43	7 29		252
10	W	Mungo Park born, 1771	5 27	3	9 6 25	0 49	5 25									26						11 26	—	8 13	8 51		253
11	Th	Battle of Delhi, 1803	5 29	3	29 6 22	1 54	5 52									27						0 2	0 31	9 27	9 56		254
12	F	O. P. Riots, 1800	5 31	3	50 6 20	3 1	6 14									28						0 54	1 14	10 19	10 39		255
13	S	Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 1882	5 32	4	11 6 18	4 9	6 32									29						1 34	1 51	10 59	11 16		256
14	S	15TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 33	4	32 6 16	5 19	6 48									30						2 7	2 22	11 32	11 47		257
15	M	Cairo occupied, 1882	5 35	4	53 6 14	6 27	7 4									1						2 38	2 51	—	0 3		258
16	Th	Moscow burnt, 1812	5 36	5	14 6 12	7 38	7 20									2						3 6	3 22	0 16	0 31		259
17	W	<i>Lambert, Bishop</i>	5 38	5	36 6 10	8 50	7 36									3						3 36	3 52	0 47	1 1		260
18	Th	Battle of Alma, 1854	5 40	5	57 6 7	10 4	7 54									4						4 8	4 23	1 17	1 33		261
19	F	President Garfield died, 1881	5 42	6	18 6 5	11 20	8 17									5						4 40	4 55	1 48	2 5		262
20	S	Siege of Paris began, 1870	5 43	6	39 6 2	Aftern.	8 48									6						5 12	5 29	2 20	2 37		263
21	S	16TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 45	7	0 6 0	1 51	9 30									7						5 50	6 13	3 4	3 15		264
22	M	Lord Denham died, 1851	5 46	7	21 5 58	2 58	10 24									8						6 40	7 8	3 38	4 5		265
23	Tu	Battle of Assaye, 1803	5 48	7	42 5 56	3 54	11 33									9						7 42	8 24	4 33	5 7		266
24	W	Dean Milman died, 1808	5 49	8	3 5 54	4 40	Morn.									10						9 12	10 2	5 49	6 37		267
25	Th	Porson died, 1808	5 51	8	23 5 52	5 10	0 56									11						10 48	11 31	7 27	8 13		268
26	F	Lucknow relieved, 1857	5 53	8	44 5 50	5 36	2 22									12						—	0 6	8 56	9 31		269
27	S	George Cruikshank born, 1792	5 55	9	4 5 47	5 57	3 51									13						0 33	0 59	9 58	10 24		270
28	S	17TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	5 50	9	24 5 45	6 15	5 18									14						1 24	1 45	10 49	11 10		271
29	M	<i>St. Michael</i> , Michaelmas Day	5 58	9	44 5 43	6 35	6 43									15						2 6	2 28	11 31	11 53		272
30	Th	<i>St. Jerome</i>	5 59	10	4 5 41	6 54	8 6									16						2 48	3 7	—	0 13		273

THE MOON will be near Saturn on the 18th, but it is the day before new Moon. She is near Mercury on the 15th. She is near Venus during the early evening hours of the 17th and 18th, being to her right and a good deal higher on the former, and together left and still above the planet on the latter evening. She is very near Mars during the evening hours of the 21st, being a little to the right of the planet. She is near and to the right of Jupiter on the 22nd; the Moon is due south on this evening at 7h 43m p.m., and the planet at 8h 9m p.m. She is also near this planet on the 24th, being to his left; Jupiter will be due south, at 5h 5m p.m., and the Moon at 5h 45m p.m. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 6th at 30 minutes after 8h in the morning.
New Moon	" 14th " 51 " 7 " morning.
First Quarter	" 21st " 6 " 10 " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 28th " 0 " 1 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 10th, and nearest to it on the 26th.

MERCURY sets on the 4th at 7h 7m p.m., or 27 minutes after the Sun; on the 5th at 5h 51m p.m., or 24 minutes after the Sun; on the 14th at 5h 33m p.m., or 16 minutes after the Sun; on the 19th at 5h 11m p.m., or 6 minutes after the Sun; on the 24th at 5h 43m p.m., or 6 minutes before the Sun;

and he rises on the 30th at 5h a.m., or at about the same time as the Sun. He is at his greatest eastern elongation (36 deg. 59 min.) on the 8th, near the Moon on the 15th, stationary among the stars on the 16th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 20th.

VENUS sets on the 9th at 7h 34m p.m., or 1h 7m after the Sun; on the 19th at 7h 10m p.m., or 1h 5m after the Sun; and on the 29th at 6h 48m p.m., or 1h 3m after the Sun. She is near the Moon and in aphelion on the 18th; and at her greatest eastern elongation (46 deg. 29 min.) on the 24th.

MARS is an evening star setting on the 10th at 9h 41m p.m., or 5h 16m after the Sun; on the 20th at 9h 17m p.m., or 5h 25m after the Sun; and on the 30th at 9h 17m p.m., or 5h 36m after the Sun. He is near the Moon and in quadrature with the Sun on the 21st.

JUPITER sets on the 8th at 1h 28m a.m., on the 18th at 1h 46m a.m., and on the 28th at 0h 5m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 24th, and stationary among the stars on the 28th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 5h 0m a.m., or 13 minutes before sunrise; on the 5th at 4h 53m a.m., or 47 minutes before sunrise; on the 18th at 4h 5m a.m., or 1h 25m before sunrise; and on the 28th at 5h 38m a.m., or 2h 28m before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 13th.



A SEASONABLE GIFT

NOTABLE OCCURRENCES AND EVENTS, 1888-9.

1888.

SEPTEMBER.

4. Mr. Gladstone enthusiastically received at the Eisteddfod at Wrexham.

5. Fatal railway accident near Dijon—12 killed.

— Meeting of the British Association at Bath.

9. Earthquake in Patras; some loss of life and considerable damage to property.

12. St. Lager: Seabreeze, 1; Chillington, 2; Zanzibar, 3.

— Sovereignty of the Queen proclaimed over the British portion of New Guinea.

13. News received of the murder by his carrier of Major Barttelot, while on his way from Stanley Falls.

14. Mr. Redmond, M.P., sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

17. First public meeting of the Parnell Special Commission.

— Military rioting in Dublin Barracks.

18. Release of John Dillon, M.P., from Dundalk Prison.

20. French flag hoisted on Marquesas Islands.

21. News received of the death of Mr. Jameson, of the Stanley Relief Expedition.

24. Mr. Blane, M.P., unconditionally released from prison.

25. Defeat of the Tibetans in the Jelep Pass.

26. Mr. J.E. Redmond, M.P., sentenced at Wexford to a further imprisonment of five weeks.

28. Champion sculling-match on the Paramatta River won by Peter Kemp.

30. Two revolting murders of women at Whitechapel.

OCTOBER.

1. Statute of the late Earl of Shaftesbury unveiled in Westminster Abbey by Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

2. Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., released from prison after undergoing seven months' imprisonment.

— Snow fell in several parts of England and in Scotland.

— Decree signed by President Carnot requiring foreigners living in France to supply particulars concerning themselves and their families.

3. Visit of the Emperor William of Germany to Vienna.

— Maori football team played their first match in England at Richmond, and defeated the Surrey team.

4. Prince of Wales arrived at Bournemouth.

— Serious floods in France and Switzerland.

5. Visit of the Czar to Batoum.

6. Cesarewitch: Teuchreus, 1; Mill Stream, 2; Traylor, 3.

11. The Emperor William arrived in Rome on a visit to King Humbert.

— An association of British fruit-growers formed at a conference held at the Crystal Palace.

12. The Emperor William of Germany visited the Pope at the Vatican.

15. Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald, M.P. for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, appointed Lord Justice Clerk, Scotland.

22. Special Commission to inquire into certain allegations against Irish members of Parliament and others, contained in a series of articles published in the *Times* newspaper, entitled "Parnellism and Crime," commenced its sittings.

23. Cambridgehire: Vernody, 1; Cactus, 2; Blamark, 3.

24. The Metropolitan of the Serbian Church published a pastoral declaring the marriage dissolved between King Milan and Queen Natalie.

26. Mather Tyndal Election: Pritchard Morgan (G), 7149; Poulkes Griffiths (G), 4968.

29. The train in which the Czar was returning from Baku to St. Petersburg met with a serious accident near Bork, when 19 persons—officials

and others—were killed, and several injured.

30. sittings of the Parnell Commission resumed. Examination of witnesses commenced. Captain O'Shea appears as a witness.

— Mr. Secretary Bayard waited on Lord Sackville, British Minister to the United States, and intimated that further retention of his post would not be acceptable to the Republican Government. The incident arose out of the publication of a letter in which Lord Sackville, replying to an application from an English naturalised American, proffered advice as to voting in the Presidential election.

NOVEMBER.

5. Mr. Gladstone arrived in Birmingham, and delivered an address.

6. Edinburgh and St. Andrews University Election: Mr. M. Stormont Darling (O), unopposed.

— Statute of the late Earl of Idlesleigh unveiled in the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament.

— General Harrison, nominee of the Republican party, elected President of the United States, defeating Mr. Cleveland, ex-President.

7. New Fish Market, Farringdon-street, opened by the Lord Mayor.

8. Liverpool Cup: Lady Rosebery, 1; Bismarck, 2; Aureoline, 3.

9. Another terrible murder of a woman at the East-End.

12. Sir Charles Warren, Chief Commissioner of Police, tenders his resignation, which was accepted.

— Mr. W. H. K. Redmond, M.P., released unconditionally from Wexford Jail on medical grounds.

— Mr. Sheehan, M.P., at Killybeg, was committed to jail for one month.

— Mr. Pyne, M.P., believed to have been lost overboard between Holyhead and Dublin.

16. Commons: Statement as to the reasons given for the objection raised by the colony to the appointment of Sir H. Blake as Governor of Queensland.

— Dewsbury Election: Sir J. Simon (G) resigned; Mr. M. Oldroyd (G), 6071; Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster (U), 3998.

18. The Empress Victoria of Germany arrived on a visit to the Queen.

— Commons: Sir Walter General for Ireland moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of Lord Ashbourne's Act for the purchase of land in Ireland. £5,000,000 voted for the purpose.

20. Irish Land Purchase Bill read a first time. Mr. Gladstone's amendment being defeated by 380 to 246.

21. Parnell Commission: Mr. E. Harrington fined £100 for contempt of court contained in an article in his paper, the *Kerry Sentinel*.

26. Commons: Mr. Sheehy complained that a member of the Irish constabulary had attempted to serve a summons under the Crimes Act in the central lobby of the House. After some discussion a committee was appointed to consider the question of privileges.

27. Mr. Monro, C.B., appointed Chief Commissioner of Police.

— Result of polling for the London School Board gave a majority for the policy of the old Board of 30; opponents, 23; independents, 2.

29. International blockading operations, East Coast of Africa.

— Holborn Election: Gainsford Bruce (C), 4398; Earl Compton (G), 3428.

30. Sir H. Norman, Governor of Jamaica, appointed to Queensland.

DECEMBER.

3. Lord Balfour of Burleigh appointed Secretary to the Board of Trade, in place of Lord Goslow, appointed Governor of New Zealand.

— Brannagh and Murphy, convicted in 1879 of offences of which they were innocent, each received £200 in compensation.

3. Lord Lansdowne, the new Viceroy of India, arrived at Bombay.

4. Lords: Oaths Bill passed.

— Commons: Lord R. Churchill moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the dispatch of a British battalion to Suakin; motion rejected by 281 to 186.

5. Brookwood, near Woking, selected as the site for the new Wimbledon.

11. Extraordinary War Budget of M. de Freycinet passed by the French Chamber.

12. Mr. Sheehan, M.P., released from Tralee Jail, after a month's imprisonment.

13. Commons discuss on a report of Committee the attempted service of a summons on Mr. Sheehy.

— Annual Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society.

14. Commons: Sunday Closing Bill rejected by 167 to 160—Amendment that the licensing question be left to the decision of the different localities carried by 186 to 123.

— Maidstone Election: Mr. F. S. W. Cornwallis (C), 2050; Mr. J. Barker (G), 1495.

— In consequence of M. De Lesseps' failure to float a loan for continuing the works of the Panama Canal, he and his colleagues resign.

17. The photograph brought into operation during the hearing of a trade-mark case in Mr. Justice Kay's court.

18. Colchester Election: Lord Brooke (C), 2125; Sir W. B. Gurdon (G), 1687.

20. Engagement outside Suakin. Defeat of the Arabs; 800 killed and wounded.

— Lords: Lord Harris on the disbandment of the Honourable Artillery Company.

21. Lords: Statement on East African affairs.

— Commons: Dr. Tanners suspended for calling the Chief Secretary for Ireland a coward and a liar.

— News from Zanzibar that Mr. Stanley arrived at Bonajya on August 17, having 82 days previously left Emin Pasha in good health.

— Stockton-on-Tees Election: Sir H. Dwyer (G), 3889; Mr. T. Wrightson (C), 3484.

— Statute of the Duke of Wellington, opposite Arley House, unveiled by the Prince of Wales.

24. Parliament prorogued.

— Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., released from Sligo Jail.

— The Earl of Kintore appointed Governor of South Australia, and Sir H. A. Blake Governor of Jamaica.

27. Native Indian Congress met at Allahabad.

1889.

JANUARY.

1. Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., sentenced to six months' imprisonment for taking part six months before in a meeting of the National League.

— Total eclipse of the sun observed: many valuable observations obtained on the United States Pacific coast.

2. Mr. Finucane, M.P., and Mr. Sheehan, M.P., sentenced to four months' imprisonment; the latter liberated on the report of medical officer that imprisonment would endanger his life.

4. Messrs. Finucane, M.P., W. L. Landon, and F. H. Stewart sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and Mr. J. H. Moran to six months, for alleged offences under the Coercion Act.

— General Grenfell and most of the British troops having left Suakin, the rebels appeared in force.

— General order issued in reference to the new drill of the army.

7. Lord Dufferin proceeded as British Ambassador to King Humbert.

8. Three burglars enter Norton Lea, the residence of Mr. H. W. Atkin.

— Mr. George Atkin, one of his sons, shot at and dangerously wounded.

9. Tornado in the Eastern States of America; great loss of life and damage to property.

11. Details of a revolution in Uganda received; flight of King Mwanga, and massacre of native Christians.

15. Two aeronauts ascended from Autwerp, and were carried out to sea—one drowned.

16. Patrick Delaney, sentenced to death for participation in the Phoenix Park murders in 1883, and whose sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, brought up to give evidence in the Parnell Commission.

— Letter from Mr. Stanký first published in Brussels.

17. First elections for County Councils.

— Murder of Bavarian missionaries at Tugu, East Africa.

18. Gwyn Election: J. Wilson (G), 4430; Sir John Pender (U), 3849.

22. Mr. Sheehy, M.P., arrested at Glasgow for alleged offences under Crimes Act.

23. Prince and Princess of Wales opened the new Municipal Buildings at Middlesbrough.

24. Mr. Phelps, United States Minister, entertained at the Mansion House on the occasion of his departure from England.

25. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., sentenced without trial to four months' imprisonment.

27. Election in Paris: General Boulanger returned for the Seine by 244,070 votes.

29. Mr. D. Sheehy, M.P., sentenced at Castleconnell to six months' imprisonment; released on appeal, and immediately rearrested on another charge. Mr. M'Inerney sentenced at the same time to one month.

30. The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria committed suicide at Mayerling, near Baden.

31. First meeting of the London County Council: Sir John Lubbock elected provisional chairman.

— Messrs. Condon and J. O'Connor, M.P.'s, sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and Mr. Manning to two months, at Tipperary.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Ballyneety, Mr. Sheehy, M.P., contrary to ordinary legal procedure, sentenced to another term of four months' imprisonment.

3. District Inspector Martin killed while attempting to arrest Father M'Fadden, of Gweedore, as he was leaving his church.

— Collision off Dungannon between the Kilchoon and the steamer Nereid—24 lives lost.

4. The Tribunal of the Seine decreed the dissolution of the Panama Canal Company.

— Mr. Killalee, M.P., arrested at Leicester under the Crimes Act.

5. Heavy gales over Scotland and the north of England; several "howls."

10. Heavy snowstorm in London and throughout the United Kingdom.

11. Earthquake shook felt in Lancashire.

12. The Bishop of Lincoln appeared at Lambeth Palace to answer charges of having violated the provisions of the law in the administration of the Holy Communion.

— London County Council: Lord Rosebery elected chairman, Sir John Lubbock vice-chairman, and Mr. Firth deputy chairman.

13. French Senate passed the Scrutin d'Arrondissement Lists by a large majority.

15. Remarkable evidence given before the Parnell Commission by the manager and solicitor of the *Times* and others relative to letters alleged to have been written by Messrs. Parnell, Egan, and Davitt.

18. Rev. A. G. Edwards, of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, appointed Bishop of St. Asaph.

— During the trial of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., at Tralee, Mr. Healy, M.P., who was fleeing, illegally removed from the court by order of Mr. Ord Roche.

19. East Perthshire Election: Sir J. Kinloch (G), 4005; Mr. Bone (O), 2760.

— Mr. Carey, M.P., arrested during the election.

— At Tralee, Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labour, to run concurrently with previous sentence.

30. Parnell Commission: Evidence of destroying important letters given by Houston and Pigott.

23. Parliament resumed. — Pigott, before the Parnell Commission, under cross-examination admitted that the letters published in the *Times* were forged.

23. Four new States added to the United States and admitted into the Union.

25. Commons: Debate on the Address: amendment moved by Mr. Morley condemning the Irish policy of the Government.

26. On the resumption of the Royal Commission on "Parnellism and Crime," it was discovered that Pigott had left the country.

— The Empress Frederick and her daughters left England for Germany.

27. Parnell Commission: Letter from Pigott confessing the forgery of the facsimile letters. The Attorney-General, on the part of the *Times*, offered an apology to Mr. Parnell, who at once entered the box and formally repudiated their authorship.

— Burnley Election: J. Spencer Balfour (G) returned unopposed.

28. Commons: Questions put by Irish members and others relative to the disappearance of Richard Pigott. Stormy scenes occur.

— National Rifle Association select Brookwood and Biele Common as the site for the future rifle competitions.

— Sir Julian Pauncefote appointed British Minister at Washington, vice Lord Sackville, resigned.

MARCH.

1. Commons: Mr. Morley's amendment to the Address rejected by 339 to 260.

— Richard Pigott arrested in Madrid, when he committed suicide by blowing out his brains.

2. Dr. Tanner arrested in the Westminster Palace Hotel after leaving the House of Commons.

4. General Harrison inaugurated as President of the United States.

5. The Queen left Windsor for Biarritz.

— Deputation from the Central Chamber of Agriculture wait on Lord Salisbury and urge upon him the establishment of a Board of Agriculture.

7. Commons: Lord George Hamilton explains the proposals of the Government to build 70 ships and expend £21,500,000.

— H. M. S. Sultan went ashore on Comino Island, near Malta; was ultimately abandoned, and sank.

— At Tipperary, Dr. Tanner, M.P., vindictively sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

9. Serious floods in the West of England, worst in the North.

10. Mr. A. G. Creagh, a Clare magistrate, and his sister fired at and wounded.

12. First match at American baseball played at Kennington Oval between the "All America" and "Chicago" teams.

— Barnsley Election: Earl Compton (G), 6232; Mr. B. Wentworth (U), 3761.

13. Commons: Bill to make first-class misdemeanours of persons convicted under the Crimes Act (Ireland) rejected by 256 to 193.

— Parnell Commission: *Times* case closed, after 63 days' hearing.

— Explosion at Brynmill Colliery, Wrexham—20 killed.

15. Kensington Election: Mr. Beaufoy (G), 4089; Mr. Beresford Hope (U), 3439.

16. Lords: Duration of Speeches Bill rejected.

21. Powers and duties of the Metropolitan Board of Works temporarily terminated and taken over by the London County Council.

— Lords: Bill providing for the exclusion from the House of Peers guilty of certain offences negatived by 75 to 14.

— Commons: Announcement that Captain Segrave, R.M., of Michas-

towa, had been suspended consequent on receipt of intelligence from the Cape that he had been dismissed from service there for breach of trust, &c. Motion to reduce the salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland defeated by 275 to 311.

22 Commons: Motion to reduce the Attorney-General's salary by £1000 defeated by 265 to 206.

25. Commons: The Parnell Commission and the Pigott papers discussed by Irish members.

— Prince of Wales opened the new drill-hall of the 20th Middlesex (Artists) Volunteers in Euston-road.

26. Commons: Supply—Motion to reduce the vote for maintenance and repair of Royal palaces rejected by 205 to 108.

— Prince of Wales presided at a banquet given by the Queen's command at St. James's Palace, to celebrate the jubilee of the Royal Agricultural Society.

27. Lincolnshire Handicap: Wise Man, 1; Acme, 2; The Baron, 3.

— Queen Victoria travelled from Biarritz and visited the Queen Regent of Spain at San Sebastian.

— Mr. Robert T. Lincoln appointed American Minister to England.

— Commons: Bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday read second time by 179 to 157.

29. Grand National: Frigate, 1; Why Not, 2; M.P., 3.

— A collision occurred between the Ostend packets *Comtesse de Flandre* and *Princesse Henriette*; the former's boilers exploded, and she afterwards sank. Fourteen lives lost.

30. Intelligence received of a hurricane at Samoa, in which three German and three United States gunboats were wrecked, with the loss of 150 lives.

— University Boat-Race won by Cambridge.

APRIL.

1. Commons: Naval defence vote for £21,500,000 in Committee carried by 261 to 75.

2. Parnell Commission: Sir Charles Russell commenced his address for the defence.

3. Commons: Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister in Scotland read second time by 181 to 111.

— King of Abyssinia defeated in a battle with the Dervishes and died of his wounds.

— The Queen returned to England from Biarritz.

— A letter, dated August 23, 1888, received from Mr. H. M. Stanley giving details of his march across Africa and of his meeting with Emin Pasha.

4. Lords: The Government beaten on divisions: the Earl of Morley elected Chairman of Committees, on the motion of Lord Granville, by 95 to 77.

5. Commons: Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Vaccination Act.

8. Commons: Four Bills for the reform of Local Government in Scotland read first time.

— Court-martial on Captain B.E. of H.M.S. Sultan, who was acquitted on a charge of negligence for the loss of his ship, but reprimanded.

10. Commons: Mr. Parnell's Agricultural Tenants (Ireland) Bill rejected by 229 to 168.

— The Duke of Nassau assumed the Regency of the Duchy of Luxembourg.

— Extraordinary darkness prevailed in London for several hours in the middle of the day.

11. Commons: Adjournment of the House moved to discuss the question of destitution in Ireland. — Sugar Bounties Bill read a first time.

— The London County Council adopt a resolution in favour of the control of the police being vested in the Council.

13. Parnell Commission: Close of Sir Charles Russell's speech for the defence.

15. Commons: The Chancellor of

the Exchequer made his Budget statement.

15 Birmingham (Central Division) Election: Mr. J. A. Bright (U), 5631; Mr. P. Beale (G), 2561.

16 Rochester Election: Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen (G), 1655; Alderman H. D. Davies (C), 1580.

22. Strike of tramway men in Vienna—rioting and loss of life.

— The former Indian Reservation of Oklahoma thrown open for occupation by order of the President of the United States. Thousands of emigrants collected on the border waiting the event.

23. The Queen arrived at Sandringham on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

24. General Boulanger arrived in London from Brussels.

— City and Suburban: Goldsaker, 1; Fullerton, 2; Wise Man, 3.

— Garrick Theatre, Charing-cross-road, opened.

25 At Nottingham a conference of Miners' Delegates, representing over 300,000 men, resolved to demand an advance of 10 per cent in wages.

26. The Lyceum Theatre Company appeared by command before the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

29. First meeting, at Berlin, of the delegates of the Samoan Conference.

— Celebration commenced at New York of the 100th anniversary of Washington's inauguration as first President of the United States.

30. Lords: Bill to enable women to become County Councillors read first time.

— Commons: Government beaten on the question of a reform of the liquor traffic in India by 113 to 103.

— Special Commission: Mr. Parnell in the witness-box.

MAY.

1. Commons: Leaseholds Enfranchisement Bill defeated by 186 to 157.

— Two Thousand Guinea: Enthusiast, 1; Donovan, 2; Pioneer, 3.

— Rev. H. H. Montgomery, Vicar of St. Mark's, Kensington, consecrated in Westminster Abbey Bishop of Tasmania.

2. Commons: Budget resolutions agreed to.

— At Tipperary, sentences confirmed of four months' imprisonment on Messrs. John O'Connor and Condon, M.P.s, three months' on Dr. Tanner, M.P., and two months' on Mr. Manning.

3. Mr. Conynbears, M.P., sentenced at Falcagh to three months' imprisonment for supplying evicted and starving tenants with bread.

5. Centenary of the Revolution celebrated at Versailles—a blank cartridge fired at President Carnot.

6. Commons: Adjournment of the House moved to discuss the trial of Mr. Conynbears, M.P., at Falcagh.

— Paris Exhibition opened by President Carnot.

7. Princess of Wales laid the foundation-stone of a hospital for women in Euston-road.

— The London County Council resolve to pay Mr. Firth, M.P., the deputy chairman, a salary of £2000 a year.

8. Jubilee statue of the Queen unveiled at the University of London by the Prince of Wales.

— Chester Cup: Mill Stream, 1; Dante, 2; Cottillon, 3.

9. Lords: Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister rejected by 147 to 120.

10. Commons: Motion for the discontinuance of the representation in Parliament of Universities defeated by 217 to 126.

— Fighting between Germans and natives on the east coast of Africa; a number killed on both sides.

— Kempton Jubilee Stakes: Amphion, 1; Scotch Owl, 2; The Rejected, 3.

— The police made a raid on the Field Club, St. James's-street, and the Adelphi Club, Maiden-lane, Strand, and arrested a large number

of persons assembled for gambling purposes.

18. Commons: Bill for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture read first time.

14. Lords: Secretary for Scotland Bill passed through Committee.

— Commons: Resolution in favour of the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales negatived by 294 to 231.

15. Mrs. Scherlieb received the degree of M.D. at London University, being the first lady on whom that degree has been conferred by the University.

16. Commons: Perpetual Pensions—Motion condemning the proposed commutation at 27 years' purchase defeated by 264 to 205.

— Court of Appeal decide, in the case of Lady Sandhurst, elected for the Brixton Division as member of the London County Council, that, as a woman, she was ineligible, and that Mr. Beresford Hope, the candidate next to her in the result of the polling, was entitled to the seat.

20. Lords: Bill to qualify women to sit as County Councillors negatived by 108 to 23.

— Commons: Naval Defence Bill read third time by 183 to 101.

— Collision of the *Goodwin* between the steamers *Beresford* and *German Emperor*—the latter sank.

21. National Debt Bill read a third time.

— Arrival of King Humbert at Berlin.

22. Commons: Bill for the abolition of the Coal Duties in London referred to a Committee: amendment to continue the Dues for a limited period defeated by 184 to 104.

— Newmarket Stakes: Donovan, 1; Turquoise, 2; Laurate, 3.

23. Commons: Scotch Local Government Bill under discussion.

— The Shah of Persia arrived at St. Petersburg.

24. Lords: Bill for flogging armed burglars, &c., read a third time.

— Seventieth birthday of the Queen. Statue of her Majesty in Examination Hall of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons unveiled by the Prince of Wales.

— Presentation at the Mansion House to Captain Murrell, of the steamer *Missouri*, for his gallant conduct in saving the crew and passengers—over 800 in number—of the emigrant steamer *Danmark*.

26. The Earl of Zealand nominated as Viceroy of Ireland in succession to Lord Londonderry.

— Presentation of the freedom of the City of London to the Marquis of Dufferin.

JUNE.

3. Commons: Bills introduced for drainage and railway schemes for Ireland.

— South-East Cork Election: Mr. J. Murreough (F) returned unopposed.

— President Carnot opened the new docks and harbour of Calais.

— The Queen presented new colours to the 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Windsor Castle.

4. The Queen witnessed the Fourth of June celebrations at Eton.

5. The Derby: Donovan, 1; Migual, 2; El Dorado, 3.

— Loss of life by the bursting of the water reservoir at Philadelphia, estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000.

6. Destructive thunderstorm in London.

7. The Oaks: L'Abbesse de Jouarre, 1; Minthe, 2; Seclusion, 3.

10. Arbitration opened in the dispute between Sir G. Chetwynd and the Earl of Durham, arising out of the Wood racing scandal.

12. Railway accident near Armagh: 74 persons killed, over 100 injured.

13. The Samoan Convention signed at Berlin by the delegates of England, Germany, and the United States.

17. Commons: Mr. Plunkett stated that the site for the National Portrait Gallery would be at the back of the National Gallery.

(Continued on page 46)

OCTOBER.



INSECT AND MOULD PESTS, INJURIOUS TO THE GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND FARM.—SEE PAGE 16.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, &c.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.										
			Rises.	South before Noon.	Sets.	Rises.	Afternoon.	Sets.	Morn.	Afternoon.	Sets.	Morn.	Afternoon.	Sets.	Morn.	Afternoon.	Sets.	Morn.	Afternoon.	Sets.	Morn.	Afternoon.													
h.	m.		h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	h.	m.	h.	m.				
1	W	Pheasant-shooting begins	6	1	10	23	5	40	7	14	9	27			17													3	28	3	48	0	32	274	
2	Th	Admiral Keppel died, 1786	6	3	10	42	5	38	7	40	10	46			18													4	7	4	26	1	13	275	
3	F	Treaty of Limerick, 1691	6	5	11	41	5	35	8	12	Afternoon			19														4	43	5	1	1	51	276	
4	S	First English Bible printed, 1535	6	7	11	19	5	32	8	52	1	8			20													5	19	5	39	2	20	277	
5	S	18TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	6	9	11	37	5	30	9	40	2	5			21													6	1	6	23	3	4	278	
6	M	Faith, Virgin and Martyr	6	10	11	55	5	27	10	38	2	51			22													6	50	7	19	3	48	279	
7	Th	Archbishop Laud born, 1573	6	12	12	12	5	25	11	40	3	28			23													7	54	8	37	4	41	280	
8	W	Battle of Torres Vedras, 1810	6	14	12	28	5	22	Morn	3	56			24														9	27	10	14	6	2	281	
9	Th	St. Denys	6	16	12	45	5	20	0	48	4	20			25													10	54	11	29	7	30	282	
10	F	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins	6	17	13	1	5	18	1	56	4	39			26													Noon	—	8	54	9	25	283	
11	S	Prince of Wales left London for India, 1875	6	19	13	16	5	15	3	5	4	56			27													0	25	0	45	9	50	284	
12	S	19TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	6	20	13	31	5	13	4	15	5	12			28													1	2	1	20	10	27	285	
13	M	Canova died, 1822	6	22	13	45	5	11	5	25	5	27			29													1	37	1	52	11	2	286	
14	Th	Fire Insurance duo	6	24	13	59	5	8	6	38	5	42			30													2	6	2	20	11	31	287	
15	W	Murat executed, 1818	6	25	14	12	5	6	7	52	6	59			1													2	35	2	51	—	0	288	
16	Th	Lord Palmerston died, 1865	6	27	14	25	5	4	9	9	6	22			2													3	6	3	22	0	16	289	
17	F	Houses of Parliament destroyed, 1834	6	28	14	37	5	2	10	26	6	50			3													3	39	3	56	0	47	290	
18	S	St. Luke, Evangelist	6	30	14	48	5	0	11	44	7	26			4													4	13	4	30	1	21	291	
19	S	20TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	6	31	14	59	4	58	Afternoon	8	17			5														4	49	5	9	1	55	292	
20	M	Battle of Navarino, 1827	6	32	15	10	4	56	1	52	9	21			6													5	32	5	56	2	34	293	
21	Th	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805. Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins	6	34	15	19	4	54	2	39	10	38			7													6	24	6	56	3	21	294	
22	W	Lord Holland died, 1840	6	36	15	28	4	52	3	12	Morn.			8														7	33	8	19	4	21	295	
23	Th	Earl of Derby died, 1800	6	38	15	37	4	50	3	41	0	1			9													9	6	9	55	5	44	296	
24	F	Dr. J. T. (conquest) died, 1605. Michaelmas Law sittings begin	6	40	15	45	4	47	4	1	1	25			10													10	30	11	16	7	20	297	
25	S	St. Crispin	6	42	15	52	4	45	4	20	2	50			11													11	49	—	8	41	9	298	
26	S	21ST SUND. AFT. TRINITY	6	44	15	58	4	43	4	36	4	15			12													0	17	0	39	9	42	299	
27	M	Captain Cook born, 1728	6	46	16	4	41	4	55	5	37			13														1	2	1	24	10	27	300	
28	Th	St. Sknon and St. Jude	6	48	16	8	4	39	5	16	7	0			14													1	44	2	3	11	9	11	301
29	W	Allan Cunningham died, 1843	6	50	16	12	4	37	5	38	8	21			15													2	23	2	43	11	48	302	
30	Th	Sheridan born, 1751	6	51	16	16	4	36	6	8	9	38			16													3	2	3	20	0	8	303	
31	F	All Hallows' Eve	6	53	16	18	4	34	6	44	10	52			17													3	39	3	58	0	45	304	

THE MOON is near Saturn during the morning hours of the 10th and 11th, being to his right on the former and to his left on the latter morning. She is very near Mercury on the morning of the 12th, being a little to his right and a little higher. She is near Venus on the 17th, but the Moon is only two days old. She is near and to the right of Mars on the evening of the 18th. She is near both Jupiter and Mars on the evening of the 20th, the Moon being between them, the planet Mars being to the right of the Moon, and Jupiter higher than the Moon and to her left; Mars is on the Meridian at 5h 23m p.m., the Moon at 5h 35m p.m., and Jupiter at 6h 28m p.m. She is very near Jupiter on the evening of the 21st, Jupiter being a little to the right of the Moon; on this evening Jupiter will be due south, at 6h 23m p.m., and the Moon at 6h 35m p.m. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 5th at 23 minutes after 6h in the afternoon.
New Moon " 13th " 5 " 11 " afternoon.
First Quarter " 21st " 37 " 5 " morning.
Full Moon " 27th " 43 " 11 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 8th, and nearest to it on the 24th.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising on the 8th at 5h 27m a.m., or 28 minutes before the Sun; on the 4th at 5h 9m a.m., 1h before the sun; on the 19th at 4h 40m, or 1h 37m before the Sun; on the 15th at 4h 39m a.m.,

or 1h 47m before the Sun; on the 20th at 4h 52m a.m., or 1h 40m before the Sun; on the 25th at 5h 17m a.m., or 1h 25m a.m. before the Sun; and on the 30th at 5h 45m a.m., or 1h 6m before sunrise. He is in ascending node on the 7th, stationary among the stars on the 8th, in perihelion on the 11th, near the Moon on the 12th, at his greatest western elongation, 18 deg. 5 min., on the 15th.

VENUS sets on the 9th at 6h 24m p.m., or 1h 4m after the Sun; on the 19th at 6h 4m p.m., or 1h 6m after the Sun; and on the 29th at 6h 43m p.m., or 1h 6m after the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 17th, and at her greatest brilliancy on the 30th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 10th at 9h 12m p.m.; on the 20th at 9h 5m p.m.; and on the 30th at 9h 10m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 20th, and in perihelion on the 21st.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 1h 51m p.m., on the 8th at 1h 27m p.m., on the 18th at 10h 50m p.m., and on the 28th at 10h 15m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 20th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 26th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 3h 23m a.m., on the 6th at 3h 1m a.m., on the 18th at 3h 29m a.m., and on the 28th at 1h 54m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 10th.



EARLY NAVIGATORS

17. Prince of Wales presided at Marlborough House at a meeting of the Committee to raise a memorial to Father Damien, late missionary to the leper hospital, Sandwich Islands.

18. Lords: Hares Preservation Bill read a third time.

— Mr. Parnell's appeal against a decision of Law Courts postponing the trial of his action against the Times for libel dismissed.

19. Asot Gold Cup: Trayles, 1; Rada, 2; Cotillon, 3.

20. Commons: Motion for Compulsory Arbitration in rent disputes in Ireland rejected by 244 to 178.

— Inquest on the victims of the Armagh disaster—a verdict of manslaughter returned against six railway officials.

— Captain Woodward, of H.M.S. Duke of Wellington, fined £50 in the Court of Queen's Bench, and ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings, for contempt of court in disregarding a writ of *habeas corpus* ordering him to bring up Thompson, wrongfully imprisoned as a deserter from H.M.S. Calliope.

21. Commons: Motion for Compulsory Arbitration in rent disputes in Ireland rejected by 244 to 178.

22. Commons: Motion for Compulsory Arbitration in rent disputes in Ireland rejected by 244 to 178.

23. Commons: Motion for Compulsory Arbitration in rent disputes in Ireland rejected by 244 to 178.

24. Prince Leopold of Prussia married at Berlin to Princess Louise Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein, sister of the German Emperor.

— Royal Agricultural Show at Windsor opened.

25. Lords: Land Transfer Bill read third time, after an amendment for its rejection had been defeated by 113 to 104.

— London County Council: Discussion on the Coal Dues.

26. Salvation Army driven back in the Strand by the police, and a great disturbance followed.

— Announced that the Portuguese Government had revoked the concession granted for the construction of the Delagoa Railway, thus practically confiscating the property of the railway company.

27. The Queen visited the Royal Agricultural Show at Windsor.

— Betrothal announced of Princess Louise of Wales to the Earl of Fife.

28. Commons: Committee granted to look into the acquisition, &c., of the Salters' and other London companies' estates in Ireland.

29. Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., once more arrested at Cork.

JULY.

1. The Shah of Persia arrived in London.

— Lords: Statement of Lord Salisbury with regard to Delagoa Bay.

— Mr. W. J. Lane, M.P., arrested for an alleged interference with the tenants on the Pensonby estate.

2. Parnell Commission reassembled: Mr. Davitt examined.

— Defeat of Drivishes at Arguin, near Wady Halia—500 killed and 50 taken prisoners.

3. Visit of the Shah to the City.

4. Statements made in both Houses of Parliament with regard to a provision for Prince Albert Victor and Princess Louise of Wales. Amendment, in the Commons, to first institute an inquiry into the Civil List, rejected by 313 to 125.

— Commons: A Bill to continue the London Coal Dues for a year read third time by 228 to 108.

— Garden party at Marlborough House in honour of the Shah.

5. Lords: The Government beaten on the Land Transfer Bill by a majority of 9; the Bill withdrawn.

— Sentence of three months' imprisonment on Mr. Conynbare, M.P., confirmed at Drogheda.

— West Fife Election: Mr. A. Birrell (G), 3551; Mr. E. G. E. Wemyss (U), 2718.

— Verdi's "Otello" successfully produced at the Lyceum.

6. Lords: London Coal Dues Bill read third time and passed.

— Commons: Mr. W. O'Brien moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to the conduct of the police in forcibly dispersing a meeting at Chisleville.

8. Shooting commenced at Wimbledon, Oxford winning the Inter-University Match.

9. Lords: Royal Assent given to London Coal Dues and other Bills.

— Commons: A Committee of 23 on Royal Grants appointed.

10. Commons: Prevention of Cruelty to Children Bill: Amendment to remove the prohibition of the employment in theatres of children under 10 negatived by 188 to 139.

— General Grenfell, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, arrived at Assuan.

11. Skirmishing on the banks of the Nile: our Assuan between Egyptian troops and a party of Drivishes advancing northward.

— Dover Election: Mr. G. Wyndham (C), unopposed.

— Wimbledon: St. George's Vase won by Sergeant Lawson, 1st Lanark.

12. In the French Chamber a credit of £58,000,000 voted for building ironclads, &c.

13. Lords: The Adoption of Children Bill withdrawn.

— Commons: Scotch Local Government Bill in Committee.

— Parnell Commission: Sir C. Russell stated that, in consequence of the judges' refusal to order inspection of the books of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, he and the other counsel engaged for the Irish members would withdraw from the inquiry.

— Wimbledon: Queen's Prize won by Sergeant Reid, 1st Lanark Engineers.

— The eighth case of murder and mutilation similar to those of 1888 reported at the East-End of London.

14. Wimbledon: Kolapore Cup won by the Canadian team.

15. Commons: Tithe Rent-Charge Recovery Bill read second time by 208 to 151.

— Camberthenshire (W.) Election: Morgan (G), 4262; Drummond (C), 2583.

— Wimbledon: Elcho Shield won by the Irish team with 1689 points; the Ashburton Shield by the Charterhouse School.

— Navy Mobilisation at Spithead.

16. East Marylebone Election: Mr. E. Boulton (C), 2579; Mr. G. Leveson-Gower (G), 2088.

— Sandown Park: Eclipse Stakes: Ayshire, 1; El Dorado, 2; Scudgion, 3.

17. Constitution of an Irish Tenants' League—for maintaining the rights of the tenant farmers of Ireland—published by the committee.

18. Lords: National Picture Gallery Bill and Board of Agriculture Bill passed.

— Commons: Yorkshire Provident Insurance Company—report of the Select Committee—motion for criminal proceedings agreed to against the manager.—Motion for £800,000 for light railways in Ireland agreed to by 280 to 76.

— Prince of Wales presented new colours to the Northamptonshire Regiment at the Tower.

— Special Commission resumed: Mr. Parnell recalled.

19. Commons: Scotch Local Government Bill read third time.

— Clissold Park, Stoke Newington, comprising 83 acres, opened to the public.

20. Commons: Debate on messages from the Queen as to provision for Prince Albert Victor and Princess Louise of Wales.

— Parnell Commission: conclusion of evidence. Court adjourned.

21. Commons: Royal Grants: Mr. Labouchere's amendment defeated by 398 to 116.

22. Princess Louise of Wales married to the Duke of Fife.

23. Commons: Bill introduced to transfer the site of Coldbath Fields Prison to the Post Office.

24. Banquet to Ministers at the Mansion House.

AUGUST.

1. Commons: The Imprisonment of Dr. Tanner—Adjournment of the House moved to discuss the legality

of a sentence inflicted under an Act of Edward III. rejected by 114 to 118.

1. British fleet assembled at Spithead—113 vessels, 23,125 officers and men.

2. The German Emperor arrived on a visit to the Queen.

3. Inspection of the fleet at Spithead by the German Emperor.

— Lords: Protection of Children Bill passed through Committee.

— Commons: Prince of Wales's Children Bill read third time by 136 to 41.

4. The fleet leave Spithead to take part in naval manoeuvres.

5. Grand Review at Aldershot before the German Emperor.

— Mrs. Maybrick tried at Liverpool for poisoning her husband, and sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Stephen.

— Cricket: At the Oval Surrey beat Nottingham by 184 runs.

— Commons: Irish Constabulary vote carried, after closure, by 185 to 125.

6. The German Emperor and fleet left the Solent on their return home, after the inspection of 1500 German sailors by the Queen.

7. Lords: Prince of Wales's Children Bill, Scotch Local Government Bill, and Cruelty to Children Bill read third time and passed.

— General Grenfell, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, promoted to be Major-General in the British Army for his services on the Nile.

8. The Emperor of Austria visited the Emperor William at Berlin.

— Belfast (North) Election: Sir E. J. Harland (C), unopposed.

9. Commons: Government Tithe Rent-Charge Bill in Committee. Several amendments rejected by very small majorities.

— The French Senate, as a High Court of Justice, decide that General Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort are guilty of conspiracy against the safety of the State, and condemn General Boulanger to imprisonment for life.

10. Commons: The Speaker refused to interfere with the ruling of the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Trade, Tithe Rent-Charge Bill in Committee. The Attorney-General intimated that the Government would accept an amendment making the owner of property liable for tithe.

11. Lords: Discussion opened by Lord Fitzgerald on a Court of Criminal Appeals.

— Commons: On the Vote for the British Museum, motion for reduction rejected by 133 to 97.

— Martial law proclaimed in Crete.

— Strike of labourers at the East and West India Docks.

— Naval Manoeuvres commenced by a declaration of war.

12. Lords: Suck Drainage Bill and Official Secrets Bill passed.

13. Commons: On the ruling of the Speaker the Tithe Bill withdrawn by the Government.

— Cricket: Lancashire beat Surrey at the Oval by eight wickets.

14. Gale, and great damage done throughout the coast.

15. Commons: Irish Estimates moved and debated; salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland carried by 112 against 68.

— German Emperor held a review at Strasburg.

16. Issue of a Treasury Minute relating to Civil Service pensions.

— Reprieve made known of Mrs. Maybrick, condemned for poisoning her husband, and whose sentence had caused great excitement throughout the country.

— Commons: Debate on Irish Prisons: 8000 Convicts Act prisoners still in jail; vote carried by 113 to 69.

17. The Queen arrived at Pale on a visit to Wales.

18. Commons: House still in Committee on Irish Estimates; discussion on the Clanricarde evictions, numbering 600 and upwards.

19. A hundred thousand dock labourers out on strike march in procession to Hyde Park.

20. Lords: Royal Assent given to forty-eight public and private Bills.

— Commons: Committee on Technical Instruction Bill; a number of amendments accepted. Western Australian Constitution Bill withdrawn.

— Princess Beatrice descended a coal-mine near Raubon.

— Mr. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Gilhooly, M.P., sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and a further period of two months in default of finding sureties, for words spoken in June. Police evidence proved false.

— Extension of the Dock Strike to other trades.

21. Lords: Irish Light Railways Bill and Expiring Laws Bill read a third time.

— Commons: India Revenue Budget presented to House.

— Mayor of Wrexham knighted by the Queen before leaving Wales.

— H.M.S. Sultan raised and safely towed into Malta by an Italian salvage company.

22. Lords: Appropriation Bill passed through all its stages.

— Commons: Sensational statement by Mr. Balfour as to the endowment of Irish Catholic Universities. The longest continuous sitting of the Session, lasting twenty-five hours, on the Technical Education Bill.

23. Lords: Technical Education Bill passed through its several stages, without discussion or amendment, at one short sitting.

— English firemen arrive in Paris.

24. Queen's Speech delivered and Parliament prorogued.

— Lord Londonderry leaves Ireland on the conclusion of his Viceroyalty.

APPROXIMATE COLONIAL REVENUE AND SALARIES OF GOVERNORS.

Approximate revenue of our first-class colonies, and the varied salaries of the Governors of the same:—			
	£		£
Canada.		Tasmania.	
Revenue, nearly ...	7,000,000	Revenue ...	570,000
Governor's salary ...	10,000	Governor's salary ...	5,000
Victoria.		New Zealand.	
Revenue, over ...	6,000,000	Revenue ...	3,703,000
Governor's salary ...	10,000	Governor's salary ...	7,800
New South Wales.		Jamaica.	
Revenue, over ...	7,000,000	Revenue ...	586,000
Governor's salary ...	7,000	Governor's salary ...	6,000
Queensland.		Cape Colony.	
Revenue, nearly ...	8,000,000	Revenue, over ...	3,000,000
Governor's salary ...	5,000	Governor and High Commissioner ...	6,000
South Australia.		Natal.	
Revenue, nearly ...	2,000,000	Revenue ...	663,000
Governor's salary ...	5,000	Governor's salary ...	4,000
Western Australia.		Fiji.	
Revenue ...	400,000	Revenue ...	70,000
Governor's salary ...	3,000	Governor's salary ...	5,000

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1890.

OBITUARY RECORD OF 1888-9.

Memoirs of all of whom, with the Arms and Portraits of some, will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

1889. SEPTEMBER.

Backhouse, Alfred, Esq., of Pilmor Hall, Durham.—2.
Batthyany, Countess Louis, widow of the Hungarian patriot.—18.
Buchheim, Arthur, Esq., M.A., of New College, Oxford.—4.
Carthew, General Morden, C.B., late Madras Army.—4.
Cherry, General Peter Thomas, Madras Army.—3.
Cook, Alexander, R.N. Commander H.M.S. Duke of Wellington.—18.
Craig, Rev. George, M.A., of Portrush, Antrim.—4.
Craigill, the Hon. John Millar, Lord.—22.
Crompton, Major-General W. Henry Stansfeld, of Azerly Hall, Yorkshire.—6.
Dennett, John Leighton Wade, Esq., of Henfield, Sussex.—29.
Dunbar, Lady Helen.—1.
Eaton, Captain John Sumner, R.N.—27.
Farrington, Sir Henry Anthony, Bart.—19.
Festing, Major, African explorer (died of fever in Africa).
Gray, Lady Emilie Caroline, of Templeton-place, S.W.—4.
Holt, Thomas, Esq., formerly of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.—6.
Hunt, Charles Brooke, Esq., late of Gloucester.—19.
Laron, Sir E., Bart., formerly M.P. for Great Yarmouth.—6.
Mar and Kellie, the Right Hon. Walter Henry Erskine, Earl of.—16.
Matti, Major-General Antonio, late Royal Malta Artillery.—17.
Meyers, Colonel Herbert, late of the 2nd West India Regiment.
Molony, Lieut.-General Charles Preston, Madras Staff Corps.—27.
Orpen, John Herbert, Esq., I.L.D., barrister-at-law, of St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.—3.
Parry, Thomas Gambier, Esq., of Highnam Court, Gloucester.—29.
Pett, Lieut.-Colonel Henry John, Deputy Commissioner Assam.—21.
Pendleton, the Rev. Frederick A. S., Rector St. Barnabas, Guernsey.—13.
Proctor, Richard, a well-known astronomer and writer.—12.
Pulley, Major-General Charles, late Madras Army.—28.
Rimington, Colonel Spencer, late Bombay Staff Corps.—19.
Rowley, Sir Charles Robert, fourth Earl.—9.
Schwarzenberg, Prince Johann of.
Thomas, Lewis Holland, Esq., of Caerfuron, Merionethshire.—28.
Veitch, Rev. Andrew, late Rector of South Ferrisby.—27.

OCTOBER.

Aikman, Colonel V.O.
Alexander, Sir John Wallis, fourth Bart., of Belcamp, co. Dublin.—25.
Anderson, Matthew, Esq., formerly Crown Solicitor of Dublin.—12.
Beley, Captain Charles Harold, 25th Fusiliers Native Infantry, killed in action Black Mountain Expedition.—6.
Benedict, Thomas Chandos Leigh, Esq.—22.
Bousfield, the Rev. William, M.A., Rector of Cublington, Bucks.—21.
Byron, the Hon. Mrs. William (Mary).—2.
Calding, Robert Charles, Esq., F.B.S., of Needham Hall, Cambs.—13.
Cecil, Lady Charlotte Alexandrina Mabella Brownlow.—17.
Cooper, the Rev. George, M.A., R.N.—25.
Crookshank, Colonel Arthur Chichester, C.B., died of wounds received at Kothah.—25.
Cunliffe, William Wallace Rodger, Esq., of Hadlow Castle, Kent.—23.
Fleming, the Rev. James.—27.
Gidley, Bartholomew Charles, Esq., M.A.—1.

Home, the Rev. James Campbell, A.M., formerly Vicar of Rawcliffe.
Hos, the Ven. John Hodgson, M.A., Archdeacon of Stafford, Canon of Lichfield.—18.
Ireland, Mrs., of Sandford-place, Cheltenham.—14.
Jameson, John William, Esq., of Ardmore, Booterstown.—7.
Jarvis, Sir Lewis Whincop, of Middleton Towers, King's Lynn.—2.
Jocan, Field-Marshal George Charles Bingham, third Earl of.—109.
Macaulay, Miss Fanny, sister of Lord Macaulay.—10.
Maccall, William, Esq., author of Elements of Individualism.—19.
Mansel, Maria Lady, widow of Sir John Bell Mansel, Bart.—18.
Mitchell, Major-General John, late Royal Marines.—9.
Newborough, Sir Spencer Bulkeley Wynne, third Baron.—1.
O'Gorman, Major Parnell, formerly M.P. for Waterford city.—24.
Okes, the Rev. Richard, Provost King's College, Cambridge.—25.
Portman, the Right Hon. Edward Berkeley, M.A., first Viscount.—19.
Puget, Lieut.-Colonel Granville W., late of the 34th.—17.
Pyne, Jasper D., M.P. West Waterford, drowned in the Irish Channel.
Radcliffe, Captain George T. Delme, late of the 46th.—28.
Rennie, Major-General Charles Elphinstone.—11.
Robertson, David Souter, Esq., of Lawhead, Lanark.—10.
Sartoris, Edward John, Esq., formerly M.P. for Carmarthen.—23.
Sutherland (Anna), Countess of Cromartie, and Duchess of.—25.
Thomas, Sir Ronald Ferguson, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., lately Minister Plenipotentiary to Persia.—15.
Ward, Captain John, R.N.—12.
Wellesley, Colonel William Henry Charles.
Willingame, Arthur, Esq., landscape engraver.—3.
Wyndham, Richard King, Esq., of Corhampton House, Hants.—25.

DECEMBER.

Bartholomew, Col. George Churchill, late of the 10th.—2.
Blair, Captain W. Fordyce, R.N., of Blais, Arr.—11.
Bliss, Sir John Ralph, eighth Bart.—31.
Blyth, Lieut.-General Frederick Samuel, C.B.—28.
Boyer, General, ex-Aide-de-Camp to Marshal Bessins.
Briggs, General Stephen Charles, late Madras Staff Corps.—17.
Bull, the Rev. Henry, M.A., Rector of Lathbury.—18.
Carignan, Prince Eugene of, cousin of the King of Italy.
Churchill, Lady Alan Spencer.—10.
Conolly, Lieut.-Colonel John Augustus, V.O., Curragh District.
Dalrymple, Sir John Warrender, seventh Bart., of North Berwick, co. Haddington.—28.
Downing, General David, late of the Bengal Infantry.—18.
Earnshaw, the Rev. Samuel, of Sheffield.—6.
Elphinstone, Lord William Godolphin Osborne.—28.
Everley, the Right Hon. Charles Shaw-Lefevre, Viscount.—28.
Filmaurice, Major J. C., formerly Assist. Commissioner, Kara.—10.
Galliera, Duchesse de, a well-known philanthropist.
Geddes, Colonel Andrew David, 83rd Regimental District.—23.
Hartwell, Sir Broderick, second Bart., of Dale Hall, Essex.—11.
Hemley, John, Esq., of Shelton, Newark.
Hesse, Prince Alexander of, father of the Princesses of Battenberg.
Hillyar, Admiral Sir Charles Farrel, K.C.B.—14.
Hodges, Lady (Mary Scholler), widow of Sir William Hodges.—27.
Liddell, Colonel the Hon. George Augustus Frederick, Deputy Ranger of Windsor Park.—14.
MacLennan, the Rev. Alexander, D.C.L.—13.
Manoia, Signor, Statesman.—28.

Muntz, P. H., Esq., formerly M.P. for Birmingham.—25.
Needham, Lady Georgiana, daughter of Francis, Earl of Kilmoray.—3.
Norman, the Rev. Frederick, M.A., Rector of Botesford, Leicestershire.—29.
Olliphant, Laurence, Esq., author of "Symptomata," "Scientific Religion," &c.—23.
Palmer, Lieut. Guy, Royal Engineers, killed in Burma.
Pearce, Sir William, Bart., M.P. Govan Division, Lanarkshire.—18.
Peel, Laurence, Esq., last surviving brother of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, formerly M.P. for Cockerham.—17.
Pollock, Sir (William) Frederick, second Bart., Queen's Remembrancer and Senior Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature.—24.
Pörtl, Lieut.-Colonel Robert, J.F., late of 4th Light Dragoons.—23.
Poulet, Lady Augusta, of Hill-street, Mayfair.—11.
Pruitt, Osmond De Lancey, Esq., J.P. D.L.—30.
Redgrave, Richard, Esq., C.B., R.A. 18th, J. W., Esq., at Biddenham Beds, formerly of the Queen's Body-Guard.—28.
Rosa, Major Alexander J., M.P. for Maidstone.
Routledge, George, Esq., of Stone House, Carlisle, the well-known publisher.—19.
Rylands, John, Esq., Longford Hall, Stafford.—41.
Seafeld, Earl of, at Oamaru, New Zealand.—3.
Selby, James William, the well-known driver of the "Old Times" stage coach.
Southey, the Rev. R. D., son of the poet.
Stirling, Sir Walter George, Bart., J.P. and D.L.—1.
Trotter, Lieut.-Colonel Henry John, M.P. for Colchester.

1890.

JANUARY.

Adams, the Rev. George Dacres, formerly Vicar of East Budleigh, Devon.—12.
Allen, Surgeon-General Frederick Freeman, C.B.
Arthur, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, late 3rd Dragoon Guards.—21.
Austria, Archduke Rudolph Francis Charles Joseph, Crown Prince of.—31.
Baker, Lieut.-Colonel Francis J., of Ballinavoher, co. Waterford.—23.
Berge, Charles Selby, Esq., of Long Horsaey, Northumberland.—16.
Black, Gibson, Esq., of Blackheath, and Clontarf, co. Dublin.—3.
Brook, Rev. Henry Frederick, M.A., Canon of York.—21.
Brooke, Sir William (Shaughnessy), F.R.S., late Director-General of Telegraphs in India.
Chapman, William, Esq., formerly High Sheriff for Westmeath.—25.
Crape, James, Esq., of Mirabes, Isle of Wight.—10.
Conolly, Lieut.-Colonel John Augustus, V.O., Magistrate of Curragh.
Crosse, the Rev. Prefendary, Canon of Chichester.—8.
Lushwood, Sir Henry William, fifth Bart.
Davies, Professor John Fletcher, of Queen's College, Galway.—4.
Dowdall, the Most Hon. and Very Reverend Edward Chichester, Marquis and Earl of.—20.
Dunphy, Henry M., Esq., a widely respected London journalist.—2.
Falconer, Major the Hon. Charles James Keith.—7.
Franklyn, Surgeon-General Edward James, M.D.—21.
Gordon, the Hon. Lady Hamilton (Rachel Emily), wife of the Governor of Ceylon.—28.
Hackett, C. Prendergast, Judge of Victoria, Australia.—28.
Hennessey, William Maunsell, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Records in Ireland, a distinguished Celtic scholar.—13.

(Continued on page 44.)

NOVEMBER.



INSECT AND MOULD PESTS, INJURIOUS TO THE GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND FARM.—SEE PAGE 17.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, & HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.				MOON.				DURATION OF NIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.							
			Rises.				Sets.				Before Sunrise.												London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.									
			H.	M.	M.	S.	H.	M.	M.	S.	H.	M.	M.	S.	H.	M.	M.	S.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.												
1	S	All Saints' Day	6	56	16	20	4	32	7	28	11	54													4	16	4	34	1	23	1	41	305	
2	S	22ND SUND. APT. TRINITY	6	57	16	21	4	31	8	24															4	51	5	11	1	59	2	16	306	
3	M	Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800	6	59	16	21	4	29	9	26	1	28													5	32	5	54	2	36	2	57	307	
4	Th	George Peabody died, 1889	7	0	16	20	4	27	10	31	2	0													6	20	6	46	3	19	3	45	308	
5	W	Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7	2	16	19	4	25	11	40	2	24													7	17	7	54	4	11	4	42	309	
6	Th	Leonard, Confessor	7	4	16	16	4	24																	8	34	9	20	5	19	5	59	310	
7	F	Battle of Mooltan, 1648	7	5	16	13	4	23	0	49	3	2													10	3	10	38	6	45	7	28	311	
8	S	John Milton died, 1674	7	7	16	9	4	22	1	58	3	17													11	9	11	37	8	3	8	34	312	
9	S	Birth of Prince of Wales, 1841	7	9	16	4	4	20	3	7	3	32														0	2	9	2	9	27	313		
10	M	Martin Luther born, 1483	7	10	15	58	4	19	4	19	3	48													0	22	0	41	9	47	10	6	314	
11	Tu	St. Martin, Bishop	7	12	15	51	4	17	5	33	4	4													0	57	1	15	10	22	10	40	315	
12	W	Charles Kemble died, 1864	7	14	15	43	4	16	6	52	4	25													1	31	1	48	10	46	11	13	316	
13	Th	Britius, Bishop	7	16	15	35	4	14	8	11	4	52													2	0	2	22	11	31	11	47	317	
14	F	C. Simeon died, 1836	7	18	15	26	4	12	9	30	5	24													2	39	2	57		0	4	318		
15	S	Machutus	7	19	15	16	4	11	10	45	6	10													3	16	3	35	0	22	0	41	319	
16	S	24TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	7	21	15	5	4	10	11	50	7	12													3	57	4	17	1	0	1	22	320	
17	M	Suez Canal opened, 1869	7	23	14	53	4	9																	4	38	5	0	1	42	2	3	321	
18	Th	Review by the Queen, in St James's Park, 1882	7	25	14	40	4	8	1	19	9	48													5	25	5	52	2	25	2	50	322	
19	W	Nicholas Poussin died, 1665	7	27	14	27	4	7	1	47	11	10													6	22	6	56	3	17	3	47	323	
20	Th	Berlin Decree, 1806	7	28	14	13	4	6	2	9															7	31	8	11	4	21	4	56	324	
21	F	Princess Royal born, 1840	7	30	13	58	4	4	2	27	0	35													8	52	9	35	5	36	6	17	325	
22	S	St. Cecilia	7	31	13	42	4	3	2	43	1	56													10	14	10	48	7	0	7	39	326	
23	S	25TH SUND. APT. TRINITY	7	33	13	25	4	2	3	0	3	17													11	20	11	48	8	13	8	45	327	
24	M	John Knox died, 1572	7	34	13	8	4	0	3	18	4	36														0	35	0	58	10	0	10	23	328
25	Th	Sir Francis Chantrey died, 1861	7	36	12	50	3	58	3	39	5	57													1	21	1	42	10	46	11	7	330	
26	W	Margaret Scott died, 1829	7	37	12	31	3	57	4	5	7	15													2	1	2	21	11	26	11	46	331	
27	Th	Princess Mary (of Teck) born, 1887	7	39	12	12	3	56	4	39	8	31													2	41	3	0		0	6	332		
28	F	The "Times" first printed by steam, 1816	7	40	11	51	3	55	5	18	9	40													3	18	3	38	0	25	0	43	333	
29	S	The La Plata wrecked, 1874	7	42	11	30	3	55	6	9	10	39													3	58	4	16	1	3	1	23	334	
30	S	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7	44	11	9	3	54	7	10	11	25																						

THE MOON is near Saturn during the morning hours of the 7th. She rises on this morning at 6h 49m. a.m., and will be to the right of the planet till about 7h a.m., when the nearest approach takes place. She will be near and to the right of Mercury on the 13th. She will be near Venus on the 14th, the next day to New Moon. She is near Mars and Jupiter on the evening of the 17th; the two planets are higher than the Moon, Mars being a little to the left of Jupiter. She is some distance to the left of both planets on the evening of the 18th, Mars being nearer to the Moon than Jupiter. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 4th at 13 minutes after 4h in the afternoon.
New Moon	" 12th " 28 " 1 " afternoon.
First Quarter	" 19th " 45 " 0 " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 26th " 23 " 1 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth on the 5th, and nearest to it on the 18th.

MERCURY rises on the 4th at 6h 13m. a.m., or 47 minutes before the 5th; on the 9th at 6h 41m. a.m., or 36 minutes before the Sun; on the 14th at 7h 0m. a.m., or 9 minutes before sunrise; on the 16th at 7h 21m. a.m., or at about the same time as the Sun. He sets on the 19th at 4h 4m. p.m., or

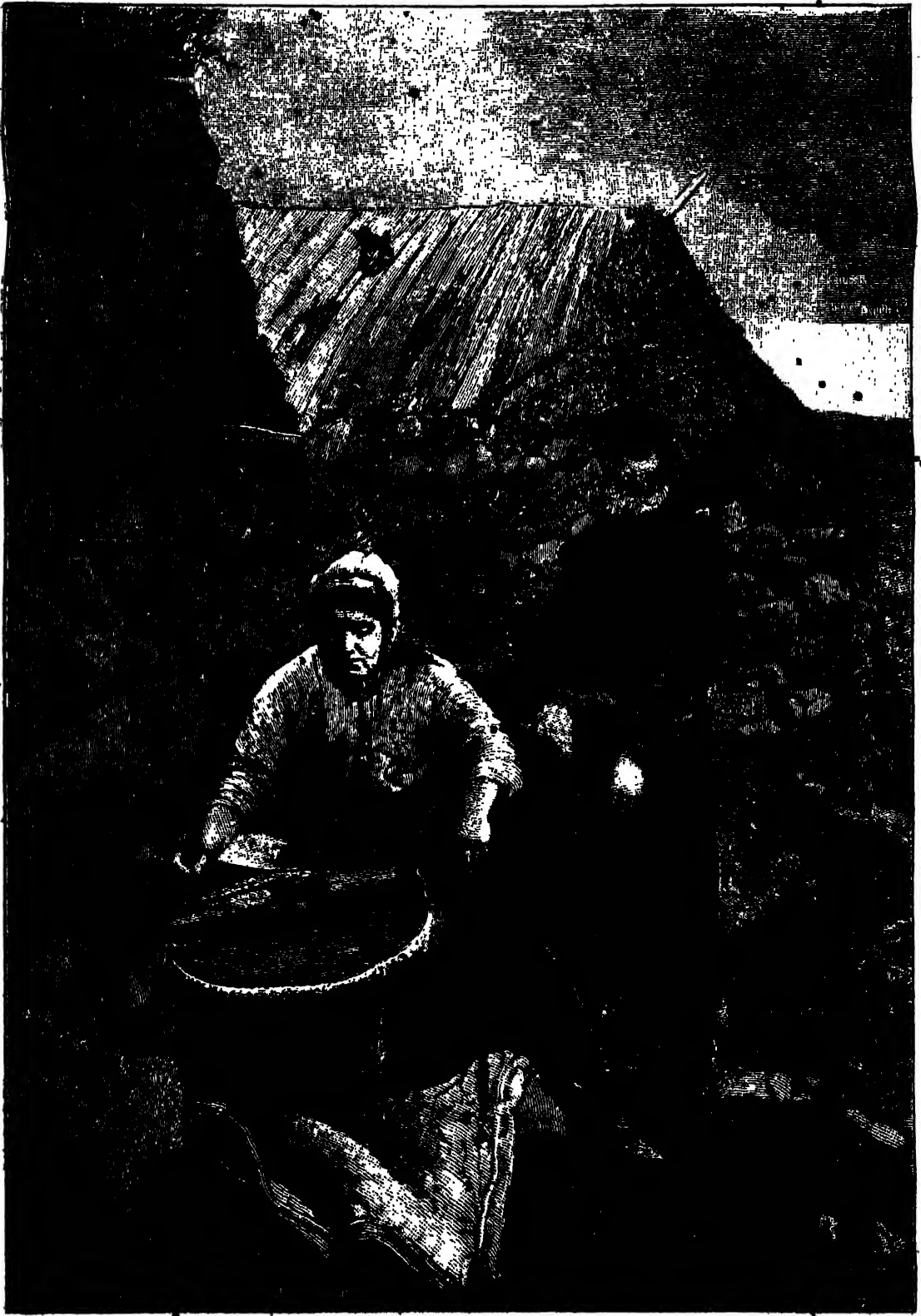
3 minutes before the Sun; on the 24th at 4h 6m. p.m., or 6 minutes after the Sun; and on the 29th at 4h 6m. p.m., or 11 minutes after the Sun sets. He is near the Moon on the 17th, in descending node on the 14th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 17th, in aphelion on the 24th, and near Venus on the 29th.

VENUS sets on the 8th at 5h 18m. p.m., or 56 minutes after the Sun; on the 18th at 4h 47m. p.m., or 39 minutes after the Sun; and on the 28th at 4h 4m. p.m., or 9 minutes after the Sun. She is stationary among the stars on the 13th, and near the Moon on the 14th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 9th at 9h 11m. p.m.; on the 19th at 8h 15m. p.m., and on the 29th at 8h 19m. p.m. He is near Jupiter on the 13th, and near the Moon on the 17th.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 9h 51m. p.m., on the 7th at 9h 48m. p.m., on the 17th at 9h 11m. p.m., and on the 24th at 8h 40m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 17th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 1h 40m. a.m.; on the 7th at 1h 30m. a.m.; on the 17th at 0h 40m. a.m., and on the 28th at about midnight. He is near the Moon on the 7th.



SEYE CROFTERS GRINDING CORN.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, FOR 1890.

Haeffer, Dr., musical critic of the *Times*.—18.
Hart, Sir Henry Arthur, C.B.—13.
Jameston, James, Esq., of Glencon-
man, Wicklow.—30.
Lyons, Colonel Edmund Willoughby,
late Bombay Staff Corps.—4.
Macdonald, Captain Harry, Murray,
9th Bengal Lancers.—20.
Mansfield, the Rev. Edward, B.A.,
late Vicar of Highnam, Gloucester.—25.
Mansfield, George Patrick Lattin,
Esq., of Morristown Lattin, co.
Kildare.—18.
Menzies, Robert Stewart, Esq., M.P.
for co. Perth.—25.
O'Donnell, Sir George Olandine,
5th Batt.—22.
Owden, Sir Thomas Scambler, Alder-
man of the City of London.—9.
Pakenham, Admiral the Hon. Thomas
Alexander.—6.
Parker, Rev. Stephen, D.D., F.R.S.,
Fellow and late Tutor of St. John's
College, Cambridge.—2.
Pellegrini, Signor, the well-known
caricaturist.—22.
Perceval, Charles Spencer, Esq.,
Secretary Lunacy Commission.—25.
Perrin, Captain Walter B., late 90th
Light Infantry.—31.
Phillips, James Orchard Halliwell,
Esq., an eminent critical scholar
and commentator on Shakespeare.
—3.
Riddell, Henry Philip Archibald Bu-
chanan, Esq., C.S.I., B.C.S.—20.
St. Asaph, the Right Rev. Joshua
Hughes, D.D., Bishop of.—21.
Seymour, Stephen, Esq., of 17, Wilton-
place.—29.
Sheffield, the Right Hon. Harriet,
Countess of.—1.
Stoker, Edward Alexander, Esq.,
B.A., F.R.C.S.I.
Swanborough, Mrs., many years
manageress of Strand Theatre.—6.
Tidman, Paul Frederick, Esq., C.M.G.
—27.
Tuite, Major-General Hugh Manly,
Royal Artillery, Woolwich.—4.
Watson, Edward Spencer, Esq.—2.
Wombwell, Lieut. George, 4th Batt
King's Royal Rifle Corps.—18.

FEBRUARY.

Barlow, Harriet, daughter of Sir
George Hilars Barlow, G.C.B.—10.
Beane, Edward Robert Sturkie, Esq.,
of Kentwell Hall, Suffolk.—34.
Boyd, the Rev. Sir Frederick, sixth
Bart., Ballycastle, Antrim.—13.
Bromby, the Rev. Dr., of St. Paul's,
Melbourne.
Chatteris, William Pollett Brown,
Esq., of Sandford Priory, Berks.
Christie, Lieut.-Col. Walter Henry,
Army Service Corps.—18.
Dillon, the Rev. James Edward, B.D.,
formerly Vice-President of Queen's
College, Cambridge.
Du Cane, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.,
Chairman of the Board of Customs,
and formerly Governor of Tas-
mania.—25.
Duffy, Louisa, wife of Sir Charles
Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G.—17.
Duncombe, Admiral the Hon. A.,
formerly M.P. for East Bedford.—6.
Dumany, the Right Hon. Edward
Plunkett, sixteenth Lord.—22.
Edwards, the Rev. Bartholomew,
M.A., formerly Rector of Ashill,
Watton, Norfolk, in his hundredth
year.—21.
Edwards, Charles, Esq., of Dolseran,
Mertonethbury, formerly M.P. for
Windsor.—29.
Effingham, the Right Hon. Henry
Howard, Earl of.—5.
Elkington, Lieut.-Gen. John H. Furg,
C.B., Governor of Guernsey.—21.
Eyre, Lady Vincent (Catherine Mary).
—30.
Flower, Lady Mary Jane, widow of
Sir James Flower, Bart.—4.
Hamilton, the Rev. John, Rector of
Annaghdown, Galway.—19.
Hamilton, Ker Bellie, Esq., C.B.—6.
Hughes, Sir Frederick, Bart., of East
Bergholt, Suffolk.—1.
Humble, the Rev. Michael Maughan,
M.A., late Rector of Sutton Soar-
dale-with-Deakman.—3.
Huskinson, Lieut.-Col. John, Royal
Marines.—21.

Jones, Colonel Arthur Mowbray, late
1st Volun. Batt. Gloucester.—25.
Leadbitter, Major John Graham, of
Low Warden, late 97th Regiment.
Longfield, General John, C.B., Col.
Command. King's Liverpool.—27.
Lytelton, the Hon. Spencer, formerly
Marshall of Ceremonies.—4.
Macdonald, the Right Rev. John, D.D.,
Roman Catholic Bishop of Aber-
deen.—4.
Matthew, the Ven. Walter Edmund,
Archdeacon of Colombo.
Moore, Niven, Esq., C.B., late H.M.
Consul-General, Syria.—15.
Morris, Sir John, Wolverhampton.
—27.
Mundy, Major-General Pierrepont
Henry, late Royal Horse Artillery.
—16.
Murray, Elizabeth Mona, second
daughter of the late Lord Henry
Murray.—9.
Nicholson, William Norris, Esq., a
Master in Lunacy.
Nicolson, the Very Rev. James, M.A.,
Dean of Brechin.
O'Grady, the Hon. Mrs. (Maria de la
Soledad Isabel Sofia).—28.
Pratt, the Rev. Charles, M.A., Incum-
bent of Standed St. Margaret's.
Redington, Lady Anne Eliza Mary,
widow of Sir T. N. Redington.—9.
Byder, the Rev. Arthur Gore, D.D.,
Canon of Christ Church, Rector of
Donnybrook, co. Dublin.—21.
Speckly, Thomas, Esq., Registrar of
the City of London Court.
Spurgin, the Rev. John, B.D., Vicar
of Hockham, near Thetford.—22.
Surman, John, Esq., of Tredington
Court, Gloucester.—8.
Sutton, William Edward, Esq.,
D.C.L.—18.
Willcock, Captain Harry Boriase,
Royal Engineers.—7.

MARCH.

Arnold, Lady (Fannie) Maria Ade-
laide, wife of Sir Edwin Arnold,
C.S.I.—16.
Bago, Major-General George, lately
commanding 68th Regiment.—30.
Barnwell, Richard, Esq., of Meade-
town, co. Meath.—11.
Black, Colonel George Alexander,
late Bengal Staff Corps.—43.
Blundell, Mrs. Veld (Teresa Mary
Eleonora), of Ince Blundell Park,
Lancaster.—4.
Bunor, the Rev. Maurice, St. Asaph,
formerly Vicar of Ruabon.—27.
Bright, the Right Hon. John, M.P.
for Birmingham.—27.
Brooke, the Dowager Lady Willoughby
de Kinton House, Warwick.—7.
Buckington and Chandos, the Most
Hon. Sir Richard Plantagenet
Campbell-Temple-Nugent-Brydges-
Chandos-Greenville, Duke of.—20.
Burke, Oliver J., Esq., a well-known
Irish author.
Butler, Mrs. Harriet, of Trim, co.
Meath.—20.
Cartiele, the Right Hon. William
George Howard, eighth Earl of.—20.
Davidson, Colonel, of Tulloch.—29.
Dawson, the Hon. Guy Cuthbert,
killed in East Africa.
Dennis, General John Leslie, C.B.,
Col. Oxford Light Infantry.—12.
Evans, the Rev. John, M.A., Christ-
church, Oxon.
Evelyn, Colonel George Palmer, of
Hartley Manor, Kent.—15.
Ferrand, Bousfield, Esq., Lord of the
Manor of Bingley.—31.
Feverham, Lady Louisa, widow of
the second Baron.—5.
Finis, Storker, Esq., Deputy Chair-
man Dover Harbour Board.—9.
Furtham, Edward King, Esq., of
Bedford.—3.
Fraser, Lord, Judge of the Court of
Session, Scotland.—27.
Gladstone, Sir Thomas, second Bart.,
Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum
of Kinross.—20.
Grice, Edwin James, Esq., of New-
port, Monmouth.—9.
Groome, the Ven. Robert Hindem
Archdeacon of Suffolk.—19.
Hall, Samuel Carter, founder and
editor of the *1st Journal*.
Lee, the Rev. Seakville Usher Bolton,
Canon of Exeter Cathedral.—1.

Lees, Major-General W. Nassau, a
great Oriental scholar, and for
many years past proprietor of the
Times of India.—9.
Leslie, the Hon. Henry Haworth.—15.
Lushington, Lady (Ellis) Hannah,
daughter of John Shelley, Esq.—25.
Maturin, Wm. Henry, Esq., C.B.—2.
Monk, Dr. William Henry, one of the
editors of "Hymns, Ancient and
Modern".—1.
Noble, Commander William Black-
more, R.N., in his hundredth year.
—18.
O'Brien, the Hon. (Eleanor), widow
of the Hon. Robert O'Brien.—5.
Osborn, Henry John Robert, Esq.,
J.P., D.I., Bedford.—29.
Peacock, Richard, Esq., M.P. for the
Gorton Division of Lancashire.—3.
Pearson, the Rev. Henry, M.A., for-
merly Rector of St. John the Bap-
tist, Bedford.—2.
Tollen, Lieut. Walter Hungerford,
Royal Engineers, died on active
service in Burma.—20.
Fortwelling, the Right Hon. Henry
John Neuben Dawson-Damer, third
Earl of.—1.
Radnor, the Right Hon. Sir Jacob
Fleaydell Bouvesie, fourth Earl of.
—11.
Reeves, Colonel Henry Nicholas,
Bombay Staff Corps.—19.
Rose, Lady Margaretta, widow of Sir
Philip Rose, of Rayners.—12.
St. John, Percy B., Esq., a well-known
author and writer.
Schoonmaker, Captain Cornelius, of
the United States Navy, perished
in the hurricane at Samoa.—10.
Shatto, Robert Duncombe, Esq., for-
merly M.P. for North Durham.—22.
Soady, Vice-Admiral J. C., at his resi-
dence, Warrington-gardens.—7.
Spaight, William, Esq., J.P., &c.—31.
Stawell, Sir William Foster, K.C.M.G.,
Lieut.-Governor of the colony of
Victoria.—12.
Warter, Colonel Henry De Grey,
Royal Horse Artillery.—25.
Wickens, James, Esq., of Donnington
Hall, Hereford.—6.
Witham, Lady Jane, widow of Sir
Charles Witham.—6.
Wood, the Rev. John George, an
eminent naturalist and writer.—8.
Yarborough, Richard Cooke, Esq.,
of Campamout, York.—16.

APRIL.

Barlow, Sir Morison, third Bart., of
Fir Grove, Surrey.—10.
Behrens, Sir Jacob, of Bradford.—22.
Bellingham, Sir Alan Ed., Bart.—19.
Bradford, General Sir John Fowler,
late 1st Bengal Cavalry.—10.
Brown, Colonel Charles Henry, C.B.,
of 2nd Regimental District.—16.
Browning, General J. S., C.B., Col.
of 95th Regiment.—1.
Burgess, John Yarr, Esq., of Park-
anor, co. Tyrone.—20.
Cambridge, H. B. H. Princess Augusta
Wilhelmina Louisa, Duchess of,
aunt of her Majesty the Queen.—6.
Chevrol, M. Michel Eugene, the
eminent scientific chemist, of Paris.
—9.
Clark, the Rev. Walter, M.A., head-
master of Derby School.—12.
Gowan, Charles, Esq., of Logan
House, Midlothian.
Croft, George Arthur Hutton, Esq.,
of Aldborough Hall, York.—8.
Dawson, Lieut.-Colonel John, late
6th Foot.—4.
Duffell, Charles Philip, Esq., of
Marcham Park, Berks.—14.
Elgee, Major-General Charles, late of
Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—10.
Ely, the Most Hon. John Henry Wel-
lington-Graham Loftus, Marquis of.
Eustace, Colonel Robert Jameson-
Eustace Robertson, of 3rd and 4th
Batt. South Staffordshire.—1.
Eyre, General Henry, Colonel of East
Lancashire Regiment.—10.
Findley, Lady Augusta, wife of the
Rev. Sir John Henry Findley.—10.
Grant, the Hon. Mrs. Ogilvie (Eleo-
nora).—5.
Jeffreys, General Edmund Richard,
C.B., Colonel of 1st Batt. Man-
chester.—3.

Jervoise, Sir Jervoise Clarke, Bart.,
formerly M.P. for South Hants.—1.
Kennedy, Canon B. H., D.D., Regius
Professor of Greek, Cambridge.—8.
Luce, the Rev. Charles, J.P., Rector
of Nibby, Norfolk.—11.
Mittford, William Townley, Esq., of
Pittahill, Sussex, formerly M.P. for
Midhurst.—18.
Montague, Dowager Lady (Mary
Anne).
Nugent, Major Andrew, late of the
88th Regiment.—18.
Ouseley, Sir Frederick Gore, Canon
of Hereford, founder and warden of
St. Michael's College, Tenbury.—0.
Patterson, Lieut.-General W. T. L.,
formerly of 91st (Argyll) High-
landers.—2.
Purtil, the Rev. Canon George Ray-
mond, Burghclere, Newbury.—5.
Rymer, Charles Thomas Samuel
Birch, Esq., of Holywell Hall, Lan-
colnshire.—25.
Rue, Warren De la, M.A., F.R.S.,
D.C.L., &c.—19.
Sandford, William Robert Will-
iams, Esq., of Willage and Castles,
Hoscommon.—8.
Streakfield, Colonel Henry Dorien, of
Chiddingstone Castle, Kent.—8.
Tatham, Thomas Daniel Fearon, Esq.,
of Althorne Lodge, Essex.—4.
Thornton, Lieut.-Col. James Henry
Todd, of Westbrook, Donegal.—14.
Tracy, the Hon. Henry Hanbury,
formerly M.P. for Bridport.—6.
Walrond, Sir John Walrond, first
Bart., formerly M.P. for Tiverton.
—23.
Ward, Lieut. Arthur Thomas, and
Bart. 18th Royal Irish Regt.—3.
Williams, Dr. Charles James B., M.D.,
F.R.S., an eminent physician.

MAY.

Addington, the Hon. Mrs. (Letitia
Anne).—12.
Arkwright, Loftus Wigram, Esq., of
Parndon Hall, Essex.—4.
Beverly, William Roxby, water-colour
artist and scene-painter.
Brabourne, Lady Anna Maria Eliza-
beth.—26.
Calthus, the Right Hon. Sir George
Phillips Alexander Nicolson, Earl
of.—23.
Carnwath, Countess Emily Sullivan,
of Carnwath House, Fulham.
Chandler, Henry William, M.A., Fel-
low of Pembroke, and Waynflete
Professor of Moral and Metaphy-
sical Philosophy.—16.
Christie, the Rev. John, D.D., Pro-
fessor of Church History, Aberdeen
University.—24.
Coke, the Hon. Edward Keppel, for-
merly M.P. for West Norfolk.—27.
Crishton, William, Esq., formerly
Vice-Consul at Abo, Finland.
Dakin, Alderman Sir Thomas, senior
member of the Corporation of the
City of London.—24.
Dashwood, Lady Elizabeth, of West
Wycombe Park, Bucks.—24.
Drummond, John Murray, Esq., of
Megginch Castle, Perth.—18.
Evans, Canon, Professor of Greek in
Durham University.—16.
Gago, Lieut.-General the Hon. E. T.
—31.
Glyn, Isabella (Mrs. Dallas), a distin-
guished elocutionist and dramatist.
—19.
Granville, Lady Charlotte A.—2.
Griffith, Sir George Richard Wulde-
second Bart., of Munster Grillaigh,
Londonderry.—8.
Haddington, the Right Hon. Frances
Henrietta Arden, Countess of.—29.
Hawker, Admiral Henry Samuel,
R.N.—11.
Hemiker, the Dowager Lady, widow
of John, 4th Lord Hemiker.—10.
Higgins, the Rev. Dr., Roman Catholic
Bishop of Kerry.—1.
Hoare, Capt. Charles Noel, R.N.—18.
Hookin, Commander Percy, R.N.
Hughes, the Rev. Sir Thomas Col-
lingwood, eighth Bart., Rector of
Little Billing, Northampton.—22.
Kidd, J. B., Esq., last of the original
thirty-five founders of the Royal
Scottish Academy.—7.
Leighton, Major Charles Knyvett,
Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—18.

Longmore, Dr. John Wreford, D.Sc., Lond.—1.
 McDonnell, Robert, M.D. F.R.S., an eminent surgeon of Dublin.
 Malmesbury, the Right Hon. Sir James Howard Harris, Bart.—17.
 Michel, Lieut. W. G., 2nd Batt. of the Norfolk Regt., killed in action in Burma.—4.
 Moore, the Rev. Canon, Vicar of Spaulding.—13.
 Noel, the Hon. Mrs. Jane, widow of Baptist Wrottesley Noel.—18.
 O'Connor, John, Esq., an eminent scenic artist.—23.
 Ormond, Francis, Esq., one of the earliest Victorian squatters, a large benefactor to the colony.—12.
 Osborne, the Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphine B.A., Rector of Dunston.—"S.G.O." of the Times.—2.
 Philpot, the Ven. Archdeacon, of Anna Lodge, Oak-hill, Suffolk.
 Rawle, the Right Rev. Richard, D.D., Bishop of Trinidad.—9.
 Rees, Dr. George Owen, F.R.S., F.R.C.P., &c.—27.
 Sanctuary, the Ven. Thomas, Canon of Salisbury.—27.
 Slugg, John, Esq., late M.P. for Manchester.—7.
 Thrupp, Vice-Adm. Arthur Thomas, of Elmfield, Hildesford.—4.
 Townshend, Charles Thornton, Esq., eldest son of Lord George Osborne Townshend.—18.
 Vavasour, the Hon. Lady, wife of Sir H. Mervyn Vavasour, Bart.—18.
 Waterford, the Most Rev. Peter Power, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of.—22.
 Wells, William, Esq., of Holme Wood, Peterborough.
 Wright, Dr. William, Fellow of Queen's College and Professor of Arabic.—22.

JUNE.

Arbuthnot, Sir William Wedderburn, Bart.—5.
 Bateman, John Frederic La Trobe, Esq., F.R.S.
 Beaumont, William, Esq., author of numerous antiquarian works.—6.
 Berry, Frederick Charles, Esq., C.I.E., Political Agent at Raipur.
 Bourne, Major-General Malcolm Kemp, Madras Staff Corps.—26.
 Bruniwell, Lady Martha, wife of Lord Bruniwell.—5.
 Hristov, William Henry, Esq., F.R.S., late director of the Geological Survey.—14.
 Browne, Lieut.-Colonel Barton Parker, formerly 11th Hussars, one of the last of the Waterloo officers.—16.
 Casson, William Galley, Esq., of Bank House, Merionethshire.—19.
 Cecil, Lord Adelbert Percy, an earnest Evangelist; accidentally drowned in Western Canada.—12.
 Cecil, Lord Francis Horace Pierrepont, of Stockham Hall.—23.
 Cheney, Edward Henshaw, Esq., of Gaddesby, Leicester, J.P.—6.
 Chisholm, Alexander Bain, M.D., F.R.C.S.—1.
 Cochran, Vice-Admiral Thomas.
 Cook, the Rev. Frederick Charles, M.A., Canon and Precentor of Exeter Cathedral.—22.
 Cosson, Major E. A. De, F.R.G.S.—8.
 Craven, Goodwin Charles Colquhoun, Esq., of Brookhampton Park, Gloucester.—29.
 Cramble, Dr., Professor of Biblical Criticism, St. Mary's College, St. Andrews University.—19.
 Crowdy, Arthur, Esq., of Billesley Hall, Warwickshire, J.P.—5.
 Denny, Sir Edward, fourth Bart., of Tralee.—13.
 Epton, the Rev. Thomas, M.A., Canon of Chester Cathedral.—17.
 Evans, Lady (Mary), wife of Sir Thomas William Evans, Bart.—15.
 Falslaw, Sir James, Bart., C.B.—18.
 Fitz-Maurice, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. William Edward, late 2nd Life Guards.—16.
 Fontaine, Edward, Esq., of Easton, Norfolk.—26.
 Frost, the Rev. Frederick Harvey, M.A., late Rector of Lynn.—24.
 Gordon, Sir James Davidson, K.C.S.I., late Bengal C.S.—27.

Gray, the Hon. John Hamilton, D.C.L., Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.—5.
 Hayter, Anne, Dowager Lady.—2.
 Hodges, Major-General Thomas T., late 7th Regiment.—8.
 Burdell, Major-General Sir Thomas, K.C.B., late Colonel Commandant Royal Marines.—7.
 Jacques, Richard Macbell, Esq., of Easby Abbey, York.—30.
 Jarrett, Captain Charles Berners, late 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards.—17.
 Lanyon, Sir Charles, an eminent oculist.—1.
 Longfield, Richard, Esq., J.P., D.L., Longerville House, Mallow.—19.
 Macan, Turner Arthur, Esq., of Carrig, co. Armagh.—15.
 Macaulay, the Rev. Charles, Professor of Sacred History, and Hebrew in Maynooth College.—2.
 MacKenzie, Roderick, Esq., of Kin-craig House, Ross-shire, formerly Captain 8th (Royal Irish).—7.
 McLeod, Major-General Francis Hastings, R.A.—26.
 Mulock, Thomas Homan, Esq., of Bellef, King's County.—26.
 Paul, Captain Frederick William, R.N.—21.
 Pemberton, the Hon. Sholto T., First Puisne Judge of the Leeward Islands.—30.
 Percy, John, M.D. F.R.S., an eminent chemist and metallurgist.—10.
 Phillips, Captain Richard, of Bayford Lodge, Somerset, J.P.—19.
 Powell, Walter Rice Howell, M.P. for the Western Division of Carmarthenshire.—25.
 Radcliffe, Dr. Charles Bland, M.D. London, &c.—15.
 Reeves, Robert, Esq., Q.C., Dublin.
 St. George, Richard J. Mansergh, Esq., of Headford Castle, Galway.—2.
 Smith, David Boyce, M.D., Professor of Military Medicine Army Medical School, Netley; went through all the Indian Mutiny.—3.
 Taylor, Frederick, Esq., R.W.S.—20.
 Vior, Alfred H. Saysonhouse, Esq., Recorder of Southampton.—24.

JULY.

Adams, Sir Francis Ottwell, formerly British Plenipotentiary to Switzerland.—20.
 Ashburn, the Right Hon. Alexander Hugh Baring, fourth Lord, &c.—16.
 Baillie, Admiral the Hon. Thomas, at Dryburgh Abbey.—31.
 Barlow, Thomas Irwin, Esq., many years presiding Magistrate Clerk-well Police Court.—23.
 Bealey, the Rev. Miles Joseph M.A., F.R.S., F.I.S., Rector of Sibbertoft, an eminent botanist.—31.
 Bonar, the Rev. Dr. Horatius, the well-known hymn-writer, of Orange Free Church, Edinburgh.—31.
 Boscauld, the Hon. and Rev. John Townshend, M.A., Rector of Lammoran, Cornwall.
 Broton, General Henry William, of Rutland-gate.—21.
 Burrell, Major Bryan, of Broctonpark, Northumberland, late of 15th Hussars.—20.
 Clerk, Sir George Russell, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.—25.
 Clive, Lady Mary Windsor, mother of Lord Windsor.—13.
 Daniell, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Frederick Torrens, C.B.—20.
 Day, Surgeon-General Francis, F.R.S., LL.D., an Indian naturalist.
 Dams, the Rev. Charles, D.C.L., Vicar of St. Faith's, Malden.—1.
 Dickson, Major Alexander George, M.P. for Dover.—4.
 Dunbar, Lady (Ann), widow of the Rev. Sir William Dunbar, Bart.—21.
 Egan, Charles, M.D., F.R.C.P., an eminent physician.
 Farrell, Major-Gen. Henry Chamberlayne, late of the Royal Artillery.—27.
 Farrer, the Rev. Matthew Thomas, formerly Vicar of Addington.—14.
 Gower, Ronald Leveson, Esq., Lieut. of Warwickshire Yeoman Cavalry.—21.
 Hill, Louisa Lady George, widow of Lord George A. Hill.—29.

Hornby, Thomas Dyson, Esq., Chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.—31.
 Maclean, Lady Sarah Mary, widow of Sir George Maclean, K.C.B.—17.
 Macnaghten, Colonel William Hay, C.B., Commandant of the 18th Bengal Lancers.—1.
 Marshall, Lady (Mary), of Kensington Gardens-terrace.—2.
 Morison, Lady Grace, widow of Sir Alexander Morison, M.D.—12.
 Peppas, Lady Charlotte Maria, daughter of the first Earl of Oottingham.—11.
 Piston, Sir James Allanson, of Sandy-knowe, Wavertree, Liverpool.—15.
 Pomfret, Anabel Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of, of Charlton, Bournemouth.—12.
 Rabbett, Reginald Henry Holford, Esq., of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk.—8.
 Robinson, Admiral Sir Robert Spencer, K.C.B., F.R.S.—27.
 Strickland, Commissary-General Sir Edward, K.C.B.—27.
 Thimim, Franz, author and publisher, known as a Shakespearean bibliographer.—6.
 Watts, Lieut.-General Ponsonby, a distinguished officer of the Indian Army.—24.
 Winstanley, Alderman James, Lord Mayor elect of Dublin.—11.
 Young, James, Esq., of Edinburgh.—12.

AUGUST.

Addington, the Right Hon. John Gillebrand Hubbard, first Lord, formerly M.P. for the City of London.—25.
 Anderson, Charles H., Esq., M.P. for Elgin and Nairn.—25.
 Beal, Rev. Samuel, D.C.L., Professor of Chinese, London University.—23.
 Bevan, George Phillips, Esq., J.P. and D.L.—3.
 Bower, Admiral James Paterson, R.N.—7.
 Boyd, Ed. Fenwick, Esq., President of the Mining Engineers, &c.—31.
 Cairoli, Count, an eminent Italian statesman.—8.
 Chambers, Thomas King, M.D., F.R.C.I., Hon. Physician to R.H.H. the Prince of Wales, &c.—15.
 Collins, the Rev. John Ferdinand.—5.
 Combermere, the Right Hon. Mary Woolley, Dowager Viscountess.—18.
 Coulson, Walter J., Esq., F.R.C.S.—30.
 Crawford, Robert Wigram, Esq., a director of the Bank of England.
 Ewart, Sir William, first Bart., M.P. for the Northern Division of Belfast.—2.
 Field, Lieut.-General George Thomas, late of Royal Artillery.—20.

Fletcher, John Dunnington, Esq., Deputy Chairman of Middlesex Sessions.—8.
 Gillies, the Hon. Thomas Bannatyne, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.
 Granard, George Arthur Hastings Forbes, Earl of.—24.
 Habershon, Dr. Samuel Osborn, M.D. London, &c.—22.
 Hantly, Charles Hugh, C.M.G., Civil Commissioner of Grahamstown.—15.
 Kelly, the Right Rev. Dr. Roman Catholic Bishop of Londonderry.—31.
 Lay, Colonel Robert, late of the 51st.—23.
 Leacock, Lady Fanny Bird, wife of Sir Charles Brodie Leacock, Bart.—21.
 Lopez, James Le Bertodano, Commander R.N.—25.
 Marjoribanks (Marianne Sarah), Lady, of Ladykirk.—19.
 Marshall, Sir James, K.C.M.G.—9.
 Meredyth, Sir Henry, Bart., of Carlinstown, co. Meath, J.P. and D.L.
 Murray, Gaston, a well-known actor. Oxenden, Sir Henry Chudleigh, Bart., of Done, Kent.—14.
 Payne, Colonel Peter Trant Murray, Royal Marine Light Infantry.—18.
 Ralston, William Ralston Shedden, M.A., a Russian scholar, and for some time Assistant Librarian of the British Museum.—7.
 Robertson, Sir James, LL.D., Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Glasgow.—9.
 Stewart, Sir Augustus A. J., ninth Bart., of Fort Stewart.—26.
 Stock, General Thomas, late of the Bombay Staff Corps.—3.
 Strickland, Sir Edward, Sydney, N.S.W.—18.
 Tomline, (Colonel) George, of Orwell Park, Suffolk, formerly M.P. for Sudbury and Shrewsbury.—26.
 Tryon, Hon. Clementina Charlotte, wife of Admiral Sir George Tryon, K.C.B.—25.
 Watson, Sir James Knight, formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow.—14.
 White, Lady Maria, wife of Sir Arnold White, of Leigham Mead.—30.

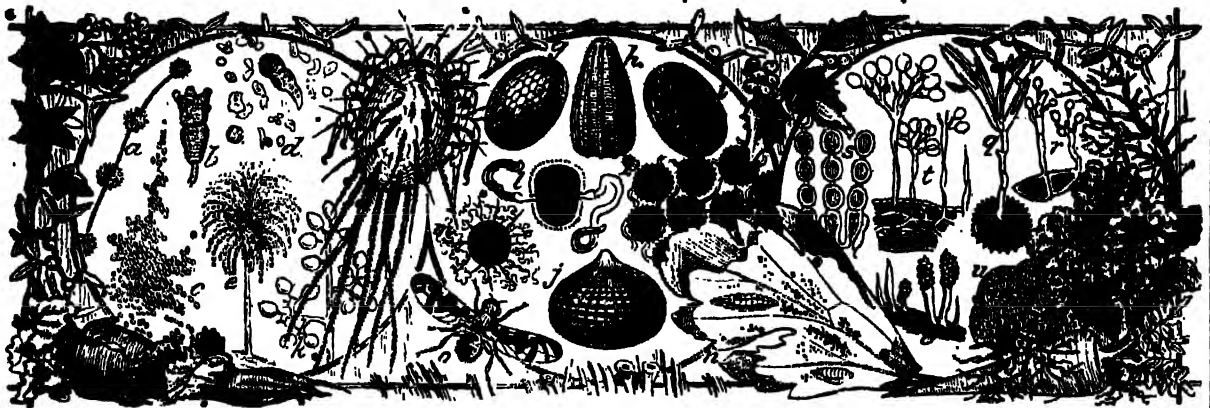
SEPTEMBER.

Blanchard, Edward Laman, dramatic author.—4.
 Fifth, Joseph Bottomley, Esq., M.P. for Dundee, Deputy Chairman of the London County Council, from sunstroke in Switzerland.—9.
 Fitzwilliam, the Hon. W. J. W., M.P. for Peterborough.—11.
 Huntingfield, the Dowager Lady.—8.

REQUESTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1889.

In the course of the past year a million and a half sterling was bequeathed to religious, educational, and charitable institutions. That is about 1 per cent. of the whole amount of personal estate charged with probate duty in each year. One person in ten of those whose wills were reported left money for charitable purposes. The number of wills by which these bequests came was in the half-year under eighty, and the average amount given was just over £10,000. More than one-half the amount was given by four persons—namely, Mr. John Rylands, Mr. Campbell of Lorne, Mr. David Spence of Coventry, and Mr. T. W. Wing, the last-named of whom left £70,000 (subject to the life interest of his sister) to the Clothworkers' Company, for the benefit of blind poor people. One person in ten of those whose wills were reported left money for public charities; but the wills reported, although they accounted for over £36,000,000 of personality—about half the amount which pays probate duty in six months—were not one in ten of those administered to. The great London hospitals seem, on the whole, to have received an amount ten times larger. The sums were small, with the exception of one or two—as the £100,000 left to St. George's by Mr. McCalmont, who died in 1887. (The special hospitals fared rather better, while some other charities (as the National Life-Boat Institution, £10,000) received considerable sums. No estate has figured in the weekly report of the *Illustrated London News* during the past year with a personality of a million and upwards. In a previous list there were two—Mr. J. Rylands's (£2,574,222) and Sir William Pease's (£1,000,000)—exceeding a million each. Three estates with personality exceeding half a million and under a million were reported in the first quarter of the year, and only two, those of Mr. Charles Lord Norman, of Baring Brothers and Co. (£206,000), and Mr. Charles Cadogan, of George Peabody and Co. (£252,112), in the second quarter. The total sum of personality passing under wills noticed in the first three months of 1889 was £12,895,556; and in the three months ending June 30, £16,170,855. Forty-five estates, with personality over £100,000 each, accounted for £13,555,000 in the first quarter; and forty-seven estates, with personality over £100,000 each, accounted for £2,612,359 in the second quarter.

DECEMBER.



INSECT AND MOULD PESTS, INJURIOUS TO THE GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND FARM.—SEE PAGE 17.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises Aftern.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise O'Clock.	Full Moon.	After Sunset O'Clock.	London.	Bridge.	Liverpool.	Dock.											
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		
1	M	Princess of Wales born, 1844	7 46	10 46	3 53	8 16	0 1								19			4 34	4 52	1 41	1 09			335	
2	Th	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805	7 47	10 23	3 52	9 23	0 26								20			5 12	5 32	2 17	2 37			336	
3	W	Samuel Crompton born, 1753	7 48	10 0	3 52	10 31	0 50								21			5 55	6 18	2 57	3 20			337	
4	Th	Frederick at Derry, 1742	7 49	9 36	3 51	11 39	1 8								22			6 45	7 12	3 43	4 10			338	
5	F	Loss of the Nile, 1869	7 51	9 11	3 51	Morn.	1 24								23			7 41	8 13	4 37	5 6			339	
6	S	St. Nicholas	7 52	8 45	3 51	0 49	1 39								24			8 48	9 26	5 38	6 13			340	
7	S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 53	8 20	3 50	1 58	1 54								25			10 0	10 31	6 51	7 25			341	
8	M	Ring Theatre, Vienna, burnt, 1881	7 54	7 53	3 50	3 10	2 9								26			10 59	11 27	7 56	8 24			342	
9	Th	Washington died, 1799	7 56	7 26	3 50	4 26	2 27								27			11 52	—	8 52	9 17			343	
10	W	Royal Academy instituted, 1768	7 57	6 59	3 49	5 45	2 51								28			0 14	0 35	9 39	10 0			344	
11	Th	Grouse-shooting ends	7 58	6 31	3 49	7 7	3 20								29			0 55	1 16	10 20	10 41			345	
12	F	Lord Hood born, 1724	7 59	6 3	3 49	8 26	4 1								30			1 38	1 58	11 3	11 23			346	
13	S	Dean Stanley born, 1816	8 0	5 35	3 49	9 39	4 57								1			2 18	2 39	11 43	—			347	
14	S	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 0	5 6	3 49	10 35	5 9								2			3 1	3 24	0 4	0 26			348	
15	M	Isaac Walton born, 1688	8 1	4 37	3 49	11 19	7 30								3			3 46	4 10	0 49	1 11			349	
16	Th	General Sir W. E. Baker died, 1881	8 2	4 7	3 49	12 52	8 56								4			4 34	4 59	1 35	1 59			350	
17	W	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends	8 3	3 38	3 49	Aftern.	10 21								5			5 25	5 52	2 24	2 50			351	
18	Th	Wesley born, 1708	8 4	3 8	3 50	0 34	11 44								6			6 21	6 50	3 17	3 46			352	
19	F	J. M. W. Turner died, 1857. Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends	8 5	2 39	3 50	0 51	Morn.								7			7 21	7 53	4 15	4 46			353	
20	S	Lord Macaulay died, 1839	8 5	2 9	3 50	1 8	1 1								8			8 25	8 58	5 18	5 50			354	
21	S	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 6	1 39	3 51	1 25	2 24								9			9 34	10 9	6 23	6 59			355	
22	M	Archbishop of Canterbury b., 1811	8 6	1 9	3 51	1 44	3 11								10			10 41	11 13	7 34	8 6			356	
23	Th	Lord Hamilton died, 1814	8 6	0 39	3 51	2 7	4 59								11			11 41	—	8 38	9 9			357	
24	W	W. M. Thackeray died, 1863	8 7	0 9	3 52	2 37	6 14								12			0 12	0 37	9 37	10 2			358	
25	Th	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 7	Aftern.	3 53	3 12	7 25								13			1 2	1 25	10 27	10 50			359	
26	F	St. Stephen	8 8	0 50	3 53	4 0	8 28								14			1 40	2 8	11 13	11 33			360	
27	S	St. John, Evangelist	8 8	1 20	3 54	4 56	9 19								15			2 28	2 48	11 53	—			361	
28	S	1st SUN. AFTER CHRIST.	8 9	1 49	3 55	6 1	10 0								16			3 7	3 27	0 13	0 32			362	
29	M	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809	8 9	2 19	3 56	7 8	10 30								17			3 45	4 3	0 52	1 10			363	
30	Th	R. Boyle died, 1691	8 9	2 48	3 57	8 16	10 53								18			4 20	4 38	1 28	1 45			364	
31	W	St. Silvester Michaelmas Law sittings end	8 9	3 16	3 58	9 25	11 13								19			4 55	5 13	2 3	2 20			365	

The Moon is near Saturn on the mornings of the 4th and 5th, being to his right on the former, and to his left on the latter morning. She is near Venus on the 11th, the day before New Moon. She is near Mercury on the 18th, the day after New Moon. She is near and to the right of Jupiter during the early evening hours of the 16th. She is very near Mars during the evening of the 16th. She passes the Meridian, or is due south, on this evening at 4h 50m a.m., and the planet 9 minutes later; and she will be near and to the right of Saturn a second time this month during the night of the 31st. The Moon rises on this day at 9h 25m p.m., and the planet at 9h 55m p.m.; their nearest approach will be at 4h a.m. on January 1, 1891. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 4th at 27 minutes after 1h in the afternoon.
New Moon " 12th " 11 " 3 " morning.
First Quarter " 18th " 28 " 8 " afternoon.
Full Moon " 25th " 57 " 8 " morning.
She is most distant from the Earth on the 2nd, nearest to it at midnight on the 14th, and most distant again on the morning of the 31st.
Mars rises in an evening star, setting on the 4th at 4h 19m p.m., or 28 minutes after the Sun; on the 9th at 4h 28m p.m., or 33 minutes after the Sun; on the 14th at 4h 37m p.m., or 48 minutes after the Sun; on the 19th at 4h 55m p.m., or 1h 6m after the Sun; on the 24th at 5h 14m p.m., or 1h 25m after the Sun; on the 29th at 5h 32m p.m., or 1h 36m after the Sun;

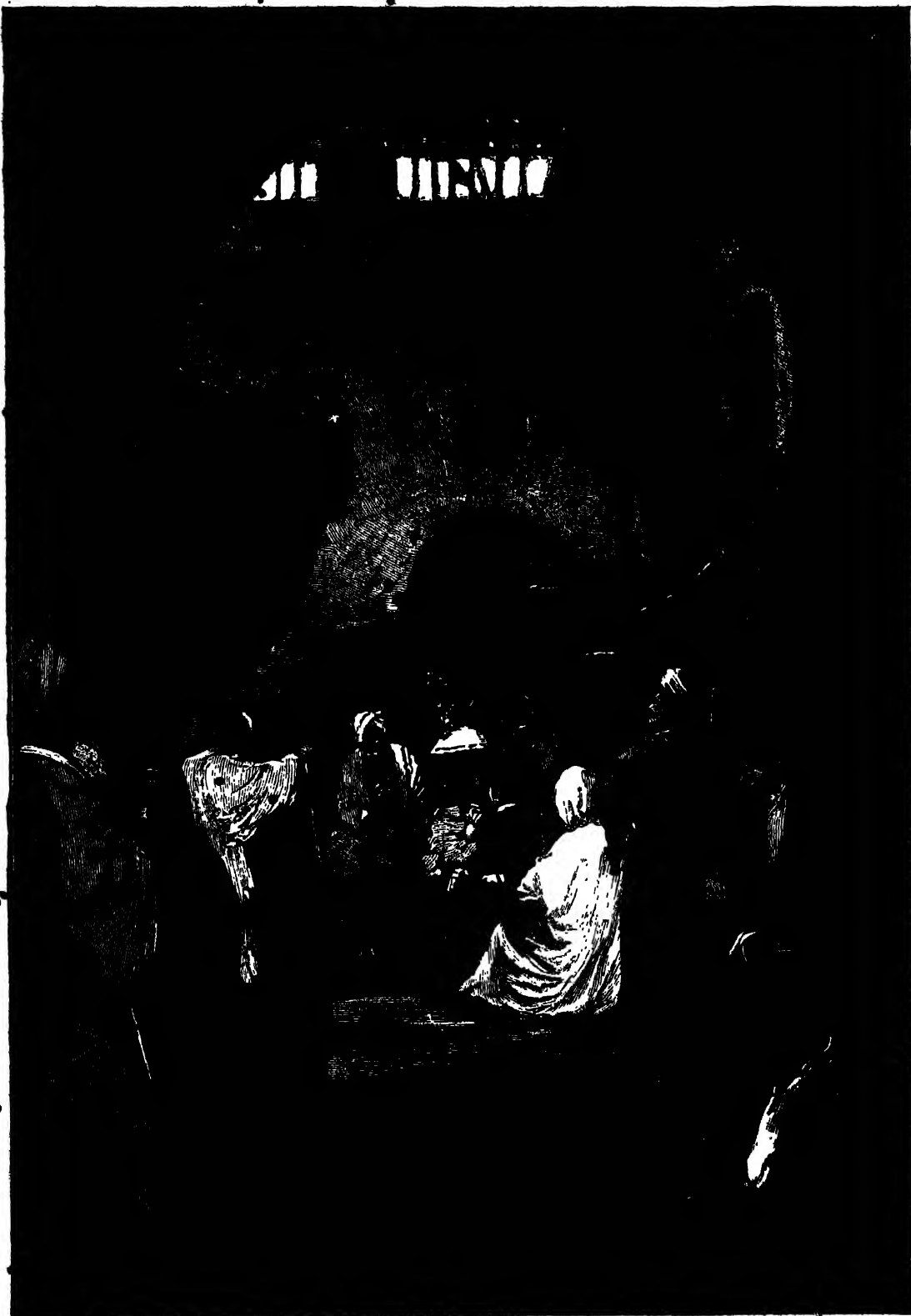
and on the 31st at 5h 34m p.m., or 1h 36m after the Sun sets. He is near the Moon on the 18th, and at his greatest eastern elongation (19 deg. 30 min.) on the 26th.

Venus rises on the 1st at 8h 15m a.m., or 29 minutes before the Sun; on the 8th at 7h 10m a.m., or 44 minutes before the Sun; on the 18th at 6h 25m a.m., or 2h 2m before the Sun; on the 28th at 5h 18m a.m., or 2h 55m before the Sun; and on the 31st at 5h 3m a.m., or 3h 6m before the Sun. She is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 4th, in ascending node on the 6th, near the Moon on the 11th, and stationary among the stars on the 24th.

Mars sets on the 8th at 9h 28m p.m., on the 18th at 9h 28m p.m., on the 28th at 9h 31m p.m., and on the 31st at 9h 33m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 16th.

Jupiter sets on the 1st at 8h 28m p.m., on the 6th at 8h 11m p.m., or 4h 30m after the Sun; on the 16th at 7h 45m p.m., or 5h 53m after the Sun; on the 26th at 7h 55m p.m., or 6h 25m after the Sun; and on the 31st at 7h 1m p.m., or 8h 3m after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 16th.

Saturn rises on the 1st at 11h 51m p.m., on the 6th at 11h 52m p.m., on the 16th at 10h 55m p.m., on the 26th at 10h 14m p.m., and on the 31st at 9h 55m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th, in quadrature with the Sun, on the 8th, and stationary among the stars on the 29th.



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CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The financial statement of the various trust funds of the City of London for 1888, published in the last quarter of 1889, shows that the receipts amounted to £1,373,971 15s. 4½d. This includes a balance from the previous year of £10,004. The receipts comprised rents and quit-rents, £183,653; renewal fines, £2639; bequests, £148; rents, &c., West Ham Park, £169; interest on Government securities, £2055, and City bonds, £1722; income tax retained, £2542; gross receipts from the markets, £162,210 (viz., Islington Cattle Market, £31,880; Central Markets, £21,334; Central Fish and General Markets, £6339; Leadenhall, £7680; Farringdon, £1904; Smithfield Hay Market, £137; and Billingsgate, £25,067); voluntary metage on grain, £210; fruit metage, £206; stamping weights and measures, £189; judiciary fees, £1743; grant in aid of maintenance of pauper lunatics, £487; reimbursement on account of criminal prosecutions, £1087; felons' goods, fines, and forfeitures, £286; reimbursement on account of the office of Coroner, £1900; Mayor's Court fees (gross), £2643; officers' surplus fees and profits, £13,547; reimbursement of wages to workmen employed in jobbing work and sale of materials, £11,408; reimbursement of sanitary expenses, Port of London, £155; sundry and casual receipts, £811; cash from reserve fund to meet the amount overdrawn and to provide for loan to Holborn Valley Improvement, £10,000; sale of premises, £229; sale of securities, £2598; compensation re ancient lights, Leadenhall Market, £250; loans raised, £223,000 (viz., Pauper Lunatic Asylum, £2000; Highgate Woods and Kilburn Recreation-ground, £5000; London Central Fish Market, £27,000; Central Markets, £281,300; Metropolitan Cattle Market, £181,900; Leadenhall, £40,000; and Billingsgate, £23,000); and transfers, expenses of Bills in Parliament, and Remembrancer's office suspense account, £2321.

The expenditure during the year was £1,315,511 12s. 10d. It included charges on the Corporation estates (viz., cost of collection and management, rent-charges, taxes, rates, &c.), £226,128; charges on markets, £156,800 (viz., Islington Cattle Market, £28,232; Central Markets, £71,868; Central Fish and General Markets, £17,369; Leadenhall, £6473; Farringdon, £1189; Smithfield Hay Market, £23; Billingsgate, £20,927; and General Markets, charges and expenses, £684); charges on voluntary grain metage, £212, and fruit metage, £277; expenses of magistracy, £2468; police expenses, £27,480; repairs and enlargement of Pauper Lunatic Asylum, £1349; expenses of administration of justice (criminal), £2313; office of Coroner,

£2532; expenses of civil government, including Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Judges, and officers of the Mayor's Court, expenses of Mansion House, Guildhall, Courts, &c., £21,843; pensions, including London almshouses, £13,173; charitable donations, £4845; honorary votes, £225; educational expenses, £12,818 (viz., City of London School, £2777; Freeman's Orphan School, £5416; technical education, £1080; and Guildhall School of Music, £2668); sanitary expenses, Port of London, £2992; maintenance of West Ham Park, £1337; expenses in connection with gas and water supply, £527; Bills in Parliament, £2030; sundry, miscellaneous, and incidental expenditure, £2048; Guildhall Library and Museum, £5131; Fine Art Galleries, £580; erection of London Central Fish Market, £13,575; Long-lane improvement, £2000; Leadenhall Markets, £2623; New City of London Court, £2500; loans to Holborn Valley Improvement account, £10,000; purchase of property, £223; loans on markets discharged, £223,000; and Remembrancer's office suspense account, £2200. A balance in hand of £55,390 is carried forward.

The balance statement of the liabilities and assets of the Corporation on Dec. 31, 1888 (exclusive of the value of the Corporation estates), shows that the assets were £228,571, including the cash balance alluded to above of £55,390; arrears of rents, &c., due to the Corporation, £54,785; debt due in relation to Kew and other bridges, £31,890; loans advanced under Holborn Valley Act, £22,558; stocks and securities belonging to the Corporation, £20,540; cash in Court of Chancery, £2330; Consols and City bonds, £50,334; and reserve fund, £23,395. The estimated value of ground-rent and land unsold, belonging to the Clerkenwell Improvement Fund, chargeable with advances made to that fund at present unavailable, was £23,000. The cash liabilities, which consist of arrears due by the Corporation on markets, &c., were £13,578, leaving a balance to the good of £224,993. The bond liabilities—viz., loans raised for which the Corporation estate is contingently liable should the trust or market revenues, surplus lands, coal dues, &c., which are primarily liable, prove insufficient—amount to £5,492,300. The loans include those in respect of the Holborn Valley Improvement, £254,800; Cattle Market, £473,600; London Central Markets, £1,711,000; Foreign Cattle Market, £168,000; Billingsgate, £223,000; Leadenhall, £247,800; Royal Exchange, £79,800; Tower and other bridges, £1,018,900; open spaces, £224,000; lunatic asylum, £2000; and artisans' dwellings, £423,600. Special revenues are applicable in each of these cases as primary security for payment of the above loans, which security, if of sufficient amount, will prevent recourse to the City's estates.

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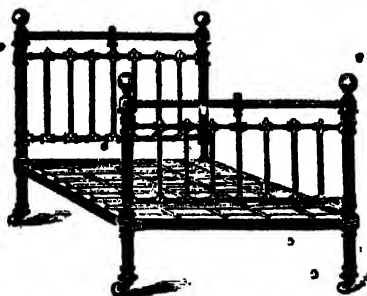
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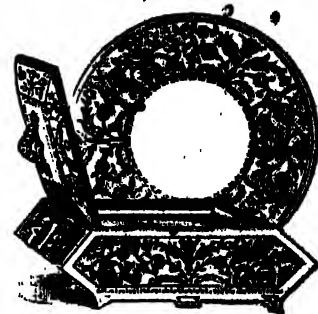
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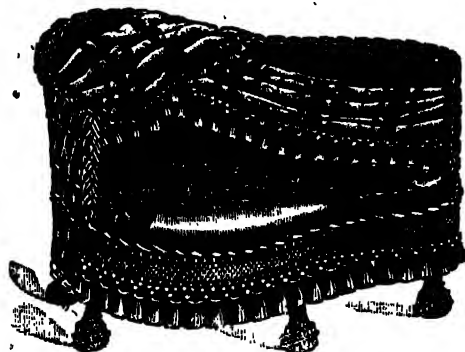
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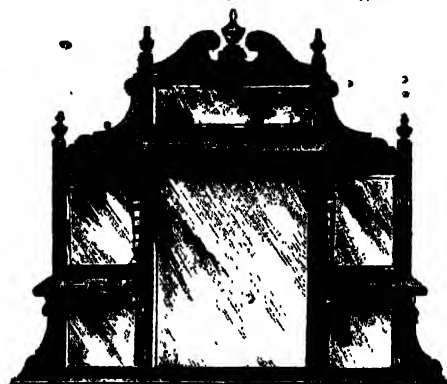
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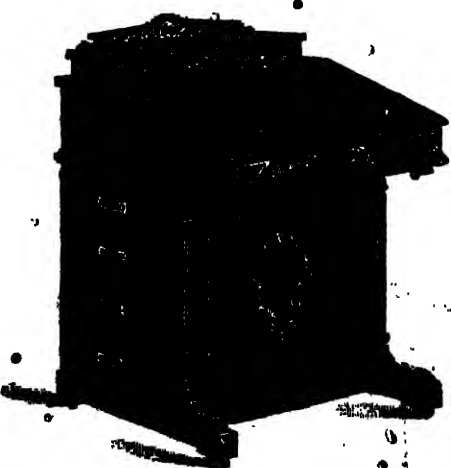
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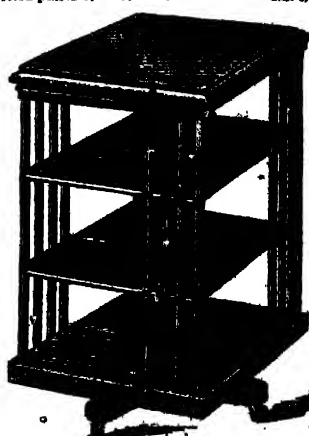
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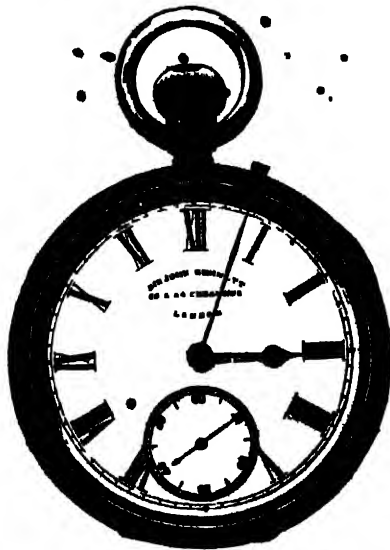
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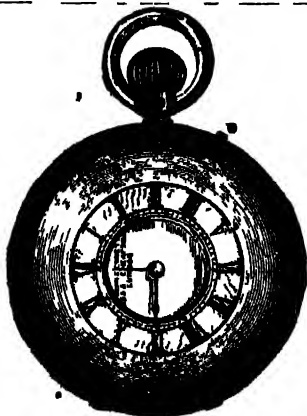
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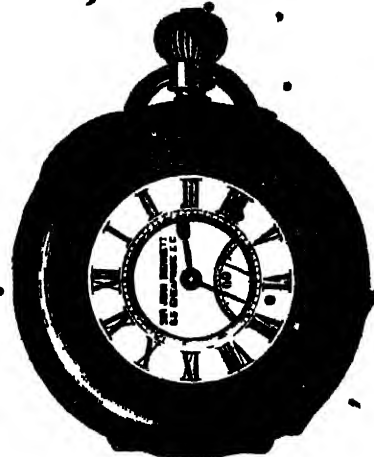
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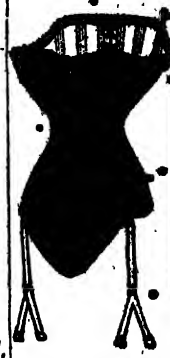
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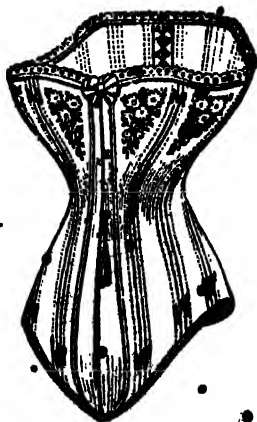
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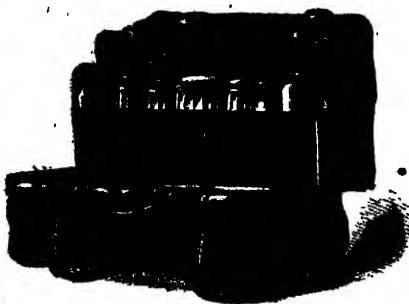
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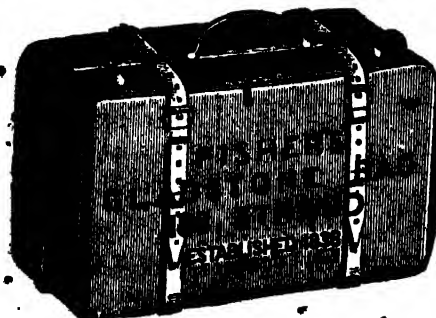
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